

THE

SELANGOR JOURNAL:

JOTTINGS PAST AND PRESENT.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

MRS. TREACHER held an "At Home" at the Residency yesterday, the 21st.

AN "At Home" will be held at the Selangor Club to-morrow (Saturday) night. Dancing at 9 P.M.

AT the monthly meeting of the Committee of the Selangor Club, on Wednesday night, 13th September, the following gentlemen were elected members:—Messrs. C. E. S. Baxendale, J. Brown, R. Owen and E. Schwenniger.

AT the regular monthly meeting of Read Lodge, No. 2337, held on Monday night, 18th September, Bro. C. E. F. Sanderson, S.W., was elected W.M. for the ensuing year, Bro. Lammers, S.D., as Treasurer; and Bro. C. Stewart was re-elected as Tyler.

WE have to acknowledge the following subscriptions to the J. A. G. Campbell Memorial Fund:—"An Old Friend," \$10; W. H. Treacher, \$10; J. S. H. F., \$5; H. Spearing, \$5; W. D. Scott, \$5; H. C. H., \$5; J. Lindsay, \$5; E. A. O. T., \$5; E. M. L. Edwards, \$5; previously acknowledged, \$75; total, \$130.

THE State Engineer, Mr. C. E. Spooner, reports that on the night of the 1st September, a heavy flood caused considerable damage to the Ginting Peras Road, and that on the right bank of the river the wings of the bridge at the 19th mile were washed away, as well as about 45 cubes of metal at different points of the road between the 17th and 19th miles. Some 60ft. run of the foot-bridge near the Police Station at Ulu Langat was also carried away.

THINGS are looking up in Sungei Ujong; at Mambowe, a Chinese mine-owner recently smelted 100 bharas of tin from ore dug out of an area of about 10 yards wide by 15 yards long, the deposit of ore being 6 ft. thick. Apropos of progress in that State, we may mention that to-day is published No. 1 of the *Sungei Ujong Government Gazette*.

At a meeting of the Central Committee of the Selangor Agricultural Show, held on Saturday, 12th August, at 9.30 A.M., Mr. A. R. Venning being in the chair, it was resolved to invite the patronage of H.H. the Sultan to the scheme, and to request the Resident to accept the post of Chairman of the Committee. The post of Secretary, having been refused by Mr. H. Hüttenbach, was accepted by Mr. L. P. Ebdon. It was resolved to invite the opinion of District Sub-committees as to the most convenient date for the proposed show. A list of sections of exhibits was submitted by the Chairman and accepted by the meeting. With a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting terminated at 11 A.M.

It was quite a lesson in humility and self-abasement to listen to the expressions of the very poor opinions that players had of their own abilities when reading the handicaps for the billiard tournament at the Selangor Club. There are 44 entries; the game is 250; the limit man, Mr. Hüttenbach, gets 150, and the scratch man, Mr. Berrington, is minus 120. First prize, a silver cup; second prize, a cue. The lotteries realised over \$600.

A GENERAL meeting of the Selangor Planters' Association was held at the Selangor Club, on Saturday, 16th September, Mr. Carey in the chair. There were present also Messrs. Hüttenbach, Stephenson, J. Glassford, C. Glassford, C. M. Cumming, C. Meikle, M. A. Stonor, F. A. Hurth, Nissin and Schwenniger. It was agreed to allow the right of membership also to employers of labour, and not restrict it to planters only. The following gentlemen were elected as members of Committee:—E. V. Carey, Chairman; H. Hüttenbach, Hon. Secretary; P. Stephenson, C. Meikle and C. M. Cumming. The exchange and currency question was discussed at length and a resolution was passed that the Selangor Planters' Association is of opinion that a British dollar, fixed at the present rate of exchange, is desirable for the Straits Settlements.

At a general meeting of the Rifle Association, held on Friday, 8th September, at the Selangor Club, Mr. E. M. L. Edwards in the chair, Captain Lyons was unanimously elected President and Mr. T. J. McGregor Vice-President, in place of Captain Syers and Dr. Travers (on leave), and Messrs. E. M. L. Edwards, C. R. Cormac and W. A. Leach were elected to serve on the Committee. The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Leach suggesting that the Club should purchase a set of iron traps for pigeon shooting with clay pigeons. The proposal was favourably received, but it was decided that the matter should

stand over to the next general meeting. After some financial business was gone through the meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

A BRANCH of the Church Work Association has been recently opened here with a list of nearly 40 names. The first meeting was held at the Residency on Friday, the 8th instant, and although there was not a large attendance, owing to illness and other circumstances, the Society promises most favourably; and those members who were present shewed much enthusiasm and energy in this good work. Being the first meeting, the Rev. F. Haines was present and spoke a few appropriate words as to the object of the Society and the spirit in which it should be carried on. The thanks of the Association are due to Mr. Hüttenbach for a very generous gift of material, which has proved a considerable help in starting, also to several gentlemen for donations of money. We are requested to remind our readers that the Vice-President, Mrs. Treacher, or the Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Haines, will be glad to receive the names of any other ladies who are willing to join.

A CORRESPONDENT, signing "A Nervous Person," sends the following:—"The other evening, a friend and I, wishing to take a little *makan angin*, sallied forth for a drive. In order to evade the huge log which has formed the chief feature on the Damansara Road, opposite the Railway Workshops, for the last three weeks—it was deposited there on 28th August, to be correct, that date being impressed on my memory, as it was near being the last day of my life, through virtue of said log—my friend and I, on this occasion, decided to make a little *détour* by the Lake, thereby jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire, for round a sharp curve of the Lake Road were two young giants of the forest awaiting us, also awaiting removal. I am not wishing to complain, but should like to make the mild suggestion that, when it is considered necessary for these logs to remain a few weeks on a public thoroughfare, they should not be placed so inconsiderately on the wrong side of the road—or that side on which the 'drop' is *not*, as in the case of the one opposite the Railway Workshops."

A CORRESPONDENT in Sungei Ujong sends the following "Note," remarking that tigers in that State have been famed for their boldness, but that this o'ertops all:—"At about 7 P.M. on 18th August last some ten Chinese were in a house at Bukit Tangga when a dog suddenly rushed in followed by a tiger. One of the Chinamen rushed

out, pulling the door to behind him, and ran to the Police Station, which was only 100 yards distant. The Lance-Corporal and a Police Constable at once went to the house. The Lance-Corporal opened the door, and on the Police Constable entering, the tiger struck him on the side of the head, causing a small scalp wound; the animal then jumped on a bed where a Chinaman was and from there jumped through the atap wall, inflicting a scalp wound on the Chinaman's head as he passed. The Police say they could not possibly fire, for fear of hitting one of the men in the house. Bukit Tangga is the pass between Sungei Ujong and Jelebu. There is a good metalled cart-road over it, which carries a large traffic of bullock-carts and foot passengers and the shop is within a short distance of the Police Station. The Pass is 1,100 feet high and very similar to Bukit Penarah on the way to Balik Pulau (in Penang), except that the surrounding country is all jungle."

THE following cutting is from a home paper:—"A curious instance of the cultivation of taste is found in the progress of the banana trade. A few years ago this fruit had little sale, it was hardly ever found at select tables, and was regarded generally as an insipid edible, fit, perhaps, for half-naked blacks, but unworthy the palate of civilised races. Now the banana is one of the most popular fruits of the day, is found everywhere, and is voted a delicious morsel. In the hot States of America it is regarded as a palliative, if not an absolute preventive of fevers, but in this country its only claim to favour is that it gives a pleasant and cheap addition to our own orchard dainties. It is calculated that in the United States last year the quantity of bananas consumed reached the enormous total of 1,285 millions. The British taste for them is not yet so pronounced, but it is rapidly growing, and one firm in Covent Garden often distributes 10,000 bunches per week. The trade may be regarded as in its infancy as yet, but it gives promise of vigorous increase, and proves that the best of everything in the world gradually gravitates towards London."

WE are indebted to Mr. W. C. Kemp for the following translation of a letter addressed by H.H. Sultan Abdul Samad, K.C.M.G., to Sir Cecil C. Smith, G.C.M.G., on His Excellency leaving for Europe:—

This address is presented in honour of H.E. Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, G.C.M.G., Governor of the three Settlements of Singapore, Penang and Malacca.

It is begun in the name of Allah the Creator of the Universe.

I, Sultan Abdul Samad, to whom belongs the throne of Selangor, have been informed by W. H. Treacher, Esq., C.M.G., British Resident of Selangor, that my illustrious friend is about to return to Europe on relinquishing this appointment.

When I heard this, great was my trouble of heart and deep my regret, for the kind aid and assistance of my illustrious friend have established peace throughout my country; by the protection and support my illustrious friend has given to justice my Government has been rendered

description of him as a racehorse; he should, however, turn out a nice confidential hack and will probably take to harness without much trouble.

"A 32" is a bay mare rather on the small side, but with undoubted signs of breeding about her. She is the property of Messrs. Lindsay and Hüttenbach who, I hear, are rather disappointed with her; with care, however, I think she should turn out well. Since her arrival she has been suffering from a chill across the loins, and although she has been out for gentle exercise once or twice she still appears to go a bit stiff behind. This, however, will no doubt wear off in time, and I shouldn't even now like to lay 10 to 1 about her chance for one of the races.

"A 34," a washy-looking chestnut gelding, drawn by Mr. Maynard, has a history attached to him, as he is said to be a *Sheet Anchor* colt. This, I think, should be taken *cum grano salis*, as it is hardly likely a direct descendant of a Melbourne Cup winner would be sent over as a griffin. As he has only been out on the course once since his arrival I cannot say much about his qualifications as a racehorse. He seems quiet enough, however, and in spite of having that nasty eye which so many chestnuts possess he takes kindly enough to his work with a man up.

"A 35" is a bay gelding, drawn by Mr. Harper. At present he is a bit ragged in appearance, but will, I am sure, fashion out into a nice horse; now that his greenness is wearing off he is taking kindly to his work and moves along as if he liked it. His owner, who is a good judge of a horse, says he is satisfied, and that means a lot.

"A 37," a grey gelding, drawn by Mr. Hulbert of Perak, is a smart looking horse, but like the other one of which Mr. Hulbert is part owner, rather undersized; in slow work he hardly moves like a galloper, having a short choppy stride. Still, he should turn out a very handsome little horse and well worth the money paid for him.

"A 42" is a big bay mare, standing nearly 16 hands and owned by Messrs. Watkins and Roy. In appearance there is very little fault to be found with her, but she is not a prepossessing mover when on the course, being very green and having a lollypop action which requires a lot of holding together. There is lots of time to improve this, and I shall not be at all surprised to see her turn out as good a mover as any of them.

"A 45," a bay gelding, owned by Towkay Lok Yew, hardly gives one the idea of being a racehorse at present; he will, however, be put through the mill with the rest, and even if he shouldn't win a race, being a fine strong horse he will pull a palanquin in great style.

"A 46" is a chestnut gelding belonging to Mr. Lake. He is undoubtedly the baby of the lot, being only just a three-year old; but as the races do not come off till the end of December there will be plenty of time to give him a long and careful preparation, and as he walks and canters like a well-bred one I shall expect to see him give a very good account of himself.

"A 47," a bay mare, owned by Messrs. Welman and Cumming, is the giant of the batch, standing as she does over 16 hands. She had the misfortune to get badly cut about landing at Klang and has not yet put in an appearance on the course. Judging by her looks, however, she is by no means a badly-bred one, and I shall not be at all surprised to see her shape well when she commences work.

"A 65." In this horse Messrs. Treacher and Watkins have, I think, got a real good 'un; he is a brown with a white star and built very much on the same lines as old *Muar* who died on the Singapore Race Course last year after having won no end of races for his several owners. In slow work he goes a bit high, but when extended I shall expect to see him move very differently. I hear he is to have the services of Mr. Raymond in all his races, and if all goes well during his preparation I for one shall not let him run loose.

"A 66," a bay gelding, owned by Mr. Mitchell, will, I fancy, make the smartest trapper of the lot. I am afraid he is a bit too loaded about the shoulders to gallop much, but should turn out by no means a bad investment for his owner.

"A 67" is a well-bred looking black mare, but rather long in the tooth. She is a nice mover, and although at first rather a handful she is now steadying down and taking kindly to her work. I hear that her owner, Mr. Dunman, is taking her away to Sungei Ujong, so we shall probably not see much more of her before the races.

"A 86" is a showy-looking chestnut gelding, owned by Mr. Wellford. In looking him over the one fault I had to find with him was that of being a trifle light below the knee, in other respects he is a nice-looking horse and should, I fancy, gallop above a bit.

"A 52" and "A 89," a bay gelding and a bay mare, belonging to Mr. Pasqual and Mr. Spooner, respectively, I have not yet seen out. Mr. Pasqual has, I hear, broken his to harness and will not race him, Mr. Spooner's mare has been suffering from swollen glands since her arrival and has only been doing gentle walking exercise.

"A 98" is another on the sick list, he is a bay gelding belonging to Messrs. Tate and Aylesbury and, unfortunately, got his leg in the donkey-engine while being landed; he is going on as well as can be expected, and none of the tendons having been touched I shall expect to see him in regular work very soon.

The following griffins have received the rite of baptism—

Messrs. Treacher and Watkins' ...	... br. a. g.	... <i>Starlight</i> .
„ Welman and Cumming's ...	... b. a. m.	... <i>Liza-Lu</i> .
„ Lindsay and Hüttenbach's ...	... b. a. m.	... <i>Hinemoa</i> .
„ Watkins and Roy's ...	... b. a. m.	... <i>Kathleen</i> .
„ Berrington and Hulbert's ...	... r. a. g.	... <i>Lumpur</i> .
Mr. Wellford's ...	... ch. a. g.	... <i>Poppyhead</i> .
„ Hulbert's ...	... gr. a. g.	... <i>Ipho</i> .

At a Committee meeting of the Club, held on 12th September, it was decided that the dates of the next meeting should be Saturday and Tuesday, the 23rd and 26th of December.

In fixing the meeting at Christmas time I think that the Committee have done wisely, as, unpleasant as it is to have to say it, we shall have to depend almost entirely on outside support to get a field for a race, bar the griffins.

A programme for next meeting is now being drawn up by the Committee, and will be presented to a General Meeting on Saturday, 7th October.—THE MAN IN THE LALANG.

CRICKET.

A MATCH—a Twelve v. Eighteen of the Fire Brigade—was played on Saturday, the 16th instant, and resulted in a draw. The eighteen included Klang, everyone there being a fireman at present. The twelve were rather weak in bowling, and there is a great difference between getting 11 and getting 17 wickets in this climate.

When the twelve went in the light was bad, but this does not entirely justify the collapse that ensued, Mr. H. F. Bellamy proving much too tempting with his slows. Christoffelsz was bowling much better than he has done for some time, but was unlucky. A worthy successor to Weinman behind the sticks is badly wanted. A scorer, too, seems to be in demand, to judge from the the record of this match.

THE BRIGADE.		THE TWELVE.	
Durman b Neubronner	11	E. W. Neubronner b Christoffelsz	1
Thomasz b Dougal	37	Tisbury b Bellamy	3
Christoffelsz c Day b Woodford	1	Paxon b Bellamy	17
Spearing c H. Neubronner b Glassford	4	Mitchell b Bellamy	0
Bellamy c Davies b Glassford	13	Glassford b Bellamy	0
Holmes b Glassford	0	Woodford b Christoffelsz	5
Von Donop c Paxon b Mitchell	3	Dougal b Bellamy	0
Cormac c Tisbury b Glassford	5	Davis b Christoffelsz	1
Buchanan b Mitchell	0	Day b Christoffelsz	0
Ridges b Paxon	4	H. F. Neubronner not out	2
Maartensz run out	17	Norman not out	3
Edwards c E. Neubronner b Paxon	0	La Brooy did not bat	
Brown c E. Neubronner b H. Neubronner	1	Extras	13
Scott not out	7	Total	45
Charter b Paxon	0		
Yzelman b H. Neubronner	5		
Askey run out	5		
Leembruggen b Dougal	3		
Extras	33		
Total	149		

LADIES' CRICKET MATCH.

AN amusing cricket match was played on the ground near the Lake, on Wednesday afternoon, 20th September, between a team of ladies, captained by Mrs. Gordon, and a team of men under Mr. Dougal. The men had to bowl and field with the left hand, and to bat left-handed (using both hands) with broomsticks! It was a pity that the ladies had had no previous practice, but they all did well, and must certainly feel grateful to the two substitutes, one of whom displayed extraordinary agility in the field. The ladies' score is attached—

Mrs. Treacher b West	0	Mrs. Vane (for Mrs. Little) c Day	0
" Vane b West	4	Miss Watson b Dougal	2
" Tripp c Dougal b Cumming	0	Mrs. Norman b Cumming	4
" Gordon c Greig b Cumming	5	Gordon (for Mrs. Lyons) b Dougal	3
" Gibson run out	0	Mr. Treacher (sub) c West	3
		" Haines (sub) not out	1

Their opponents were Messrs. L. Dougal, A. R. Venning, F. G. West, G. Cumming, Greig, French, Edwards, Day, Carpmael, Hüttenbach and Highet. The decisions of one of the umpires were received with much approval—especially from the ladies. It is sad to relate that, notwithstanding the heroic attempts of the ladies and their extraordinary exertions, they suffered defeat. But the men (like all their sex) required too much, and they should not have been allowed to bat with both hands. The catches made were “too good,” and we fancy some of the left-handed gentry have played the game before. One concluding word of advice to the ladies: the grand rule of whist, silence, should also be observed while fielding.

THE PUBLIC GARDENS.

It was early in 1888 that the Resident of that day, Mr. Swettenham, returned from leave and resumed charge of the administration of the State, and shortly afterwards it was suggested to him that it would be of advantage to Kuala Lumpur if he would give his countenance to a scheme for laying out some of the waste land near the town as Public Gardens, which would serve as a place of amusement and recreation for the inhabitants, and, if carefully carried out, add greatly to the beauty of the town. After considering the proposal he entered into it with his customary energy and thoroughness, and obtained the sanction of H.E. the Governor to a vote of the money required to give it effect. The ground suitable for the purpose was fortunately close at hand, for near the 15th mile on the old Damansara Road a clear stream (Sungei Bras Bras) crossed the road after meandering through a valley which consisted of several acres of swamp, in which briars and lalang, forest trees, screw pines and tree ferns were interspersed in picturesque confusion. On each side of the swamp the land rose up into prettily wooded hills 100ft. to 150ft. in height, while at the upper end a stretch of gently undulating land, covered with lalang, sloped away towards what is now known as “Seven Dials.”

It will be difficult for most of the readers of this paper, who know Kuala Lumpur only as it is, to realise the state of things which then existed, when what is now known as Hospital Road was a narrow lane innocent of metal, which followed an up-and-down course without any attempt at a fixed gradient; when Maxwell Road, Club Road, Seven Dials, Tanglin Road and Venning Road were non-existent; when, in fact, the whole country to the west of the Hospital Road—where the Gardens, the Lake Club, and numerous Government quarters with their finely kept gardens now exist—was an almost impassable wilderness, the abode of herds of wild pig, of tigers, and of sambur deer.

Such was the country which, within a few days after the plan had been mooted to him, the Resident traversed in all directions, scrambling up the hills for such views as were to be obtained, and examining into the suitability of the site for the purpose for which it was intended. Having satisfied himself of its natural advantages he gave permission to commence the work of clearing away the exuberant growth of grass and brushwood.

The first thing which had to be done was to dislodge sundry Chinese squatters who occupied, with their gardens and houses, the site of the present bund, and when they had been bought out, and the surrounding lalang had been cleared, it was evident that the narrowness of the swamp at this point would enable a sheet of ornamental water to be formed without any very heavy expense. On levels being taken, it was found that a bund 100 yards long and of an average height of 8ft. would form a lake of several acres in extent, and steps were at once taken to test its feasibility. Borings were taken along the site of the proposed bund, and these gave rock throughout at a depth below ground of from 4ft to 8ft.

It is unnecessary to go into details of the forming of the bund; suffice it to say that Mr. Gordon very generously came forward, and in a most public-spirited way offered to construct it without charge for supervision or profit, and the work was carried out by his firm in the most creditable manner. In the meantime, others were not idle. The bed of the proposed lake was cleared of trees and brambles, tree ferns were transplanted to shady places above water level, open fields were cleared of lalang and jungle of undergrowth, until the valley began to assume quite a cultivated appearance.

Then roads and paths were laid out so as to give the public access to the grounds, unsightly ravines were turned into ponds in which lotus and water-lilies were planted, nurseries of plants were formed which have since been most useful in supplying trees and shrubs for adorning both public and private grounds, and groups of palms and shrubberies were laid out and planted. While these works were in progress the formation of the bund was being proceeded with, with its core of puddled clay 6ft. in width, which had to be carefully worked into all the interstices of the rock at a depth in the middle of about 18ft. below the present level of the top of the bund, and the way in which this work was carried out by the contractors is shewn by the fact that from that day to this not a drop of water has leaked through the bank.

And now the time approached for closing the gap in the middle of the bund through which the river flowed and for transforming the ugly mud swamp into an ornamental sheet of water. This was a work of some difficulty, but it was successfully carried through and the stream dammed back; and then ensued an exciting period when groups of men might be seen every day watching the slow rise of the water, until at last in February, 1889, 14 days after the gap was closed, the water began to flow over the spill and a lake of some 15 acres in extent delighted the eyes of the beholders.

On 13th May, in the same year, H.E. Sir C. C. Smith, G.C.M.G., accompanied by H.E. Sir Charles Warren, G.C.M.G., formally opened the Gardens to the public, the act of cutting the ribbon which threw open the road to traffic being performed by Mrs. Swettenham, who kindly allowed the Lake to be named "Sydney Lake" after her.

For a period of two years after the opening the Gardens were improved and extended by degrees as funds permitted, until in 1891 an unfortunate accident occurred which threw them back for many

months—viz., the bursting of the bund of the Lake, as to which, however, there is a satisfaction in knowing that it was not caused by any fault of construction.

A path had been made on a bank across the swampy ravine near the cooly lines, and the adjoining undergrowth had been newly cleared, when a very heavy burst of rain occurred which blocked the culvert under the path with the leaves and branches which strewed the ground. The water unable to escape then rose until it overflowed the path which it carried it away, and sweeping down the upper pond burst it, and the two accumulations of water joined together and rushed in a wave down the Lake and broke over the bund, making a breach through which it emptied itself into the flat country below.

This accident, which made the Gardens unsightly for a time, has long since been remedied, and, under the fostering care of the Committee, they continued to improve, until they are now recognised as one of the most charming features in the scenery of the neighbourhood of Kuala Lumpur; and, indeed, there are few places of greater natural beauty in the Peninsula; the only matter for regret being that they are not more widely made use of.

The main object of these gardens is to provide a place of healthful recreation and relaxation for the public, and it is greatly to be regretted that those members of the community specially who pass their days at the desk should not spend more of the cool evening hours in a place where both mind and body would expand under the influences which nature and art have here combined to provide for them.—*THESAURARIUS.*

RETROSPECTIVE NOTES.

ACCOUNT OF A NATURALIST'S VISIT TO THE TERRITORY OF
SELANGOR IN 1878.*

BY WM. T. HORNADAY.

WISHING to obtain a glimpse of the zoology of the Malay Peninsula, and also to collect as many specimens of mammals as possible, I determined to make a flying visit to the territory of Selangor. Since that country has been but recently opened up to Europeans and is thinly inhabited as yet, I expected to find it a good field for collecting, and so it proved. Leaving Singapore on 2nd June, 1878, 26 hours' steaming brought us to the mouth of the River Klang, about 200 miles from our starting point. This is the largest river in the territory, and is about 150 yards wide near the mouth.

For about 12 miles up the river the banks are low and swampy, covered to the water's edge with the usual growth of mangrove and nipah palm; and then we arrive at the town of Klang, the capital of the territory, situated on the first high ground. The fort is perched up on a hill overlooking the town, and on a higher hill a little further back—as if to keep an eye over all—is the British Residency.

I was very kindly received by Her Majesty's Resident, Captain Douglas, and during my entire stay in Klang I was very hospitably entertained by H. C. Syers, Esq., Superintendent of Police.

* From the Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, July, 1879.

I soon found there were no large or specially valuable animals to be obtained in the immediate vicinity of Klang, so I engaged a boat to take me down the river and up the coast a few miles by sea to a Malay village called Jeram, which is about one mile from the mouth of the Sungei Buluh, a little river fairly swarming with crocodiles. Here I lived 12 days in the house of Datoh Puteh, and devoted all my energies to crocodiles. I shot five with my rifle, and five more were caught for me by Malays and Chinamen by means of the well-known rattan and bark-rope, with a stick tied in the middle cross-wise at the end of the rope and sharpened at both ends. The largest crocodile I obtained (*crocodilus porosus*) was 12ft. in length and weighed 415 pounds. Two others were 11ft. and another 10½ft. in length, and of the 10 specimens I prepared four skeletons, four skins and one skull.

Along this part of the coast the shore is very low, and near the shore the sea is very shallow. For many years the sea has been gradually eating away the shore-line, and undermining the coconut trees which grow close along the beach, until now the beach is thickly strewn with fallen trunks. At ebb tide the water recedes from the beach and leaves bare a great mud flat, nearly a mile wide, which is so soft and miry that it is almost impossible to effect a landing from the sea at that time.

Back from the beach for an unknown number of miles extends a swampy wilderness inhabited at present only by wild beasts. Along the banks of the Sungei Buluh, I saw where the high grass had been trampled down quite recently by what must have been a large herd of wild-elephants, and I was told by the natives that wild cattle were plentiful in some parts of the adjacent forest.

While at Jeram I made daily trips to the Sungei Buluh for crocodiles, and whatever else I could find on the mud flats at the mouth, which were always several feet above water when the tide was out. In this vicinity I noticed a goodly number of water-birds, notably a few pelicans, two species of ibis, a small white egret, the stone plover, a booby, two terns, snipe, sandpiper, etc. I often saw troops of the common kra (*macacus cynomolgus*) wading about in the mud under the mangroves, looking for food, and I easily shot several specimens. We once surprised a fine kra zaya (*hydrooannes salvator*, found also in Ceylon) on one of the mud banks, and my boy immediately jumped out of the boat and gave chase. The mud came quite to his knees and his progress was necessarily slow, but the iguana fared even worse, and after an exciting chase of about 100 yards (time about 20 minutes!) the reptile was overhauled and killed with a stick. It was a fine large specimen, measuring 6ft. 2ins.

At the mouth of the Sungei Buluh there is a temporary Chinese village, inhabited by about 40 Chinamen engaged in catching prawns on the flats and making them into *blachang*. The village is dirty beyond description, and smells even worse, if possible, than the market for dried fish in Singapore.

While at Jeram, a fine otter (*utra leptongæ?*) was brought to me by a Malay, and a Chinese fisherman caught a spiny-backed ray (*urogymnus asperrimus*), the largest specimen I ever saw of that

species; the body measuring 3ft. in length. I noticed a number of old skins of the same ray lying about the village, all of which were of large size, so it seems this species must be quite common on this coast.

After spending a fortnight at Jeram very profitably, I returned to Klang and prepared to make a trip into the interior in quest of large mammals. To my intense satisfaction Mr. Syers obtained 14 days' leave of absence and prepared to accompany me. Our main object was to find rhinoceros, and, if possible, kill one or two for their skins and skeletons.

We left Klang on the evening of June 26th, and proceeded up the river 18 miles by boat to Damansara, arriving there the same night. Early the next morning we set out for Kuala Lumpur, a large town 17 miles to the East of Damansara, in the centre of the tin-mining district. A good carriage road is being constructed from Damansara to Kuala Lumpur, but at that time was completed for only about 12 miles, so that the remainder of the journey, which lay through dense forest and over very uneven and hilly ground, our baggage had to be carried by coolies. Fortunately for us, Captain Douglas had very kindly arranged that our luggage should be carried by Government coolies, or we should have been entirely at the mercy of the natives, who would probably have charged us 15 to 20 cents per *kati* for the trip, as they often do. The road, now nearly completed, will undoubtedly be of the greatest importance both in developing the adjacent country and insuring the preservation of order. The Malays of the interior can no longer feel secure from the Klang Government, because of the former difficulty of conducting military operations against them, for, in my opinion, the making of good roads is the subjugation of Malays. The Damansara Road is cut through the densest high forest I have seen in this part of the world, the trees being, as a rule, very lofty, of good diameter, and standing thickly together. The undergrowth is also very dense, composed mostly of huge thorny ferns, and the soil is undoubtedly rich. Usually the ground is high and hilly, so that swamps are the exception and not the rule.

We passed through a number of old clearings, some of which had been abandoned almost as soon as completed. It is evident that as an agriculturist the Malay is not a success, nor does he seem to succeed even passably at it. It seems to me that those clearings should by all means be kept well in hand, and not allowed to grow up again into worse jungle than before.

From Kuala Lumpur we went on six miles further to the north, to a village called Batu, on the River Batu, which falls into the River Klang, which is here a mere creek. We stayed at this place seven days, and hunted through the jungle in every direction for several miles. Finding that wild elephants were plentiful, we determined to bring down one for the sake of its skeleton. The second day out we struck a fresh trail early in the morning and followed it diligently for some hours. We had two *Jakuns* as trackers, and were also

accompanied by two policemen. The trail led us a merry-go-round through swamps of tall grass, through comfortably open forest, through tangled and thorny jungle that would have been very nearly impassable to us but for the broad trail left by the herd. At last, about 2 P.M., after two hours' wading through mud and water of various depths, we came up with the herd in the middle of a forest-covered swamp. We could not possibly have been led into worse ground. However, there was no help for it, so Mr. Syers and I undertook to stalk the herd, while each of our followers promptly swarmed up a tree. The herd consisted of eight or ten elephants, but there was no tusker to be seen. They were quietly browsing off the tufts of grass which grew here and there, or breaking down branches for their favourite leaves. We selected our victim, the largest male in sight, and began cautiously working our way up to him. We had to climb over several rotten tree-trunks and piles of dead branches, to go through mud and water up to our knees, and it seemed to me scarcely possible to get within proper range without being discovered. But we persevered, and at last fetched up behind the root of a fallen tree within fifteen paces of our elephant, who was standing broadside on. Just as we raised our rifles, he stooped his head almost down to the ground, but we quietly waited until he raised it again, and then at the word our rifles rang out exactly together. The elephant sank down where he stood, then struggled to rise again, when we both fired again, and one ball took effect in his brain. He gave a tremendous shudder, settled down where he stood with his back up and his legs all doubled under him, and in a couple of minutes was quite dead.

He was a male specimen with tushes only, and not quite full grown. His back was completely encrusted with a hard cake of dry mud to protect him from the swarm of huge flies that constantly followed him. Being amply provided with knives and whetstone, we set to work on the spot to cut out the skeleton, and the following day mustered a gang of coolies who carried the bones out of the jungle to our quarters at Batu.

Elephants are plentiful throughout the Selangor territory, and particularly so in the Kuala Lumpur district. They often do great damage to the padi-fields and gardens, and occasionally an old rogue pulls down a Malay house. It is my opinion that it will soon be found necessary for the Government to offer a reward for dead elephants in Selangor, or they will become a great nuisance to the native agriculturists. It is not likely that elephants will ever be caught and trained to service in that territory, and hence the quicker they cease to be a dreaded nuisance the better.

We were at Batu in the durien season, and often visited the trees in the forest when the Malays were collecting the fruit as fast as it fell. Like the Jakuns, they build little huts high up against the trees, usually 15 ft. or 20 ft. from the ground, to get out of the way of wild beasts. But the rascally elephants often take the trouble to pull down even those high platforms, and frighten the inhabitants half out

of their wits. The herd to which we paid our respects had just the night before visited several durien camps and had torn down the highest platform of all, as if to shew the Malays that it was of no use trying to build a hut out of *their* reach. Of course the Malays fled to the jungle. There are several large caves in the vicinity, and the Jakuns are in the habit of taking refuge in them when the elephants become too neighbourly.

Wild cattle (*bos sondaicus*) are common in the densest jungle near Batu, and on one occasion Mr. Syers caught a glimpse of one individual, but was unable to get a shot. We often saw their sporn, and spent some time in hunting for them, but did not succeed in bringing off a specimen. The inevitable kra (*macacus cynomolgus*) was often seen, and squirrels were also plentiful; we obtained four species. Rhinoceros hornbills (*B. rhinoceros*) were frequently seen, and we obtained one good specimen. The Malays and Jakuns brought us many specimens of the beautiful little mouse deer (*tragulus*), two species, and several small *felidai* which they had caught in traps.

After remaining a week at Batu, wherein we devoted our entire time to collecting mammals, we packed up our elephant skeleton and other specimens and sent them down to Klang by the river, while we returned to Kuala Lumpur. We visited one of the tin mines, and the Captain China very kindly gave me a pikul of specimen tin ore of various qualities from several different mines. He also entertained us very hospitably indeed, and shewed us every courtesy and kindness. We then returned to Damansara, and just as we were taking the boat to go down to Klang, we were somewhat startled at hearing the clear musical trumpet-note of an elephant in the jungle close to the Police Station. Elephant-hunting in Selangor can never be anything else than the hardest of hard work, owing to the density of the jungles and the depth of the mud and water through which every elephant trail is sure to lead. For the same reason it is unusually dangerous also.

At the end of the six weeks I packed up a goodly collection, consisting of the skins and skeletons of mammals and crocodiles, reptiles and fishes in spirits, rocks, minerals, etc., and took my departure for Singapore, highly gratified with what I had seen and accomplished, and with the kind and hospitable treatment I had received from all the European Officers of the Government.

It is beyond the scope of these notes to attempt giving even an outline of the general Natural History of Selangor, and I shall confine myself to that branch to which I paid particular attention, viz., mammals. Since my visit to that country, my friend Mr. Syers has collected and sent me a goodly number of mammals, of which several species are new in my Selangor collection. I present herewith a list of such species as I have now in that collection, and I also include certain others of which I have seen either skins or live animals in Selangor. To my certain knowledge the species enumerated below are found, having been either "collected" or "observed." Of course there are many other mammals which could have been met with in a longer stay, and will, in due time, be added by other observers to the following list:—

Name.	Collected or Observed.	Remarks
Hylobates lar (Wah-wah) ...	Collected	Rare
Semnopithecus cristatus... Geoff. ...	"	Common in captivity
" femoralis	"	"
Macacus nemestrinus (Bro)	"	"
" cynomolgus Desm. (Kra)	"	Very common everywhere
Nycticebus (Stenops) Geoff. (Slow-paced	"	"
" tardigradus Lemur)	"	Rare
Pteropus edulis? (Flying Fox)	"	One very large specimen
Taphozous Blyth (Saccolaimus)	"	Very plentiful in caves
Felis Tigris Linn. (Tiger)	Observed	A pest. Government reward \$50 each
" Leopardus Hodgson (Leopard)	"	Very rare
" perniger (Black Leopard)	"	"
" marmorata Blyth (Marble Tiger Cat)	Collected	Uncommon
" bengalensis Desm. (Leopard Cat)	"	Common
Viverra malaccensis Emilin (Lesser Civet Cat)	"	"
" zibetha Linn. (Large Civet Cat)	"	Rare
Paradoxunus musanga Maraden (Tree Cat)	"	" [men
Arctictis binturong Blyth (Black Bear Cat)	"	Very rare. One fine speci-
Canis (Cuon) sumatrensis (Jackal)	Observed	One specimen in Singapore Museum, presented by Captain Douglas
* Lutra (Leptonyx?) (Otter)	Collected	Common near sea-coast
Rhinoceros sumatrensis } Sch. ... (Rhinoceros) ...	Observed	One caught alive
(Ceratohinus nigra? } Gray)	"	"
Tragulus mapu (Mouse Deer)	Collected	Very plentiful everywhere
" kanchil	"	Common [ties
Rusa Aristotelis Cuv. ... (Sambur Stag)	Observed	Common in certain locali-
Bos Sondaicus (Wild Cattle)	"	"
Elephas indicus (Elephant)	Collected	Very common. A nuisance
Sciurus ephippium	"	"
" bicolor	"	Rare
" Rafflesii	"	Common
" Sp.	"	Rare
Pteromys nitidus Geoff. ... (Flying Squirrel)	"	Common
Manis javanica Desm. ... (Sealy Ant-eater)	"	Common

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.]

"AN ICHNOLOGICAL PROBLEM."

To the Editor of the Selangor Journal.

SIR,—Referring to para. 2 of letter signed "Kuala Selangor," I am glad to be able to enlighten him on the subject, *i.e.*, "Sharp-snouted Crocodiles in Selangor."

During my residence in Kuala Selangor, in 1888, I did a lot of crocodile shooting, and on one occasion, when coming down the Selangor River quite leisurely with the tide, I happened to see a "croc" on the bank quite out of the water, between Kampong Asahan and Bandar Bharu, and for the fun of the thing I pointed my rifle and gave him an ounce, which settled him. As he received the bullet he turned his head round with a last gasp and I observed that the head was not of the ordinary crocodile, so ordered my boat alongside. On my examining the brute, I discovered the sharp snout, and on consulting my boatmen they informed me that the brute belonged to a different species. The colour, too, differed from that of the ordinary crocodile, the spots being copper-colour and black. I severed the head and carried it away, with the intention of preserving the skull, but through neglect some of the minor bones and teeth have been lost. The brute measured 12ft. from tip of nose to tip of tail.

I am, etc., OLD KUALA SELANGOR SHIKAREE,

NOTES AND NEWS.

SINCE our last issue the following subscriptions to the J. A. G. Campbell Memorial Fund have been received at this office:—
"An Old Chum," \$10; H. C. Ridges, \$10; A. W. Harper, \$5; S. E. Harper, \$5; W. Bibby, \$10; G. W. Welman, \$10; D. G. Campbell, \$20; previously acknowledged, \$130; total, \$200. The list is now closed, and a meeting of subscribers to the Fund will be held at the Secretary's Office, Selangor Club, on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 5.30 P.M., for the purpose of appointing a Committee to take the necessary steps for the erection of the memorial.

QUITE an exodus to Perak has taken place, owing to the marriage of Mr. L. P. Ebden and Miss Niven, which took place on the 4th inst., at Taiping. Mr. and Mrs. Ebden are expected back in Kuala Lumpur towards the end of the month.

It was hoped that Sir C. Warren would be present at the approaching Installation Meeting of Read Lodge, Kuala Lumpur. We learn that His Excellency will be unable to be here on that occasion, but that there is a likelihood of a visit from him early in November in order to lay the foundation-stone of the new Masonic Hall.

THE Chinamen of Kuala Lumpur have never seen a Carnival, but they are shewing us something very like one in the processions that are taking place this week. It is seven years ago since the first festival of the kind was held in the State. A general fast is being observed and the Headmen are worshipping on behalf of their tribes at the temple of the *Sz Ya*. In this shrine there are to be seen two life-like carvings in wood, representing venerable men known after death as *Si Sz Ya* and *Sen Sz Ya*. Their departed spirits are consulted as oracles. Responses are given to the faithful, and the ceremonies now being held they have themselves bidden. On the 10th of this month (the last day of the festival) these two figures are to be carried through the public streets in a procession that will combine the most gorgeous things exhibited by the tribes, who have previously each held their own promenade, each *bangsa* taking a day to itself. If we do not understand anything else about it, we may congratulate

ourselves that the whole show, which is provided at an enormous expense by public subscription, betokens no less the general unanimity and good feeling than the common prosperity prevailing amongst the Chinese population.

THE Victoria Institution building is fast assuming a concrete (we are not referring to the foundation-stone) form, and what has hitherto been an anything but sightly piece of waste land opposite the High Street Police Station, will shortly be adorned with a really fine structure. Mr. Nicholas is the contractor, so there is no doubt that the work will be thoroughly well done; and we hope that the speed with which a row of houses has been erected at the Damansara Road end of the same street will be eclipsed.

APROPOS of improvements in High Street, the opening of the new bridge across the river, near the Railway Station, will certainly prove one. At present it is a long way round from the town to the station, and the bridge is badly needed.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Selangor Gymkhana Club will be held at the Selangor Club on the 8th inst. (to-morrow), at 5.30 P.M., among other business the Club Rules will be passed and a programme for the next meeting considered.

THE wet weather of the past fortnight, especially on the two Saturday afternoons, has prevented any attempt at cricket, and thrown a slight check on the ardour that Mr. Dougal was instilling into the players—only to burn the fiercer, we hope, when the weather is more propitious. Speaking of cricket, we are very sorry to hear that the indisposition of Mr. C. Glassford has made it necessary for that gentleman to withdraw his name from the Straits Team for Ceylon.

A MEETING of the Committee of the Rifle Association was held in the Selangor Club on the 2nd instant, Captain Lyons was in the chair and there were also present Messrs. McGregor, Edwards, Cumming, Cormac and Crompton. It was resolved, in accordance with the wish of this year's winner, that the Maxwell Challenge Cup should not be formally presented this time, as it had not been finally won. It was intimated that a gentleman in the State had in his possession the apparatus requisite for clay-pigeon shooting and was willing to dispose of it to the Association, but it was thought best to leave the subject over till the Annual General Meeting, which will

take place shortly. The subject of purchasing Martini-Henri rifles for the Association was brought up and Captain Lyons stated that it was anticipated that the Sikhs would at no distant date be supplied with Martini rifles; he felt confident that the Resident would sanction the Association having the use of them and promised to take an early opportunity of seeing him on the subject. A vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the meeting to a close.

WE understand that the Medical Department will be glad to have empty medicine bottles returned to them by Government Officers, and that empty beer or other bottles will be very acceptable at the Pauper Hospital, where large numbers are used in the out-patient department. An attendant can be sent at any time on information being given.



A SHORT ACCOUNT OF A VISIT TO PERAK.

A is our Arnot, travelling about,	O is the Object whose affections he's got,
B is the Bandbox he always takes out,	P are the Pigeons we went out & shot, †
C the Circulation so large and so wide,	Q is the Quantity everyone drank,
D is the Daily he 'll always provide,	R the Resident we all have to thank,
E is the grey Eye so full of disdain,	S Mrs. Swettenham, our popular Queen,
F is the Fiction his papers contain,	T the Twaddle we talk on the Green,
G is the Gup he picks up in Perak,	U is the Urchins who pick up the birds,
H his sad and unfortunate Hearer,	V the Vocabulary better than words,
I is the Ice he takes with his drink,	W the Waistcoat skirted with white,
J is the nib he dips in the Ink,	X the Xpression which suited him quite,
K is the Kock & Bull tale that he tells,	Y is the Yawn he tried hard to suppress,
L is the Letter <i>re</i> Beauties & Belles, *	Z is the Zealous young man of the Press.—E. W. B.
M is the Minister, his intimate friend, ‡	
N is the News of which there's no end,	



"GUP"

ABOUT THE SELANGOR CLUB.

THE present system of signing for drinks leads to many mistakes and confusion, and if the Lake Club system were adopted, it would no doubt prove a great convenience to the members.

The idea has been mooted of having a regular "Club evening" once a week, after dinner, and to engage the band to play on such nights. Such an arrangement would, of course, be very much appreciated by the members, but we hear that the bandsmen, though previously having expressed their approval to such an arrangement, have since changed their minds.

* Mr. Reid wrote from home of the gracious feminine kindness he had met with there.

† The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain.

‡ A green pigeon shoot provided by the Resident of Perak at Bukit Lara on the Krian Road.

Another scheme is to have tiffin in the Club, similar to the Singapore Club, or to arrange for members to mess in the Club entirely, at a reasonable rate per month, and thus save the trouble and expense of keeping house for themselves. In the event of a sufficient number of members being found willing to subscribe as monthly boarders, there is a good chance of this being effected. Especially the out-station members would gladly welcome this arrangement, as it would give them a chance to visit Kuala Lumpur without coming down on their friends; and really this has kept many people away from Kuala Lumpur who would have come in more often if they only knew where to get their meals without trespassing on somebody's hospitality—as *they* call it. Of course everybody in Kuala Lumpur likes to see his friends and is only too glad to put them up; but yet we can easily understand that out-station members would, nevertheless, feel more at ease if they could stay at the Club and be quite independent and free to do exactly as they liked. As we have no hotel at Kuala Lumpur, this would prove a great blessing and convenience to the members, as well as a source of revenue to the Club.

On Saturday, the 21st of October, there will be another "At Home," only musical this time. We hope it will be a success; but Saturday is a bad day for "At Homes," and any other day would be found more convenient to the members. It is to be hoped that the Committee will see their way to alter the day—there is time enough yet to do so.

We are glad to see that the band will play every Thursday at the Parade Ground when there is not an "At Home" at the Residency, and the thanks of the community of Kuala Lumpur are due to Captain Lyons and the members of the Band Committee for this arrangement. We hope that the public, especially the ladies, will shew their appreciation by being present on such occasions. The band has greatly improved since the arrival of the new instruments, and would be heard to still greater advantage if a platform, about 4 ft. to 6 ft. high, could be raised on the ground, near the Club, where it generally plays. Such a platform could be erected by the Sanitary Board coolies and gardeners without much expense, and we hope that the popular Chairman of the Sanitary Board, who has always shewn himself so energetic in carrying out improvements all around, will not fail in this instance, but will be able to oblige the public, more especially as it can be done with so little trouble and cost.



A CHINESE ADDRESS.

WHEN, early in March, 1892, Mr. Maxwell left Kuala Lumpur for Singapore, to take up the appointment of Colonial Secretary, S.S., he was the recipient of several addresses; among others was a magnificently embroidered one from the Chinese community, of which we are very happy in being able to give our readers a translation:—

I.

1. In history it is written that the Middle Kingdom* and the countries beyond it

2. All united in commerce—the Sons of Han† with the men from over the seas.

3. Wafted on by favouring breezes our vessels have sailed from afar to these shores.

4. Fair is the country, happy the traveller who finds rest in this State.

II.

1. But as Soo-Tsz-Keng,‡ banished in youth and driven to work as a shepherd,

2. Still clung to his wand and crown till the dawn of his freedom ;

3. As Li Leng,‡ pent up in a prison, never ceased to yearn after his home,

4. Longing in spirit to be once again on the soil of the Sons of Han ;

III.

1. So do we, men of Kwang Tung and Fu Chien, remote from our homesteads,

2. Join in spirit in longing for our own dear fatherland.

3. Still, resting here, united and happy, in the State of Selangor,

4. We feel joy in the land of our adoption, the mother of our trade.

IV.

1. Here for long years, at peace with our neighbours, have we sojourned,

2. Guests in a foreign country, nobly treated by our hosts.

3. Then it fell to our good fortune to receive a British Resident :

4. Mr. Maxwell, in the dignity of his great office was he sent to rule the State.

V.

1. Soon the people lent ear to his wisdom, for he loved to do justice and right,

2. And around within our borders peace, contentment, plenty reigned.

3. Strangers from other isles are we, yet sympathy, help did he give us.

* China.

† The Chinese.

‡ These are ancient Chinese worthies, emblems in literature of unswerving loyalty and devotion to their country.

4. Men from East or West—all were treated impartially—China-man and Malay, to each was justice done.

VI.

1. Grace indeed was shewn to the Sons of Han—we were treated as brothers.

2. Unworthy and foolish though we are, we basked in the sunshine of his favour.

3. Humble as the lowly ants, we treasure up these favours in silence.

4. It is not for language to utter the tale of these many mercies.

VII.

1. Alas! to you the order to return has been given, from the Capital it has come,

2. And we, your loyal subjects, now wish to shew our good feelings towards you.

3. Fain indeed would we "sleep in your chariot"§ and bar the way to your leaving;

4. Fain would we cling to the wheels and delay the day of our parting.

VIII.

1. But otherwise is it ordained: so we join in good wishes, and pray,

2. In memory of days well spent, your acceptance of these poor lines.

3. Like a monument in stone—praises sung by a loyal people—

4. Do these lines record our feelings, shew our love and loyal affection.

IX.

1. Prostrate, hear our farewell greeting—"May you shine before the throne

2. "With the record of your country, and find favour with the Queen;

3. "May Imperial grace bestow it; may our yearnings be fulfilled:

4. "Once more may Your Excellency return to our country, long to reign over us."

An address presented by *Lap Kohn Shin*, Captain China, and *Chiu Yeok Wing*, a Chinese Elder, of the State of Selangor.

§ This refers to an ancient Mandarin who was so much loved by his subjects that, when his time of office expired and he had to leave, the people got hold of his mule-carts and set in them to prevent their being taken or used for travelling.

TALES OF OLD SELANGOR.

No. 1.—THE FOUNDING OF THE KINGDOM.

I THINK it will be of interest to some readers of the *Selangor Journal* to hear a few of the tales which are recounted by the older stock of Selangor Malays for the edification and entertainment of those Europeans who may be brought into contact with them. Men who, like myself, have for the best portion of their official life been obliged to look to the companionship of the native to while away some of their leisure time, have no doubt heard many of the tales I shall try to relate; but there are others who have not had the same opportunity of listening to the legends connected with various portions of the country, and I hope I shall be able to afford them a little entertainment as well as awaken an intelligent interest in the State which has a curious history of its own. It must be borne in mind that all my stories are hearsay, so that fact and fiction will be mingled together and seasoned with enough of Malay superstitions as to render them, I hope, acceptable to the most epicurean literary palate.

The first story I offer is connected with the original settlement of Malays in that portion of the State essentially Selangor. I make this distinction as in the native mind the State of Selangor is divided into its three main provinces, and Klang and Langat are not spoken of as Selangor. I am not quite certain that my story is traditional or historical, but I rather incline to the latter, as so many places which are mentioned are well known to most people in the State. It was originally committed to writing, but the records disappeared during the period of internecine strife, and hence there is all the more reason why the story should be written now.

Well, to commence. I can give no dates, so must fall back on the familiar expression common to fairy tales and traditions—namely: "Once upon a time" a Malay Princess, named Setika Raja, left her home at Sarang Lang, in Johore, and started off with the intention of founding a kingdom of her own. Her daughter, Raja Puan, accompanied her, and her followers numbered about 400 people, including an Imam and all the necessary officers. A Sakai, named Batin Gandin, was her "guide, philosopher and friend," and under his direction she made her way by sea to Klang, which she found even then was a populous place. There she remained some little time, but as she could not achieve the object of her expedition she consulted the Batin, who undertook to go away to the Border Mountains and gather information from the men of his own race who dwelt there. After a journey attended with a certain amount of peril he returned to Klang, bringing with him some of the hill-men who were granted an audience by Setika Raja. To them she explained the desire of her heart and asked if they knew of a river where she might settle with her people. They replied that far away in the interior, at the foot of the mountains, was a river of great beauty and of considerable size. Only one solitary individual lived there, and around him a halo of sanctity was shed as he, while still alive, was considered to be a *kramat*. He was known as Toh

Ketapang, and even to the present day his name and the place of his residence are revered by the Selangor Malay. Struck by the description of this lonely Land of Promise, Setika Raja gave orders for her people to follow her while she, with her Batin as conductor, made her way through almost pathless forests to the retreat of Toh Ketapang. She found the Sakais had spoken truly. The country into which she had come was in every way suitable, and she so interested the old *kramat* in herself and her work that he adopted her as a daughter. Still her restless spirit urged her to further exploration, and she also felt that her position, far away in the jungle, was much too isolated to ensure her the prosperity she desired for her colony. She, therefore, determined to find her way down the river to where it joined the sea, but, having no boats, was at a loss how to accomplish her object. Batin Gandin again came to her aid, and with the help of the Sakais soon furnished her with a sufficiency of bamboo rafts to enable her to float with the stream and carry her household belongings in safety. The excursion was attended with very great difficulty and some amount of danger. The river was choked with fallen trees and snags to such an extent that it was several months before she had gone very far on her journey. With only these frail bamboo rafts as a means of transport she was, of course, unable to travel against the stream, and so had to draw her supplies direct from Klang, whither her followers travelled overland. On her way down-stream she chanced upon a weatherbeaten snag standing straight up in the middle of the river, and her mind, on the watch for every omen of good or ill, was so struck by its appearance that she enquired from Batin Gandin what it was. He replied that it was called *Kayu Mentangor*. On which she said, "Very well, let us call this country by the name of Selangor."

After a year of tedious voyaging her expedition finally met the rising tide, and some consternation prevailed amongst her people as they realised that their rafts were become useless for further navigation. Batin Gandin, undaunted by this new difficulty, at once set about building prahus, and as a temporary settlement was formed here the place was called *Bebahanan*, from the native word *bebahan* (to look for timber). It is well known to all the boatmen who travel up and down the Selangor River.

When the prahus were ready the voyaging down-stream recommenced, and a point was reached where a small rivulet flowed into the river in a contrary direction to the general course of the main stream. Setika Raja was struck by this peculiarity and remarked that the small stream was fighting with the big river, and it reminded her of when the ryots of a country rise in revolt against the Rajas. "Let us, therefore," said she, "call this place Sungei Doraka, because the weak is struggling with the strong." She collected her followers and went ashore at the junction of the rivers, and finding the soil very fertile she remained there and made her kampongs. She then realised her object was attained. A year of weary travelling and adventure had proved to her that the country was entirely uninhabited and that she could reasonably call it her own. The presence of the

tidal waters evidenced the proximity to the sea, and though she promised herself by and by to continue exploring as far as the mouth of the river, she considered it prudent to give her people a rest and let them settle down after their wanderings. Everything progressed satisfactorily with her new colony, and, finding her people happy and contented, she seized an early opportunity of journeying as far as the sea. Taking the first of the ebb she found herself in a few hours at the mouth of the river, and the beauty of the scene was most striking. The sea-shore was covered with good fine sand, bestrewn with numerous shells of various colours; the bay into which the river flowed was dotted with islets, while about a couple of miles away was seen a jungle-covered island of considerable size. Setika Raja had only just reached the river's mouth when she espied four prahus lying at anchor under the shelter of this island, and was terrified when she saw the men in these boats hurriedly fold their *kajings*, get under weigh, and make in her direction with all possible speed. The cry of "*Penyamun, penyamun!*" ("Pirates, pirates!"), urged her companions to put forth their best endeavours, and with rapid strokes of the oar they quickly crossed the bay and took refuge in a small creek. The bay was henceforth known by the name of Telok Penyamun, now some distance from the mouth of the Selangor River, and the wooded island mentioned above is identified as Selangor Hill, which by the encroachments of the land is now no longer an island.

The creek in which Setika Raja concealed herself was overgrown with vegetation, and in cutting through the overhanging branches one of the men lost the iron head of his axe (*bliong*) and the neck (*puting*) was left in the socket. Hence the place was named Puting Bliong, and is known as such to this day. After remaining concealed for some hours Setika Raja and her men returned to their kampongs at Sungei Doraka, where she turned her attention to the affairs of her little colony. Batin Gandin used his influence with his tribesmen in the hills, and they came in numbers laden with honey, beeswax, rattans, gutta and other kinds of jungle produce, which they bartered for rice and salt, at that time luxuries unknown to them. They also spoke to Setika Raja about some valuable kind of earth, which they called *tanah belian*, from which they said people belonging to a far away northern country (Siam) extracted a valuable metal (tin). She sent messengers to this country to invite the miners to come to Selangor, and on testing the land they found it was tin-bearing. The tin sand was smelted and cast into small ingots, each weighing one katty and two tahils, and called a *sa'tampang*, which were sent away over sea. This traffic, of course, gave the settlement a reputation, and numerous traders came to see this wonderful new country. Men of wealth and influence became suitors for the hand of the young Raja Puan, and eventually a Bugis Raja became her husband. He proved himself a worthy and capable man, so that Setika Raja, weary of the toils of ruling, handed the reins of government over to him, and in course of time his wife presented him with a son and heir. The boy was trained with great care, and on attaining the age of discretion was installed as first Sultan of the country of Selangor. A

new settlement was formed some way down-stream, nearer the mouth of the river, and was called Sarang Lang, in memory of Setika Raja's old home in Johore. This kampong became well-established, and still enjoys a considerable measure of prosperity.—KOTTABOS.

LOOKING FORWARD.

ALTHOUGH I am an old man, I distinctly remember my poor old father talking to himself of "Selangor," and occasionally about "Rawangs," "Raubs," and "Bentongs"—words unintelligible to me. He reminded me of the miser in "Les Cloches de Corneville." I could not rest till I had found out what these strange words meant, and knowing my father had lost much of his reason and most of his money in the Far East, I looked up a modern atlas to find "Selangor," but without success. I then tried some fusty old books in the British Museum, and the librarian who had my card, seeing my difficulty, kindly lent me a microscope, with which I was enabled to discover in small letters the word "Selangor."

"What do you want with Selangor, Mr. Winkle?" he said, in astonishment. "It is a thing of the past; I happen to know something about it, as a friend of mine who has just come from there is also seeking out its history. He tells me there is nothing but jungle in Selangor now, he was prospecting for a new Lode Tin Company and had to push into the interior, cutting the jungle as he went; the only guide being an old line of railway, which was entirely grown over, and it was with great difficulty he cut his way through; but here he is, allow me to introduce you: Mr. Winkle, junior, Mr. Natsow, junior."

"From Selangor, I believe?"

"Yes, it got into a dreadful state after my poor father left it."

"Really," I said, "then the country must have been abandoned by the British?"

"Of course it was, long ago. When the Rawang Valley ran out in 1900, and Serendah five years later, the other mining districts having given out in the meantime, the Government could not afford to keep a staff on for the sake of a few coffee planters, who were always at them about cooly labour and loans, so they closed the whole show in 1920. I hear, however, that some old planters are still hanging on near the coast, where an occasional steamer calls."

"Excuse me interrupting you," I said, "but what about 'Rawangs,' 'Raubs' and 'Bentongs,'" thinking my friend might know something of these mystic words.

"'Raubs?' Oh, they boomed for a time as long as a little old man had charge of them, but he got so disgusted at the Government giving up railway extensions simply because of the failure of tin that he went to Bentong with all the gold he could get, and where he was independent of railways, having an excellent path there, made by my

father, except for the bridges, which were rather rotten; but my poor father was never a bridge-builder," said Natsow, with a sob.

"But what about the natives, surely they are still there?" I asked.

"Oh, yes, I believe some are; but, of course, when mining failed all the Chinese left the place and the Malays, being without work, went to live on the river banks and have relapsed into their former state of lethargy. They won't even maintain the old roads, which were so admirably kept then. They won't even spread the heaps which had always been preserved from time immemorial to mark the trace of the road before repairs were considered actually necessary. These heaps, originally covered with grass, are now in strong undergrowth, and were it not for the iron telegraph posts one would imagine there had been no attempt at civilisation."

"Did you succeed in prospecting for lode tin?" I asked.

"Oh, yes, I think I have found the nearest approach to it. I worked there for six months and drove a heading through a layer of 12 ft. of solid tin ore. I don't mind telling you I have got a concession for the whole of the Pahang Range, and shall continue my searches into Pahang which my poor father thought such a lot of. I have bought up the railway roads and buildings for a mere song and am now getting them cleared of jungle. In clearing lately to see what I really had bought, I came across what appeared to me a very large tree, but, on closer examination, I found it to be a brick chimney, overgrown with creepers, on enquiry I found that a factory had originally been started there for the use of Selangor, but as the Government could not find sufficient work in the Native States to keep it going, and it would not pay to send work from the Colony, it was abandoned. The fate of the promoter I did not learn."

"And what work are you doing in Selangor just now?" I asked, rather curiously.

"Well, you know, I have virtually a concession to revive the prosperity of Selangor, and am now busy, with the help of Mr. Buttonhook, junior, and a few Malays, in clearing jungle from the roads and railways and weeding out the engines. In some cases trees are growing out of the funnels, notwithstanding two local firms had charge of them to keep in order, but that's nothing."

"And where can I find its history?" I asked.

"History! Come over to the Imperial Institute and I will shew you the ancient system of working tin exhibited by Mr. F. G. something, his name is obliterated, probably by some of his descendants, who are aware of the present method of working. The end of the old system was inevitable. A Chinaman, who had very large concessions, was the last to leave the State, having kept the Government waiting longer than they expected. If he only had had enterprise (yet he was full of it) he would have tried the hills and might have saved the State. I have found large quantities, I have also found coal to

smelt it, and have nothing now to do but follow up the lodes, and the whole hillside will be alive with workings in a very short time, instead of grovelling in the mire—"the man with the muck-rake'"—sighed Mr. Natsow, junior.

Seeing he was overcome with grief, and as I was getting rather tired of hearing of all the good things my father had missed, I cut him short with a "Thank you, good morning. I'm off to Selangor."

RIP VAN WINKLE, JUNIOR.

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TIGER SHOOTING OF A SORT.

THE tiger story from Sungei Ujong in your last issue is a good one, and I can give you another. Last Wednesday, 20th September, at about 10 A.M., two Chinamen left a mine near the eleventh mile on the Rawang Road with the intention of proceeding to Kuala Lumpur and followed a rough footpath which joins the main road at the cooly lines there. After walking half a mile their attention was attracted to a noise made by something moving alongside them in the dense undergrowth, but they concluded it was caused by a deer and took but little notice of it. Suddenly, however, when crossing a small open glade not more than 30ft. square, where the path follows the jungle side of the clearing, the leading man was attacked by a tiger, which sprang at him from the undergrowth and seized his wrist with his teeth as he instinctively raised his arm to protect himself. One of the brute's paws struck him on the lower portion of his body and brought him to the ground, where he lay with the tiger standing over him. The man's friend, carrying a bag of *biji* on one end of his *kandar* (carrying stick), and his rotan basket filled with stones on the other end as a counterpoise, seeing his companion to all intents and purposes done for, hurled the basket at the tiger's head, and as it struck him the cover came off, and the rattle of the stones about his ears so scared the tiger that he dropped his prey and bolted—as also did the Chinese, but in the other direction. They reached Mr. D.'s bungalow, but not finding him there went on to the working party at the 9½ mile. Mr. D. took them both back to his bungalow and dressed the poor fellow's wounds—the ball of the thumb was almost bitten off and his arm badly torn. At this point I arrived and sent him into hospital with a letter to the District Surgeon. We had no difficulty in finding the "scene of the encounter," and as there had been rain just before, the ground was scored up by the hind feet of the tiger as he brought himself up after his spring, his *pugs* in the grass as he stood over his prey being very plainly defined, and close to the spot I found a piece of cloth which had been torn out of the leg of the Chinaman's trousers by the tiger. After a thorough examination of the place, and arriving at the conclusion that we were unnecessarily exposing ourselves to danger—as we had thoughtlessly come out without even our coats and there was no knowing where the brute might be, and having nothing more protective than a bunch of keys and a whistle

about the pair of us—we returned to the bungalow fairly rapidly.

Much against my will, as "I am a family man, sah," I concluded something must be done to prevent the coolies, whom I had with very great difficulty induced to live so far from town, becoming scared; I therefore decided to sit up and try and get a shot at the tiger from the bungalow, as he had been seen and shot at while going at a great pace through the clearing only a few nights before.

I sent off an overseer to Kuala Lumpur to bring out the munitions of war and a goat to be used as a bait. "Mind you get a goat that can howl," was my last injunction to him. In the afternoon we selected a likely spot on the clearing round the bungalow and drove down a pinchbar as a sort of holding down bolt for our goat, and now only had to wait for his arrival. Mr. D., however, was not satisfied with this, and, after reconnoitring at the back of the lines, suggested a spot in front of the far end of the cattle shed as a more likely spot to attract the tiger's attention and as being also nearer the place of attack of the morning. I considered it too exposed for my taste, and that in the ordinary general cussedness of things the tiger would be sure to go for me in preference to the goat if he had the smallest pretensions to good taste. We therefore carefully barricaded that end of the shed with sheets of corrugated iron, slipped in between the rough wooden bars on the "cat-trap" principle, and sloping in such a way that if "Stripes" jumped for us he would cant the sheet over and fall off—it didn't occur to me till afterwards that if he did he would probably cant one of us also on the other end of the sheet—but that's a detail. So having shifted our crowbar and jumped it down to within about a foot of the ground—wherein we made another mistake—we returned to the bungalow and tackled our dinner, and during the post prandial lounge the goat, guns, ammunition, etc., and English mail arrived. After devouring our letters, we took up our stations. How that goat did howl in the bungalow! The tiger's fate seemed a cert. No tiger could withstand such an appeal as that! We tied him, howling like a fiend, close down to the ground, and as long as the lines were open and coolies moving about he continued to bleat at uncertain intervals for about half an hour, when to our disgust he lay down and went to sleep. This was bad; so after a discussion I decided to go out and raise the crowbar to such a height that he could not lie down. This I did under cover of Mr. D.'s rifle, and before returning I pinched his tail and set him howling again for about another half hour, when he thought he had had enough of it. He then wandered round and round the crowbar for some time and finally squatted down on his haunches, bent his head against the crowbar in a picturesque attitude, and went to sleep again. It was Mr. D.'s turn now to do something, and the goat soon began howling again with a vengeance. When Mr. D. came back to me he whispered "I've done it;" I said, "What?" and as he was standing on my deaf side I never heard his reply; but it must have been something desperate as the goat howled for about two hours, until he howled himself hoarse and speechless, and as it was now so dark that we could not

see across the clearing, as the moon was only in its first quarter, we decided to throw it up and go to bed.

I hope the coolies feel more confidence: I don't. If sitting up with a loaded rifle, devoured by mosquitoes, without a smoke, and with nerves up to concert pitch for five or six hours is any part of road construction, I shall try and induce someone else to take it on in future, as I am not used to such luxuries. By-the-way, on enquiry, the latest is that there is no more news of the tiger, "but we are fattening up the goat, sir."—D. S. E.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.]

HANDICAPS.

To the Editor of the Selangor Journal.

SIR,—As an indifferent player at most games I shall be glad if you will be kind enough to publish the following suggestions for the better arrangement of tennis and billiards in Kuala Lumpur. At present it is extremely difficult to arrange a handicap at either game which shall be satisfactory to all players, the usual result being that the unskilful players mostly scratch, and the handicap is fought out among a select few, the prize in the case of billiards invariably going to the best player. The following arrangements would, I think, remedy this to a great extent:—In the case of billiards let all those who wish to play in handicaps write their names on a list, these names are then taken by a committee and divided into two or three classes, as may be necessary; this can be done either by selection or by lot; the classes are called A, B, and C. Everyone pays a small fee on entrance, and anyone in a lower class can at any time challenge a player in the class over him on payment of a fee; if he beats him he takes his place in the higher class and the beaten player changes with him. Handicaps are periodically arranged for each class, so that each player meets others of about his own calibre, and the committee have no difficulty in arranging a fair competition.

The same rules would apply to tennis, and would not interfere in any way with ladies' single handicaps and ladies and gentlemen's doubles, while I feel sure it would add a much needed stimulus to a game which everyone can take a part in, and which offers a simple and pleasant form of exercise, which is very necessary for the preservation of really sound health in the tropics.—I am, etc., E. A. O. T.

"CHURCH WORK ASSOCIATION."

To the Editor of the Selangor Journal.

SIR,—According to a Note in your last number, a branch of the "Church Work Association" has been opened in Kuala Lumpur; and further, that "much enthusiasm and energy in this good work" were

shewn at its first meeting. I am, no doubt, betraying a state of lamentable and benighted ignorance in asking what this good work is and what are the objects of the Association? I notice that one gentleman made "a very generous gift of material," and that, so uncommon a thing out here, donations of money were solicited. Is it a sort of Dorcas Society and will there be "tea-fights"? The names of ladies willing to join are requested; but is there any way, other than by making "generous gifts," in which the sterner sex may assist? There is the time-honoured function of holding a skein of wool, and there is the great desideratum of—SMALL TALK.

[For the information of our Correspondent we reprint from the "Perak Handbook" the objects of the Association.—ED. S. J.]

OBJECTS.

1. To help Christian women to have an opportunity of devoting the labours of their hands to the honour of Almighty God.
2. To do artistic and other work for use in the services, or for the decoration of any church within this diocese, and for any other religious purpose.
3. In case of poor Mission churches, either to give the articles required, or to give the work, and to charge the lowest possible rate for materials, and to collect money for this purpose.
4. To collect from friends any materials that may be useful for church work.
5. To collect money, and to work for any cases of charity, such as making warm clothes for poor people going into a cold climate and for the poor here and in England.

"COME, BRIGHT IMPROVEMENT!"

To the Editor of the Selangor Journal.

SIR,—I beg liberty to remark, in connection with the suggestion made by a correspondent as to the conversion into a pretty playing ground for bowls, quoits, etc., of that ugly deformity—that seedy waste-heap at the south end of the Parade Ground near the Bank, that a *cinder track*, for athletic purposes, might also be easily and cheaply made inside the limiting drain separating the ground from the encircling road; rectangular in shape, with the corners rounded off—say, of a width of 8ft. Thus any required distance, over a good ground, and at any season of the year, would be available.

This would enable the pedestrian to lash out on the point of his toe to striking advantage, with the happy confidence that he would not be likely, at any moment, to land in a nasty hole and come to grief on the point of his nose, or break his neck. You know many people would like to learn what records our dons can really make out here, 3° north. This will never be known, I fear (to the great regret of the wonder-loving world), until such time as proper facilities for competition—such as a good, even track and easy radii—are given them; and I feel that any one who has taken part in our

running events will admit with me that, at present, any portion of the Parade Ground—even for a 100 yards race—is really unfit for fast running.

To minimise the natural unevennesses of the Ground—to otherwise level it a little by reducing the excrescences and filling the hollows up—would not be a fearfully expensive work; but might be accomplished by the expenditure of a portion of the Sports' and Club's funds—if they have any. The construction of a *cinder track*—together with the general southern improvement alluded to by your correspondent—would render the ground equally favourable for all sportive requirements. But few of us are really first class cricketers; that distinction procures the fortunate few the constantly recurring pleasures of the noble game throughout the year. And the tennis fields are by no means ample for the numbers that would play. There are some of us, also, who are no cricketers at all—who are, perhaps, indifferent handlers of the racket. Although it fills us with pleasure to witness the fine play of others, yet we are disposed to be active ourselves, and look around for other amusements, but find that the conditions for conducting them successfully do not exist.

I would suggest a means of doing this. With regard to the Sports' contributions it is perhaps necessary and advisable to squander a certain amount of the money in prizes for the natives; but in future I think the money (which is not inconsiderable when it is reckoned up in tens, and fives, and threes) that is allotted for European trophies, should be devoted to the better purpose of ground improvement; for no European really runs for the prize money of our amateur races, but runs merely to try to win, and that for the pure pleasure, sport, and excitement of the thing. I know quite well that there is not an athlete in Kuala Lumpur but would gladly proffer the prize-money for this laudable purpose, this necessary and most desirable improvement.

But Government should assist just a little in this case, as it has done in others. I have never enquired into the matter, but I suppose, for instance, that the *taxes*, unassisted, are unable to meet the expenses of Town-sanitation—so indispensable for the maintenance of the public health—yet it is clear to my mind that it is of as superlative importance, is as essentially necessary, that some small portion of the enormous wealth of this flourishing State be devoted to the beautification and bettering of the Parade Ground, in adapting it for general and not special recreative purposes, as it is incumbent on it to furnish the means of improving drains; for while, in the latter case, it thinks kindly of the *physical health* of the human constitution, it should not, at the same time forget that it will get better work done (they say Government is a little selfish: it should jump at this suggestion) if it looks after the *mental health* and entertainment of the people—which cheery, life-inspiring recreation always affords or tends to give.

And so, I believe, all my friends of mixed athletic dispositions will long for the improvements your correspondent suggests; and, with regard to the formation of a *cinder track*, will declare with me, "Tis a consummation devoutly to be wished!"—I am, etc., A. F. M.

NOTES AND NEWS.

MRS. AND MRS. WELMAN, accompanied by Mr. M. A. Stonor, left Kuala Lumpur by the midday train on Sunday, the 8th inst., for Singapore, *en route* for Europe. A large number of friends, several of whom accompanied them as far as Klang, assembled at the railway station to say "Good-bye" and wish them *bon voyage*.

MRS. SWETTENHAM AND MRS. WALLICH have recently been the guests of Mr. Holmes, at Klang. On Saturday, the 14th, they visited Kuala Lumpur and stayed at the Residency, returning on the Sunday, and were also present at the Selangor Club "At Home" on the 18th. We hear that the Captain China will give a dance at the Selangor Club, on the 31st inst., in honour of Mrs. Swettenham.

THE opening of the new Fire Brigade Station and the Distribution of Prizes won at the Competitions are postponed from the 18th to the 30th inst., owing to Mrs. Treacher being still absent in Perak.

At the monthly meeting of the Committee of the Selangor Club, on Wednesday night, the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected members: Messrs. E. A. Askey, W. W. Cook, W. Dunman, C. E. A. Maartensz, F. M. Porcher and H. D. Richards. The date of the General Meeting, at which the Committee for the following half-year is to be elected, was fixed for the 28th inst.

THE Installation Meeting of the Read Lodge takes place to-morrow (the 21st) at 5.30 P.M. The W. M. of the Perak Jubilee Lodge, No. 2,225, Taiping, Wor. Bro. P. Moss, will assist as Installing Master. We are asked to state that visiting brethren are cordially invited. A banquet will afterwards be held at the Selangor Club.

A MEETING of the subscribers to the J. A. G. Campbell Memorial Fund was held in the Selangor Club on Saturday, the 14th instant. Mr. Russell stated that since the issue of the last list of subscriptions he had received \$81—"F. E. L." \$10, and \$71 from Mr. Turney, which included a subscription from that gentleman and from friends of different nationalities of the late Mr. Campbell. Various suggestions were made as to the form the memorial should take, and it was resolved that, in addition to a stone over the grave, a brass tablet should, if the funds permitted, be put up in the church. A Committee, consisting of Messrs. Turney, A. R. Venning, Edwards and Russell (Hon. Sec.), was appointed to see if this could be done.

ON Tuesday, the 10th inst., the festival of the *Sz Ya* culminated in a long procession, which took nearly an hour and a half to pass the Selangor Club, and we understand that this route was taken at some inconvenience in order to give the European community an opportunity of seeing the show with comfort. To attempt anything like a description of its various component parts would have entailed far more time than we could give in walking round the streets of the town during the morning, to view it in sections, and much more space than we can spare in the *Journal*. It was generally admitted to be a very fine show, but its incongruities must have struck all who witnessed it. It was at once grand and mean, artistic and crude, humorous and revolting. At the head of the procession and at its end were some sickening sights of men suffering self-inflicted pain, which to our mind nearly damned the whole affair. The expression on the faces of these men was something beyond description. It may have been spiritual rapture; to us it seemed to bode an early dissolution, and that, too, before the show was over. Fortunately for those who took part and for those who looked on the intervening portions of the procession were of a different character. Again did we laugh at the antics of the Bighead of the pantomime of our childhood; and more than once could we almost imagine that we were on Ludgate Hill viewing a modern Lord Mayor's show, "run" by Sanger or Sir Augustus. Many of the cars, of a sort of filagree work and glass, were very effective, and most of their occupants, children, of whom there were a great number in the show, were extremely pretty. The whitening and painting of several of them struck us as being a sad mistake; and there is no doubt that some of these poor youngsters, exposed as they were, must have suffered from the terrible heat

of Tuesday; on the other hand, the boys on foot, who were older and seemingly cast in a rougher mould, were evidently enjoying to the full the part they were playing. At intervals were the headmen of the different clans, and men clad in long silk surcoats of the most delicate and beautiful tints were cheek by jowl with coolies dressed lightly and anything but cleanly: the mixture had a most ludicrous effect. The embroidery on many of the banners and emblems was artistic specimens of needlework, and must have been the result of long and patient labour; and its effect was heightened by the very rough specimens of primitive art, in the shape of ill-constructed effigies, which they frequently preceded. Another series that would have well repaid closer examination was the tablets with Chinese figures and scenery in relief, suspended from poles borne on the shoulders of coolies. A prominent item was an imitation of a dragon, some hundred feet or more long. The head of the monster was large and fearsome and its curled tail was decorated with peacock's feathers; its scaly back, with a cloth of red depending from each side, was borne aloft by a number of men of whom only the legs were visible: it had the appearance rather of a kind of centipede. The evolutions in turning and twisting which its bearers made this creature perform were cleverly done. The dragon was preceded by a man bearing a long-handled mace, who, presumably, judging from the amusing "business" between him and the bearer of the head, acted the part of a sort of St. George. We heard that \$1,200 was spent on the construction of this beastie alone. The foreign element was not altogether absent, inasmuch as a band of Klings, playing tomtoms and dancing, accompanied the procession; the only thing that can be remarked in this connection is, that the state of their scanty clothing and their general appearance irresistibly reminded one of the famous advertisement: "Two years ago I used Pears' soap, since when I've used no other." Closely following came, so we heard asserted, a company of Japanese; they may have been: our acquaintance with the race is not sufficient to enable us to speak with any degree of certainty on the point. Still, progress is so much the order of the day that, possibly, a band of the *orang puteh* will be a prominent item of the next festival. It goes without saying that the various Chinese musical instruments were not lacking, and that the ubiquitous cracker was to be heard all along the line; that the procession occasionally became a trifle mixed, but that general good humour was prevalent. In looking back over the various "properties" of the show, one can't help thinking that much sweetness was wasted on the desert air, and some things shewn that it would have been better to have let remain unseen.

THE Parade Ground and the Selangor Club were very lively after dinner on Saturday night, the 7th instant. In connection with the recent Chinese Festival there was a grand display of crackers and some rockets were fired; much powder was consumed on the green, and one could not help regretting that the local Brock had not had the advantage of a few hints from him of that ilk who delights a Crystal Palace audience; still, however more effective to the eye the pyrotechnic caterer for Sydenham might have made the show, we doubt if he could have surpassed it in the way of sound. Within the Club, too, only this was rather later, much enjoyment was given by a gentleman to a select audience by what was nothing short of a terpsichorean feat.

THE appearance of the town each night while the Chinese were holding high revel was very striking. The consumption of kerosine must have been enormous, almost every house having some kind of illumination; some of the larger shops were brilliantly lit up with strings of paper lanterns and small glass lamps, while *wayangs* confronted one at each turning, and music (?) was everywhere. "John" however, lost no time in getting back to work, as the appearance of the railway station on Wednesday morning, the 11th, testified; and Kuala Lumpur soon resumed its wonted look o' nights.

BAE microbes, perhaps about the next smallest living organism which has ever directly or indirectly caused a man's death is the mosquito, especially as by the word "mosquito" no unusually large or venomous variety is meant, but the common pest of every day. Yet the tradition runs that only about six years ago two Chinamen lost their lives at Sepang *through mosquitoes*. They were Chinese coolies, working on the furthestmost *ladang* of the great gambier and pepper estate, and one evening, when the mosquitoes were unusually bad, one of the two "kindled smoke" to drive the plagues away, and the smoke disturbing his comrade, who was smoking opium at the time, words passed between them which became a fierce quarrel in which one of the Chinamen was slain, 13 wounds, which were found upon the corpse, attesting the savageness of the attack. The murderer escaped, but was finally captured near Labu, and hanged in the due course of law.

TALKING of Sepang, we hear that twice within four or five weeks has a small flock of from four to five gray pelicans passed over that place in the direction of Klang. Is not this bird a *rara avis* in these parts?

"GUP"

ABOUT THINGS IN GENERAL.

OUR Golf Club is shewing great activity. A handicap was arranged, but as it rained cats and dogs hardly anybody turned up. I am really astonished at this, for, after all, what is the risk of health or life compared to the honour and glory of competing for the Selangor golf handicap? A silver medal is to be coined, and for 10 successive years the names of the winners will be engraved on it, and thus be handed down to posterity.

Our Scientific Society must be meditating over some great and scientific problem; how otherwise could you account for their long silence?

The Selangor Club gave a most successful dance last month, but no paper took any notice of it. This week there was to be a concert, but the songs were all dances. People think they get quite enough singing in church.

That reminds me of the church they are going to build in Kuala Lumpur: \$100 prize for the accepted plan. Does anybody really think that any business man would waste his time and energy on the chance of getting a hundred dollars? A gold medal and certificate signed by a jury, and exhibition of all the plans, would, in my opinion, have proved much more successful, and would have induced architects in Singapore and elsewhere to compete, although I don't think they could have beaten the architects in our Railway Department.

This brings me to the railway, and I am glad of it, because I wish to say a word thereon. Rodger Street, called after the celebrated Resident of Pahang, is to be continued to the Railway Station; the extension is nearly finished. Now, should any stranger come to Kuala Lumpur and wish to avoid the skew bridge and the up-and-down hill in going to town; let him take good care not to go on straight, for "this road is closed for traffic" and he will have to turn back when he gets as far as the Pudo Railway line. What would Mr. R. say if he knew it? The people of Selangor say nothing. They grin and bear it—no; they bear it, but they refuse to grin.

Dear readers, I have not half finished yet, and I should like to say a lot about the "great" fireworks of the Chinese; the Gymkhana Club; the billiard handicap; the great Chinese procession; the Planters' Association; Read Lodge; the exchange and currency question; the Fire Brigade; the French barber; the people who have been born, married or committed suicide, or murder, or died of some other natural death; but the Editor of the *Selangor Journal* has only allowed me a limited space and I am afraid you would not shew me the consideration you have shewn to the Selangor Government Railway, and would even refuse to (b)hear it.—S. S.

SELANGOR PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

MINUTES of a General Meeting, held in the Selangor Club, on Saturday, 16th September, 1893, at 10.30 A.M.
Present.—Messrs. Carey, C. M. Cumming, C. Glassford, J. Glassford, Hurth, Hüttenbach, C. Meikle, Nissen, Schwenniger, Stephenson and M. A. Stonor.

Messrs. Carey and Hüttenbach were elected Chairman and Secretary, respectively.

1. The notice calling the meeting having been read, Mr. C. M. Cumming signified his intention of joining the Association.

2. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

3. Rules for the Association, as submitted by the Provisional Committee, were adopted with some few alterations.

4. A ballot for the election of office-bearers for 1893 resulted as follows: Chairman, Mr. Carey; Hon. Secretary, Mr. Hüttenbach; with Messrs. Stephenson, C. M. Cumming and C. Meikle as members of Committee.

5. A letter from the Government Secretary, with notice from the Currency Committee, was laid before the meeting. Messrs. Carey, Hüttenbach, Stephenson and Cumming having addressed the meeting, it was resolved on Mr. Hüttenbach's motion seconded by Mr. Schwenniger: "That the Selangor Planters' Association is of opinion that a British dollar, fixed at the present rate of exchange, is desirable for the Straits Settlements." An amendment proposed by Mr. Carey and seconded by Mr. Meikle: "That in the opinion of this Association a gold coinage or any scheme for raising the value of the dollar would be very detrimental to the planting interests in the Straits," was negatived by 6 votes to 5.

6. Read a letter from the Government Secretary asking for a schedule of coolies' wages paid by planters. Resolved that the matter be left in the hands of the Committee.

7. Read a letter from Mr. T. H. Hill, saying that as his name had been freely mentioned in connection with a proposed Straits Planters' Association, he should feel obliged if the members were informed that it was not his immediate intention to move in this matter. The most compact and largest body of planters having formed a local association, and the remainder being so widely distributed, such an undertaking would not at present, in his opinion, be successful.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting terminated at 2.30 P.M.

LOCAL SPORT.

TRAINING NOTES.

SINCE my last notes slow once-round work has been the order of the day with all the griffins; very monotonous, perhaps, to watch, but necessary when it is taken into consideration that there are still over two months in which to get them fit. As a matter of fact regular hacking for the next fortnight or so would do

them as much good as anything and would do away with the possibility of their getting sick of the sight of the racecourse; but, unfortunately, so few of the owners ever get outside a horse that this cannot be done, and so the weary plodding exercise will have to be continued for some little time yet.

Mr. Pasqual has, I am glad to say, decided to train his griffin, *Jumbo*; he is a nice horse and has settled down to his work well, his owner has heard so many knowing ones sing his praises lately that he is convinced that he has got the winner of at least one of the races. I for one hope that he has, as he deserves a turn of luck after being so unfortunate with *Blackfish*.

Mr. Spooner's bay mare, *Salomé*, has since I last wrote been out with the others doing slow work; she is a nice-looking mare, but at present appears to dwell a lot in her stride; this, however, is a fault nearly all griffins suffered from at first and I fully expect to see her improve greatly within the next month or so.

Liza-Lu, the property of Messrs. Welman and Cumming, has also put in an appearance, but, as far as it is possible to judge at present, I am afraid that she will never distinguish herself under silk. As I said before, she is a fine-looking mare and will make a very handsome trapper.

Dr. Welch's mare and Mr. Mitchell's gelding have been on the resting list for the last fortnight, both suffering from lampas. I hear that they are rapidly getting over it, and should be at work again before long.

The two griffins which seem to take the public fancy most are *Starlight* and *Kathleen*, and they are undoubtedly nice animals, both of them. I myself rather incline to the horse, as he is a nice compact little chap and moves like a machine; the mare, however, is coming on very fast and is, moreover, taking much more kindly to her work.

Messrs. Tate and Aylesbury's bay gelding was out for the first time this week; if powerful quarters were everything he wouldn't be far out of it, but I can't say that I like his forehand. The other two Perak horses, *Lumpur* and *Ipoh*, are coming on nicely, but I haven't yet seen cause to alter my first opinion about them.

Besides the griffins the only other two horses in work are *Marco Bruno* and *Hard Times*, the former is losing that coltish look which he had when he came up from Singapore, and if all goes well with him I shall expect to see him make a great bid for the Maiden Plate. *Hard Times* came out the other morning and was ridden by our new amateur jockey, who is one of the "hossiest" men afoot I have seen for some time. Unfortunately he and the horse had a slight difference of opinion as to what pace they should go, the trainer's instructions being "Once, steady." However, *Hard Times* thought he knew best and did a good three-quarter-pace spin, luckily pulling up sound, though the course was very heavy. I should fancy that his "leg" cannot be so bad as was made out last meeting, and as he is still a maiden he may yet get some of his purchase money back.

The heavy rains we have been and are having are making the course very sloppy indeed, but as about 15ft. of the inside

running has been railed off not much damage can be done. I am glad to see that Mr. Harper's griffin, *A. B.* (why not call him *Jack Tar?*) is out at work again; he is a very taking mover indeed, and in spite of his enforced rest looks as well as most of them. The only horse that is really giving any trouble is Mr. Maynard's *Sheet Anchor*, he has developed the very nasty trick of rearing and has twice been back on his rider. He was held down by main force the other morning, but this only made matters worse, as finding he could not rear he threw himself down on his side and sulked. If he only gets over this dangerous vice and takes kindly to his work I shall expect to see him run very well, as once on the course he is a splendid mover.

I hear that Mr. Lake's *Corncrake* is for sale: I believe his owner will sell him for what he has cost up to date. At this price he should be a good investment, as although he is a bit young and green he should be fit to run by the end of December.

I see by the *Straits Times* of 13th October, that the Singapore people have misinterpreted our programme, and think that we have only one open race. The conditions of the races are perhaps rather misleading at first sight, but this I take it is what they really mean: to run a horse here a man must have owned that horse for one month before the meeting and before entering him must become a member of the Club. If the Selangor correspondent of the *Straits Times* had consulted someone connected with the management of the Gymkhana Club before sending down the programme for publication, the mistake would not have occurred, as at the foot of the programme proper there is a note reading as follows: "All the above races are open to all comers except races Nos. 3 and 5 on the first day and Nos. 2 and 6 on the second day."

At a general meeting, held in the Selangor Club, on Saturday, 7th October, the new Gymkhana Club rules were discussed and passed.

The proposed programme was then put before the meeting and several alterations were suggested and made; perhaps the most important was the reduction of the weight in the first griffin race from 11 st. to 10 st. I certainly think that 11 st. is a big weight for newly imported horses to carry; at the same time, as amateurs only are allowed to ride here, I am afraid that the result of reducing the weight will be that several of the griffins will have to carry a good deal of overweight. The light-weights, however, headed by our late and the now Perak crack jockey, were too strong, so the only thing to be done is for those unfortunates who are troubled by a superabundance of solid flesh to stop some of those first stenghas in the morning and last ones at night.

In an able speech the Perak representative dilated on the advantages which would accrue to the Club if the selling conditions were removed from the big race, and promised a fabulous number of Perak horses if this were done; but the concensus of opinion seemed to be against this, so no motion was put to the meeting.

A fairly representative Committee for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Messrs. Berrington, G. Cumming, H. Hüttenbach,

Holmes, Spooner, Walsh and A. C. Harper. The one mistake made was, I think, the election of Mr. Walsh, as although no better could be found when in Kuala Lumpur, Mr. Walsh is so often absent trying to find impossible routes into Pahang, that I am afraid his services will not often be available at Committee meetings.

Judging by the programme, which will probably be published as soon as these notes, the Club must be doing well under the new management. Besides four cups presented by the Resident, the Civil Servants, the Merchants and the Indian Mercantile Community, the stakes on both days tot up to the respectable figure of \$2,650. Not so bad for a Native State! I am so glad to see that the Chinese are really waking up to the fact that horse-racing is a great game, as, besides subscribing most handsomely towards cups and stakes, I know of at least two Towkays who have sent or are sending commissions to Singapore to buy racehorses. I only hope that they may have the good fortune to win one of the races, as they will probably then get thoroughly bitten with the love of the sport.

THE MAN IN THE LALANG.

SELANGOR CHINESE CLUB ATHLETIC SPORTS.

ON Saturday, the 14th, by the kindness of Mr. Khoo Mah Lek, some athletic sports took place on the grounds adjoining the Selangor Chinese Club. The grounds are rather too small and only allowed of a circular course of 100 yards. There was a long list of judges, handicappers, stewards, starters, timekeepers, etc., but most of them being competitors the duties pertaining to their posts were somewhat neglected. We give below a list of the officials and a short account of the various events.

President, Khoo Mah Lek; Vice-President, Vong Chu Siew; Judges, Lim Twa Tow, Quak Guak Hin and Wee Hup Lee; Handicappers, Chan Ah Thong, Luk Chow Kit and Hoh Joo Keong; Stewards, Chia Boon Teat, Yeo Tiang Siew, Chiew Siew Lee, Tan Yang Guan, San Ah Weng and Tam Chim Beng; Starters, Loh Song Chye, Chea Boon Hean and Chan Fook Nyan; Timekeepers, Goh Team Wat and Khoo Kim Seng; Clerks of the Course, Moy Kon Fah, Luk Chow Tye and Gan Hock Ann.

1. Flat race, 200 yards—10 competitors: Kin Yun 1, Jahamat 2; a very good race, won by a yard.

2. Blindfold race—8 competitors: this was a very erratic race, very few accomplishing the distance; won by Jeok Lin, San Hock Aan 2.

3. High jump—this was very interesting, and resulted in a dead heat between Chan Kim Yen and Chu Boon Hean, who both jumped 4 ft. 7 in.

4. Breaking the pot blindfolded—12 competitors. This was a very amusing event, four earthen chatties being suspended from a horizontal bar and each competitor having to walk blindfolded 40 yards and break the chatty with a stick; very few accomplished the feat.

5. Hurdle race, 100 yards—7 competitors: Chon Kin Yun 1, Chea Ban Teat 2; a very good race, won by a yard, 2nd and 3rd nearly dead heat.

6. Sack race, 40 yards—7 competitors: Chea Ban Teat 1, Geok Lim 2; won easily by 6 yards.

7. Long jump—6 competitors: Chu Bun Hean 1, Moy Kon Fa 2; 14 ft. 7 in.

8. Three-legged race—6 couples started: won by Moy Kon Fa and Chu Ban Hean; 3 other couples running a dead heat for 2nd place.

9. Eating biscuits—this was a very amusing competition and was won by Mat bin Brahim, who said afterwards that he will never enter into another competition of the same kind.

10. Putting the shot—20 pounds—12 competitors: won by Chu Bun Hean with a throw of 22 ft.

11. 200 yards flat race—8 competitors: San Hock Aan 1, Chan Ah Thong 2; won by 2 yards.

12. Egg-and-spoon race—Chin Bun Hean 1, Chan Ah Thong 2.

13. Climbing the greasy pole—this event fell through.

14. Hurdle-race, 100 yards—Chu Bun Hean 1, Moy Kon Fa 2.

15. Tug-of-war—10 Chinese *v.* 10 Malays: this was won, after a good pull, by the Malays.

16. Duck hunt—this event caused great excitement. The river being very swollen and running rapidly the ducks and their pursuers were quickly carried away to the opposite shore. Won by a smart Malay boy, who went up stream a little and allowed himself to be carried by the current to the other bank and there found one of the ducks.

17. Catching the greasy pig—This was rare fun for everybody concerned except the pig, who was frequently under a heavy scrimmage. The winner of this obtained the price, not the pig; and after Mr. Dennis had been consigned to his sack he was heard giving vent to his disapproval of the proceedings by much grunting.

18. Tug-of-war, married *v.* single—won after a very good pull by the married.

Great praise is due to Mr. Khoo Mah Lek, Mr. Song Chye, Mr. Chow Kit and Mr. Chan Ah Thong, for all worked very hard. The proceedings were enlivened by the presence of a Chinese troop of players and by the Selangor Police Band.

SOME NOTES ON KUALA LUMPUR WATER SUPPLY.

KUALA LUMPUR is a well-watered town, the rivers Klang and Gombak affording an excellent supply for many uses, of which, however, scavenging is the most important. They are highly contaminated close to the town, while for many miles upstream the *débris* from tin mines would make a complete and expensive system of filtration necessary before they could be considered by a European community fit for domestic use. Some of the houses in the town limits are nearly 180 ft. above the river. Expensive pumping power would be necessary to lift water to a reservoir

sufficiently high to supply the bungalows which are more than 100 ft. above the town. These main rivers being unsatisfactory for a supply, the next means for getting water near would be from wells. There is unlikely to be any considerable supply of underground water near Kuala Lumpur in any one place, considering the nature of the rock formation, the suddenness of the rainfall and the contour of the surface. At a little distance from the town a supply of this kind would be liable to disturbance from mining. In this case also pumping would incur heavy cost of maintenance. A gravitation supply is not necessarily better or cheaper, but the above methods were considered unsuitable to the particular case. Recourse was had to the neighbouring hills, where the rainfall is greater, where the water can be obtained pure, and where a reserve of a large and extensible area could be made without detriment to mining or other industries. A stream was found on a tributary of the Ampang River, at sufficient elevation to afford a gravitation supply. There was no stream found of a flow sufficient to afford a supply from an intake without impounding, and the present source was found, considering all points, to be the best for the purpose. A previous site had been found on another tributary of the same river at a rather higher elevation, but this would have necessitated $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles of main piping against $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles in the present case. The minimum flow is nearly the same in the two streams. Before deciding on the source, calculations were made as to the water available and storage necessary. The rainfall has been gauged in Kuala Lumpur for the last fourteen years; this proved very useful in making these calculations, and allowed some reliance to be placed on the records. The minimum recorded per annum was 72 in. (in 1892); the previous minimum was 84 in. An extra fall might be assumed for the hill district; in 1892 it was 96 in., against 72 in. As a basis, 84 in. per annum was taken as a mean annual fall for three dry years. The storage required was calculated empirically at 116 days, that is to say, that 116 days might be expected to be the maximum time elapsing before the water drawn off during a drought would be replaced by rain. The population of Kuala Lumpur is about 20,000; taking it as 30,000, allowing 20 gallons per head per day, gives a daily total of 600,000 gallons. In some well-designed supplies in the East the supply is 15 gallons per head per day. At the present source the lowest observed flow of the stream, including a small subsidiary stream, also impounded, is 100 gallons per minute. Allowing three fourths only of this for safety, gives 108,000 gallons per day, or a daily deficiency of supply by the stream in dry weather of 492,000 gallons. This gives at 116 days' storage a capacity of reservoir of 9,000,000 cubic feet. This storage necessitates a bank 50 ft. high at the position of the stream and 430 ft. long. The dam will impound two streams with the spur of a hill in between. The bank is 50 ft. high only for a short distance. The area of the water surface when the reservoir is full will be 10 acres. In the future it would be possible to convey the water of the old stream (impounded if necessary) into the present reservoir, thus more than doubling the supply. The area of the present watershed is about one

square mile; taking the rainfall at 84in. as before, this gives an annual fall of 1,218 million gallons, or $3\frac{1}{4}$ million gallons per day; from this a deduction must be made for evaporation, infiltration, waste, and the exclusion of flood water during storm, to run off as waste, being full of solid material; a usual deduction is four tenths, at which rate a fall of 15in. per annum would be sufficient in this case—or one-third of a square mile of catchment area. With one square mile and 84in. minimum rainfall the waste can be as much as nine elevenths.

The necessary size of the main is dependent on another feature of the works, the service reservoir. Briefly, the draught on the service mains in a town varies very much during the day, while at midnight very little water would be drawn; at midday, in this case, the water might be running through the main service pipe at the rate of 1,040 gallons per minute. For certain reasons the velocity of the flow of water in the pipes has to be kept within limits, and then its power of carrying water depends on the "head" and the length of pipe. A pipe from the Ampang Reservoir would have to be 13in. diameter to supply water at the above rate in the town. The cost of a 13-in. pipe is half as much again as that of a 10-in. pipe; this would be a considerable item of expense for $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The service reservoir acts as a balance; it receives water from the impounding reservoir at a uniform rate during the 24 hours, and distributes it to the town as the town requires it. The service reservoir will contain about three days' supply; during this time any repairs to the main line from Ampang can be effected without stopping the supply to the houses.

The water will be filtered at the Ampang end, immediately after leaving the impounding reservoir. At first two filters will be constructed, each with a filtering area of 900 square yards. This allows one square yard of filter to every eight gallons supplied per day. The filtering material will be sand, resting on a layer of stones, supported by bricks laid dry. A site is reserved for a third filter, if necessary. The clean water then flows through the main piping to the service reservoir without being drawn off anywhere for supply. This is an advantage, though the filter could be more conveniently attended to near Kuala Lumpur, but there is no sufficient area high enough to supply the service reservoir near the town. There are no particular difficulties on the pipe line. In swampy ground the pipes will be carried on piers, but buried, and at the Gombak and Klang Rivers on piers well above flood-water level.

The service reservoir, now under construction, is circular in plan, covered by arches. It is essential, especially in this climate, that a service reservoir be covered, otherwise the value of filtration is lost, sun and air causing growths in the water and also raising the temperature. The water can be passed direct through a well into the service mains without entering the reservoir, to allow of cleaning of the latter.

The supply will extend to the Pauper Hospital and to Pudo.

A 10-in. main will be laid to the town, and another independent 6-in. main from the service reservoir to the bungalows.

The water is excellent in quality, but very soft; this latter fact makes the use of lead pipes unsafe, and wrought iron pipes are rapidly corroded by the water in the laterite soil, as is exemplified in so many cases both in Singapore and in Kuala Lumpur. Tin lined pipes will be used for house services. Hydrants will be placed about 100 yards apart. The supply will ultimately be, it is hoped, entirely by house-to-house service, and every facility will be given to all inhabitants to secure this, but at first a certain number of street stand pipes will be placed in the streets until the natives learn to appreciate the value of the water. A few patent stand pipes will be tried, but at present there are none in the market that have proved to be of any great value.

The outlet of the service reservoir is 205 ft. above the river level at Market Street Bridge, and the level of water in the filter is 158 ft. above the outlet of the service reservoir, which contains 15 ft. of water. The top water level in the impounding reservoir is 65 ft. above the water level in the filters, or 430 ft. above the river in Kuala Lumpur. With the head of 143 ft. from the filters to the top level of the service reservoir, a 10-in. pipe will deliver 800,000 gallons per day, or sufficient for 40,000 people at 20 gallons per head per day.

The water is conveyed from the impounding reservoir to the filters through 15-in. pipes, which are laid in a tunnel through the hill at the end of the dam. This tunnel, through 190 ft. of solid granite, is now completed, and is continued at the lower end by 70 ft. of a concrete culvert. A flood-water channel is cut round the reservoir, continued by a by-wash, for use during the construction of the dam and afterwards for carrying off flood-water containing quantities of silt. The dam is of earth, with an impervious core of puddle, carried down into solid rock.

The total lengths of piping to be laid are: 18 in. 350 ft., 15 in. 1,125 ft., 10 in. $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, 6 in. $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, 4 in. $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles, 3 in. $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles, making a total of $23\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The scheme above briefly described is considered ample for present use and capable of further extensions, but it can only be satisfactory with careful supervision after completion. An "unlimited" supply is almost impossible in all waterworks; the assistance of all who participate in a public benefit is essential to its efficient carrying out, and this should be borne in mind throughout.—H. C. P.



RETROSPECTIVE NOTES.

IN "Malaysian Essays," by the Rev. J. E. Tenison-Wood, we came across the following incident in our present Resident's life in Borneo:—

"I sailed from Borneo in H.M.S. *Pegasus* (Captain Bickford commanding), leaving Penang at the end of October. On the third day we passed the South Natuna Islands. Of these latter very little is known; they are inhabited by a peculiar Malayan people, or a mixture of Malay and Chinese, who are more than suspected of piracy when a

chance offers. We passed quite near enough to see the men on the coral reef spearing fish.

"On the sixth day we reached Labuan, which had then a European population consisting of the Governor's family, the Treasurer and the Gaoler with his family, in all about 10 persons. At one time, when the coal mines were in operation, there was a larger population, but the mines have been abandoned for some years, and since then the place has been occupied by a small staff of Government officials, a few Chinese merchants and the Malay agriculturists. The time of our arrival was somewhat opportune: the Sultan of Brunei had got himself into trouble with the neighbouring tribes, who were killing his people under considerable provocation. He had asked the intervention of Governor Treacher, but while the Governor was trying to arrange with the Sultan's enemies, who were quite peaceably disposed, the Sultan treacherously incited the wild Dyaks (Muruts) to attack them, so that seven people were killed and the Governor himself put in some peril. So glaring an insult could hardly be passed over, so that immediately after our arrival the Governor formally applied for the assistance of Captain Bickford in obtaining at least an apology. Accordingly we sailed at once for Brunei, the mouth of which is about 40 miles from Labuan. There all the ship's boats were manned and armed and an expedition of about 60 blue-jackets, under Captain Bickford, accompanied the Governor to demand some redress from the Sultan. We found the mouth of the river almost blocked up by a kind of breakwater, by which the river was barred against the Spaniards a century or two ago. The Sultan's people did not seem to take our demonstration very seriously, for his Prime Minister sent his launch to meet us, and to assist in towing the boats; but he had his revenge, for we slept on board this boat, and I have never, in the moderate experience of a lifetime, seen a steam launch infested with so many cockroaches. Our boots were nearly eaten off our feet. The city itself was just as Pigafetta saw it, nearly 400 years ago—a sort of bamboo Venice, the streets and squares, the courts and palaces were all built in the midst of the water, without any means of approach except by boats. The origin of this mode of residence doubtless arose from the bad habits of the Brunei people. They were in reality sea-gipsies who had given the inhabitants of the land so much reason for complaint that they could not trust themselves unreservedly on the shore. The officers of the Sultan gave a private audience to us, with what may have been intended as an honourable demonstration, but which looked like a reception by an armed rabble of very villainous-looking pirates. Every sort of excuse was invented to refuse the apology demanded. The next day the boats were brought up, and the Sultan admitted us to his august presence. The venerable potentate was 100 years old, and looked every hour of it. He was surrounded by an Oriental court of truly theatrical splendour, presenting a scene of silks and satins, gold, silver, precious stones, feathers and tinsel unequalled anywhere. His Highness objected to make any reparation to the Governor, but the display of a little firmness by Captain Bickford induced him to say he would consider it. Captain Bickford said

he would call again in three hours, and he departed, leaving His Highness in some trepidation. Long before the three hours had elapsed, a royal embassy brought us a humble apology from the Sultan to the Governor, expressing great regret for what had happened and promises of amendment for the future."

 ODE TO AN IMMORTAL.

"The s.r. *Abdul Samad* went ashore on Jugra Bar not long ago, and narrowly escaped being wrecked."—*Daily Gop.*

I.

SEA-WANDERER, that comest to cheer us
 In the gloom of these commonplace days
 When the end of the cycle is near us
 And haunteth our uttermost ways.
 Still the tones of thy call are as fluty,
 And thy youth, like the sea-eagle's brood
 Or the blush of an elderly beauty,
 Is ever renewed.

II.

Wast thou, haply, first painted and gilded
 By a Helot, abroad for a lark?
 Wast thou sawn by the sinews that builded
 The antedeluvian ark?
 Hast thou borne conscript fathers—or mothers—
 To Philippi (to meet with their fate)?
 Didst suggest to Dan Horace, and others
 The (original) ship of the State?

III.

'Tis true that by thee I've been bandied,
 Like a ball, from the sea to the sky;
 I've been queer—once or twice—I've been stranded
 On the bar, with the tide running dry.
 'Tis true that the mildest "Sumatra"
 Would prove thee a coffin afloat,
 Since the riches of great Cleopatra
 Couldn't crowd more than two in the boat.

IV.

Yet how oft, at the chill of the dawning,
 Have I woken from uncurtained repose
 'Neath the verdurous span of thy awning,
 With a cockroach a-nibbling my toes.
 What delight 'twere—but stop! The fiends seize her,
 And down on my pestilent luck!
 For she carried the fortunes of Cæsar,
 And now she has stuck!

(Tableau.)

* * * * *

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.]

PUBLIC GARDENS.

To the Editor of the Selangor Journal.

SIR,—I, for one, was much interested in the account of the formation of the Public Gardens, by "Thesaurarius," especially as we all know what a large part he himself took in the formation of the lake, which he so generously ascribes entirely to the enterprise of others. But I confess I should have been glad if Thesaurarius had seen fit to add a few short paragraphs of information about the flowers themselves. Nearly all of us have a piece of ground which is either a garden or can be made into one, and few are better qualified than Thesaurarius to tell us what we can grow there. I, for instance, am just making a garden, and have quite lately received a number of seeds of flowers and vegetables from home, but without the benefit of Thesaurarius's experience I fear that many of them will be lost. Moreover, we must not forget that next year is our flower-show year—so will Thesaurarius think it over?—I am, etc., QUERIST.

"ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE."

To the Editor of the Selangor Journal.

SIR,—In connection with the various ways of promoting the interests of the Selangor Club mentioned in "Gup," I venture to suggest one which has not yet been considered.

Personally I never take any part in a play, unless it is that of "intelligent audience," but I am generally told (though I say it who shouldn't) that I fulfil the duties of that part with great distinction, and I don't see why I, and those Selangorites who are similarly gifted, should be compelled to waste our talents "on the desert air." We take our pleasures much too seriously in Kuala Lumpur, and I am sure that the general verdict would be that in matters theatrical we are greatly to seek, being even worse off than Sungei Ujong. Why shouldn't we have our own *A. D. C.*, in connection with one of the Clubs (or otherwise, according to circumstances), the valuable assistance which the ladies might render being, of course, indispensable. Will not one of the Club Committees take it up? It could not fail to be a success, for have we not abundance of histrionic talent, both gay and grave?—I am, etc., YOUNG ROSCIUS.

NOTES AND NEWS.

MRS. TREACHER held an "At Home" at the Residency on Thursday, the 2nd instant.

MR. W. H. WISE, District Magistrate, Batang Padang, Perak, was in Kuala Lumpur for a few days, and left for Pahang on the morning of the 31st ultimo. **MR. H. A. W. AYLESBURY**, from Taiping, arrived in Kuala Lumpur on the 1st instant.

MR. J. GREIG, of the Chartered Bank, left Kuala Lumpur on the 31st to take up his duties in Penang. **MR. HÜTTENBACH** gave a farewell dinner in his honour the previous evening, and a large number of friends assembled at the Railway Station to give him a "send off." Although **MR. Greig's** sojourn in Kuala Lumpur has been a short one, it has been sufficiently long for him to make a host of friends, and his departure is generally regretted.

THE Captain China gave a dance at the Selangor Club on Tuesday night, the 31st ultimo in honour of **Mrs. Swettenham**. **Madame and Miss Mazet**, from Taiping, and **Mr. Egerton** and **Mr. C. C. Trotter**, from Sungei Ujong, were among the visitors.

WE are sorry to hear that **MR. H. HÜTTENBACH** is confined to his house through an injury to his back, the result of an accident on Monday evening, the 30th ultimo. We hope his recovery may be speedy; the Club, the Lodge, and various other institutions can ill afford to lose the services of this energetic gentleman, even for a little while.

A DOUBLE christening took place at St. Mary's Church, Kuala Lumpur, on Monday afternoon, the 23rd ultimo, when the infant daughters of **Messrs. Lindsay and Carey** were baptised, the **Rev. F. W. Haines** officiating. A number of friends assembled at the church, and afterwards at the residence of **Mr. Lindsay**. We noticed that the church did not appear to be quite so crowded as the latter place, but this may have been owing to the christening taking place so soon after office hours, 4.30 p.m. The health of the youngsters ~~was~~ proposed in a speech that for shortness was only equalled by the ~~of~~ of the reply on their behalf.

THE band played at the Selangor Club, on Thursday night, the 26th ultimo, after dinner. Although it was a glorious moonlight night and the ground in front of the Club was tastefully decorated with Chinese lanterns, but few visitors were outside; the attractions of a clear floor in the reading room and waltz music proving greater than those of gentle Luna and coloured lamps.

THE half-yearly general meeting of the Selangor Club was held on Saturday, the 28th ultimo, the President, Mr. Treacher, c.m.g., being in the chair. A report by the Honorary Secretary, Mr. H. Hüttenbach, was read, as well as an estimate of revenue and expenditure for the next six months, which set forth an available balance of \$550 towards reducing the Club's liability; and there is no doubt that under Mr. Hüttenbach's careful and energetic management this will be accomplished. The passing of the balance sheet for the six months ended 30th September, 1893, was held over for audit. The Government nominees on the new Committee were Messrs. Ebden and George Cumming, and the ballot for the other five resulted in the election of Messrs. Dougal, Paxon, Russell, Sanderson and Venning. A resolution was passed that in future papers and periodicals should be put up to auction. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

A GENERAL Meeting of the Selangor Planters' Association will be held on Saturday, the 18th November, at the Office of the Association, to transact the following business:—1. To read the minutes of the last meeting. 2. Proposed by Mr. E. V. Carey, seconded by Mr. C. M. Cumming: "That Government be asked, in view of the unhealthy nature of works connected with opening land, to extend to members of the Association, as *bonâ fide* planters, the same privileges for their own coolies, with regard to rates for hospital accommodation, etc., as enjoyed by employers of indentured Tamils, and that Government be also asked to dispense medicines for use on estates at cost price." 3. Proposed by Mr. H. Hüttenbach, seconded by Mr. C. Meikle: "That Clause 132, Part X. of the Land Code, 1891, which gives Government the power to resume all land in the State for mining purposes, and Regulation XIV. of 1893, which gives Government the power to resume all land in the State for public purposes, at a rate of compensation to be fixed by Government, are detrimental to the agricultural interests, and keeping capital out of the State, and that the Government's attention be therefore called to the advisableness of reconsidering these clauses." 4. To discuss any other points which may be brought before the Meeting, of which notice must be given to the Secretary not later than the 8th November.

A GOOD deal has been said during the last few years, about the prospects of Liberian coffee in Selangor. Enthusiasts and pessimists have held forth in their respective manners about the bountiful climate and the scarcity of labour. Mr. Toynbee, without being an enthusiast, has taken the practical view of the matter, and has gone in for coffee

with a view to making the best he can out of it, and we have much pleasure in congratulating him on his success so far. We hear that the Hawthornden and Lincoln crop last week brought \$37.50 per pikul in the Singapore market, an advance of \$1.50 on the highest price ever paid there for Liberian coffee. Mr. Toynbee, we understand, attributes the excellence of his shipment to the use of improved machinery and labour-saving appliances, and hopes that when these have been still further added to he will be able to beat his own record. We hope it will be so, and that as in pepper—where Messrs. Stephenson topped the market in Singapore some five years ago—Selangor will hold her own in the matter of coffee. Their friends will join in wishing Mr. Toynbee and his genial assistant every success.

ANOTHER record is to be chronicled, the traffic receipts of the Selangor Government Railway for the month of October amounting to \$53,540.41. The festival of the *Sy Ya*, held in Kuala Lumpur during the early part of the month, had, no doubt, something to do with this; but, whatever cause may be assigned for the large collection, it is gratifying evidence of the rate at which we are progressing in Selangor.

JUST as we were about to leave the office last evening, after preparing the *Journal* for press, and stood waiting for the rain to cease, we were eye-witnesses of a remarkable spectacle: a vivid electric flash and a terrific explosion occurred within a few yards of where we were standing at the door of the Printing Office, and the electric fluid seemed to bury itself in the ground at a spot just opposite, from which smoke arose. We immediately ran out and at once saw that the Government Offices had been struck by lightning, the tall flagstaff in front presenting a strange appearance, being splintered from top to bottom, the upper part, as someone remarked, looking just like a besom. At the foot of the staff was lying a Chinaman, apparently dead; upon Mr. Brown lifting him, however, he was found to be alive, but with an ugly wound in his face, probably caused by the fall when the shock stunned him; he was immediately carried off to the hospital as was also a Kling who was standing on the portico when the lightning struck him. The Government Offices suffered considerable damage, and as several people were still within the building, it is cause for congratulation that nothing worse occurred. The Library is the scene of the greater part of the damage done to the building. The lightning entering at the roof ran down the wall, splitting and scorching the woodwork and bringing down part of the ceiling. The windows were shattered, and in the book-cases ranged around the room only one pane of glass remains whole. As this occurred at a time when the Library is usually open for the exchange of books (about 4.15 P.M.) it was exceedingly fortunate that no one was present. The telegraph and telephone wires were disordered or broken in various parts of the town, and several narrow escapes and slight injuries are reported. On enquiry at the hospital this morning, Dr. Welch reports that the Chinaman, who it appears is a clerk in

the Secretariat, was simply hurt by falling wood or stone, and had a cut over the eye down to the bone and other cuts on the face. He was insensible from the shock for a short time after admission to the hospital but soon came round. The Tamil man had a real electric shock and was writhing and shouting, complaining of great pains down the legs and back. The hair on his chest was singed, and now the skin has risen up into blisters. He is getting on all right, though for a time he was exactly as if in tetanus. A third case is that of a demarcator in the Survey Department, who has bruises all over him but only the right hand badly hurt.



"GUP"

ABOUT THINGS IN GENERAL.

WE have had a very lively time lately; moonlight bands; Fire Brigade show; smoking concerts; Captain China's dance; Masonic installation of the W.M. and annual banquet; general meeting of the Selangor Club, etc., etc., to say nothing of the christening of our two latest additions, which went off with much *éclat*.

In the politic line there is, as usual, little to say. We are still using Straits Settlements postage cards, and as our energetic Superintendent of Posts and Telegraphs is away there is little chance of our getting our own cards just yet; nor may we expect to see the telephone exchange, which we all looked forward to with so much pleasure.

The Waterworks seem to be getting on well enough, judging by the pipes which are blocking all the roads; and I am glad to say I cannot report any serious accident, notwithstanding the Fire Brigade, the Public Works Department, Sanitary Board, Waterworks, and contractors having all combined during this fortnight to put up all kinds of traps for the poor and unsuspecting public, without any notice or warning.

The new Secretary of the Sanitary Board is shewing great energy in collecting the arrears of carriage and horse taxes, and it is to be hoped that he will also bestow some of his attention on the unsatisfactory state of the 'rikishas, which are pulled by half-naked coolies who have no idea of the rules of the road. In Colombo, I noticed every 'rikisha-puller had to wear a coat, and it would be a good thing if this could be enforced in Kuala Lumpur too.

Quite a new introduction in the way of private conveyance in Selangor is the private 'rikisha of one of our best-known residents of Kuala Lumpur. He has got his carriage always at hand; his horse never bolts, eats no padi, and wants nobody to look after him. The idea is capital, and I should not at all be surprised to see, ere long, everybody in Kuala Lumpur keeping his own 'rikisha, and Government granting 'rikisha allowance instead of horse allowance.

In conclusion to my short notes this time, I must say that I have heard that some say nasty things about the "Gup," but I believe it is the fate of all great men to be abused, and a prophet is of no account in his own country.—S. S.

OPENING OF THE NEW FIRE BRIGADE STATION.

ON Monday, the 30th ultimo, the new station buildings of the Selangor Fire Brigade were formally opened by the Resident, Mr. W. H. Treacher, C.M.G., and the prizes won in the late competition drills were presented to the successful competitors by Mrs. Treacher.

The building, which has rather a pretty appearance from the front, is erected on a triangular plot of land at the junction of Church Street with the Ampang Road, and was designed to accommodate the steam fire engine, escape ladders, hose reels and other appliances. Stabling for the horses is provided on each side of the engine room, and they have been taught to walk out into their respective places beside the engine at the sound of the alarm bell. At each end of the building is a tower, the interior of one having a winding stair with a platform at top from which can be suspended the hose for drying and cleaning purposes, the other is fitted up with lavatories on the ground floor and Captain's office above. There is also a recreation room for the men, quarters for the *syces*, etc. On the whole, though not an architectural triumph when taking a back view, the building is well adapted to the purpose for which it was designed.

Shortly after 5 o'clock the Resident and Mrs. Treacher arrived on the ground. After inspecting the Brigade, who were drawn up in front of a marquee which had been erected near the station and in which was displayed effectively the handsome collection of prizes, the Resident was conducted over the building by Captain Bellamy and on his return to the pavilion he declared the building open in a neat and telling speech. He said it gave him great satisfaction to hand over to Captain Bellamy and the members of the Selangor Fire Brigade the new and commodious buildings and appliances he had just inspected, and in doing so he thought he could not trust them to a better captain or to a better set of men. He felt proud of the Selangor Fire Brigade, and was satisfied that while the State possessed such a body, no fire which might break out within any reasonable distance of Kuala Lumpur would have much chance of spreading.

The Captain, on behalf of the Brigade, then handed to Mrs. Treacher a bouquet, and that lady proceeded to present the various prizes to the successful competitors, a list of whom has already appeared in our columns.

After the prizes were distributed the Brigade gave an exhibition turn-out wet drill, a description of which we quote from the programme: "It is assumed that the New Station is on fire. The firemen will be at recreation. The alarm will be given by the Captain by ringing the bell. The horses will be harnessed, the Brigade will turn out, and the steam fire engine will be worked from the end of Church Street, from the river. Four branches will be worked, one on each tower and two from the ground. To conclude, both deliveries will be "breached" into one (1½-in.) nozzle and the full power of the engine exhibited. Pack up. March past. Dismiss." This was carried out in a very smart and businesslike manner, apparently to the great

satisfaction of the spectators. It may interest our readers to learn that they had the steam fire engine at work with 30ft. of suction hose, 1,700ft. (over $\frac{1}{4}$ mile) of hose, and four branches; the water coming through the nozzles within $6\frac{1}{4}$ minutes of the striking of the alarm bell.

In the evening a Smoking Concert was given in the Selangor Club by the members of the Brigade assisted by a few friends. There was a good attendance, considering that rain fell heavily for an hour or so previous to the time appointed for the concert to commence. The programme was enlivened by a capital selection of music by the Manila Band, and the concert was prolonged to a late, or rather we should say, an early hour.

READ LODGE, No. 2337.

ANNUAL INSTALLATION MEETING.

NOTWITHSTANDING a continuous downpour of rain a large muster of the brethren took place on Saturday evening, the 21st ultimo, at the Lodge House, Kuala Lumpur, when Bro. C. E. F. Sanderson was installed as W. M. for the ensuing year.

The annual financial statement was a most satisfactory one, and W. Bro. Welch referred in high terms to the valuable service rendered to the Lodge by Bro. H. C. Paxon as Hon. Treasurer. After an initiation had taken place, the ceremony of installation was proceeded with, the Installing Masters being W. Bro. P. Moss, W. M. of Perak Jubilee Lodge, No. 2225, Taiping, W. Bro. Welch, I. P. M. and W. Bro. Watkins.

W. Bro. Sanderson, having been duly installed in the Chair invested his officers as follows: Bro. J. Russell, S. W.; Bro. Hemmy, J. W.; Bro. Lammers, Hon. Treasurer; Bro. H. Hüttenbach, Hon. Secretary; Bro. Nicholas, S. D.; Bro. Paxon, J. D.; Bro. Fox, I. G.; and Bro. C. Stewart (re-elected) Tyler.

After the Lodge had been closed a banquet was held in the Selangor Club, at which the usual loyal and masonic toasts were given and drunk with much enthusiasm, and several songs added to the enjoyment of the evening. Great praise is due to Bro. Hüttenbach for the arrangements of the banquet.

H. E. SIR CHARLES WARREN, R. W. D. G. M., E. A., will lay the foundation stone of the new Masonic Hall, Kuala Lumpur, on Monday, the 6th instant. We are asked to state that the ceremony will be a public one and not confined to Masons, and that visitors will be heartily welcomed by the brethren of Read Lodge. The site of the new building is on the Damansara Road, adjoining the quarters lately occupied by Mr. Stafford. A dance in honour of the event will be given by the Read Lodge the same night at the Selangor Club.

The following programme has been issued, but the time of starting had not, when we went to press, been decided:—

Brethren to assemble at Read Lodge, Kuala Lumpur, at 3 P. M.

The Rt. Wor. the D. G. M., with the D. G. Officers arriving, the D. G. Lodge will be opened.

D. G. Lodge will adjourn and the procession will be formed, starting from Read Lodge or from Bro. Groves' house, as the D. G. M. may consider advisable.

The leaders of the procession having arrived at a distance from platform equal to length of procession, the procession halts.

Brethren open to right and left and face inwards, D. G. M. preceded by Standard Bearer and Sword Bearer passes up centre, Officers of D. G. L., etc., following in succession from the rear so as to invert procession. D. G. M. ascends platform and the Brethren form up in hollow square about stone, marshalled by D. of C. in accordance with a plan provided.

FLOURISH OF TRUMPETS.

HYMN (BY WHOLE ASSEMBLY.)

Air Old Hundredth.

Master Supreme, accept our praise,
Still bless this consecrated band;
Parent of Light, illumine our ways,
And guide us by Thy sovereign hand.
May Faith, Hope, Charity, divine,
Here hold their undivided reign;
Friendship and Harmony combine
To soothe our cares and banish pain.
May Pity dwell within each breast,
Relief attend the suffering poor;
Thousands by this our Lodge be blest,
Till worth, distressed, shall want no more.

D. G. M. DELIVERS ADDRESS.

The stone is now raised.

The Architect is presented to D. G. M. who inspects the plan submitted to him by Architect and then passes it round for inspection by Brethren.

The D. G. M. calls for working tools, anoints them and passes them to W. M. who hands them to Architect.

The D. G. M. then questions the W. M. as to the plan and is answered in proper form.

The Chaplain offers up the Prayer of Benediction.

The Trowel is presented to D. G. M.

Stone lowered 9" during which will be sung:

SOLO.

When the Temple's first stone was slowly descending
A stillness like death the scene reigned around;
There thousands of gazers in silence were bending
Till rested the ponderous mass on the ground.

CHORUS.

Then shouts filled the air and the joy was like madness,
The founder alone standing meekly apart
Until from his lips burst, flowing with gladness,
The wish that forever might "Prosper the Art."

D. G. Treasurer places in stone: parchment with an account of undertaking, copies of local papers, a list of Masonic Officers and others taking part in the ceremony, and the current coins of the Realm.

D. G. Secretary produces brass plate, reads Inscription and places over cavity.

The stone again lowered 9" during which will be sung:

SOLO.

When the Temple had reared its magnificent crest
And the wealth of the world had embellished its walls,
The Nations drew near from the East and the West
Their homage to pay in its beautiful halls.

CHORUS.

Then they paused at the entrance with feelings delighted,
Bestowing fond looks as they turned to depart,
And as homeward they trod, with voices united
They joined in full chorus "Prosper the Art."

D. G. M. spreads cement. Stone lowered into place with solemn music.

The stone having reached its bed, is tried by the W. M., S. W. and J. W., respectively, with the Jewels of their respective Offices, after which the D. G. M. examines them in turn as to the result of their trials, and being satisfied

D. G. M. strikes three times upon the stone with mallet and expresses a hope that the undertaking may be concluded with success.

FLOURISH OF TRUMPETS.

Procession of all Brethren, headed by D. G. M. and Officers of D. G. L., all chanting (in unison with Choir) the following:—

Except the Lord build the House; their labour is but lost that built it.
Except the Lord keep the city; the watchman waketh but in vain.
It is but lost labour that ye haste to rise up early and so late take rest,
and eat the bread of carefulness, for so He giveth His beloved sleep.

If the foundation be destroyed, what can the righteous do?
Her foundations are upon the Holy Hills. The Lord loveth the gates
of Zion more than all the dwellings of Jacob.

That our sons may be as plants grown up in their youth: That our
daughters may be as corner-stones polished after the similitude
of marble.

On the Brethren resuming their places, the Corn, Wine and Oil are presented by their respective bearers to the D. G. M. who strews and pours them severally, with appropriate words, the Chaplain reading a verse of the Scriptures for each.

The D. G. M. then gives an appropriate oration.

The Choir and Brethren then sing "Jubilate Deo."

The Chaplain gives Benediction.

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN"—(Masonic Version).

God Save our gracious Queen,
Long live our noble Queen,
God Save the Queen.
Send her victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us,
God Save the Queen.

Hail! mystic light divine,
 May'st thou ne'er cease to shine
 Over this land.
 Wisdom in thee we find,
 Beauty and strength combined,
 Masons are ever joined,
 In heart and hand.
 Come, then, ye sons of light,
 In joyous strains unite
 God Save the Queen.
 Let each heart her adore
 Till on the blissful shore
 We'll sing for evermore
 God Save the Queen.

The procession will then be re-formed and will return to "Read Lodge," and "Labour" will be resumed, until the Lodge is closed.

[As the arrangement of the procession depends greatly upon the number of Brethren taking part in it, it is particularly requested that all Brethren will attend punctually at the hour named, in order to be made acquainted with their places in the procession and at the laying of the stone.]

LOCAL SPORT.

TRAINING NOTES.

RAIN, rain, and plenty of it, has been the order of the day since my last notes and consequently the course in places is very bad indeed; however, as none of the horses are yet doing fast work this doesn't much matter, and all we can hope for is that the clerk of the weather will not go to the other extreme and give us a course like a Macadam road when we do want to shove them along.

All the griffins are now doing long, slow work, varied every now and then by a bit of a spin for the last hundred yards or so, but the job of spotting the winner seems as difficult as ever; first one and then another catches the eye of the coffee drinking critics, but I don't think many of the onlookers, or for the matter of that the trainers either, would care to back three against the field at present.

Take the case of *Datine*, the winner of both griffin races in Singapore, up to within a fortnight of the races 10 to 1 was being freely offered about her and yet on the first day she wins in a common or garden canter and the second day, giving nearly all of the others two stone and some of them much more, she repeats the dose with the greatest of ease, and is so highly thought of by the handicappers that in the Winners' Handicap she is set to give weight away to horses like *Moonstone* and *K. C. B.* and is put on the same mark with *Camillus*, and yet is well with them right up to the distance post. I sincerely hope that there is not a second *Datine* amongst our lot, as, pleasant as it must be for the owner, it takes away a deal of interest from the griffin races if one is so far superior to the rest.

I am sorry to see that neither *Hinemoa* nor *Atalanta* have been out on the course for the last two or three mornings. I hear that they are both suffering from a chill across the loins. I only hope that it is nothing serious and that we shall see them out again in a day or two,

Sheet Anchor is now always mounted in the stall and does serious damage to the roof every morning by knocking his head against it, it prevents him from getting up high enough to come over, and as long as his rider doesn't mind I suppose it is all right.

I hear that Mr. Lake has decided not to sell *Corncrake*. He is quite right, I think, as the colt is coming on well and should have as much chance of winning a race as any of them. I hear that in *Lisa-Lu* we have another horse sired by a Melbourne Cup winner, as she is said to be by *Woolami*, dam *Missi* by *Crozier*. What a difference this might have made in her name if it had been known before she was christened. Whether the mare is now alive to the fact that her sire and dam were both racehorses, I can't say, but I notice that she is waking up a bit and doesn't want quite so much kicking along as she did.

A horse that has come on very much indeed lately is Messrs. Tate and Aylesbury's *Snorter*, his trainer has great faith in him and tells me that he will still be galloping while the rest of them are tiring away to nothing. I hope this prophesy will come true, as his owners are good sportsmen and at one time it looked as if the horse would not go to the post, as he was badly cut about at Klang whilst being landed. All the rest of the griffins are doing nice steady work and improving in appearance rapidly.

I hear that Mr. Dunman has bought *Gloriana*, one of the Singapore spring meeting griffins; *Alagappa* and *First Dawn* have also changed hands, the former having been purchased by Towkay Lok Yew and the latter by a kongsee consisting, I believe, of a contractor and a miner, these, together with Mr. Dunman's string from Sungei Ujong, will be over here before very long and should help to make things a bit more lively on the course.

K. C. B., the winner of the Merchants' Cup and Winners' Handicap in Singapore, will most probably be sent over for our meeting to try and repeat *Ruy Blas'* Perak performance. He is one of the finest-looking horses I have seen for some time and, granting he is really fit and well, it will take a real good 'un to beat him.

The question is now being raised as to whether native jockeys should be allowed to ride in the races here; should the Committee of the Gymkhana Club decide that they think it advisable, the matter will then be referred to the Acting Governor, who was the promoter and is now the President of the Club and who was mainly instrumental in starting our racecourse. I believe that one of the conditions on which the land was granted to the Gymkhana Club by the Government was, that only amateurs should be allowed to ride; the question then arises is a native riding-boy a professional jockey? I myself think not and, personally speaking, I would much sooner put up half a dozen amateurs I know, but the difficulty is that there are not enough of them who can ride ten stone and our griffin weight having been fixed at this, as I said before, I fail to see where we shall get enough riders for the large field which is sure to go to the post unless we allow natives to ride. Again, Singapore sportsmen say, "Yes; your prizes are very tempting, but if we send up horses, who are we going

to get to ride, unless you allow us to send up our own jockeys?" It is a difficult question to settle, and there is much to be said both for and against it; however, we have a good Committee who will go thoroughly into the matter and I think we may leave ourselves in their hands with perfect confidence.—THE MAN IN THE LALANG.

NOTES ON A TRIP TO BUKIT ITAM, SELANGOR.*

By LIEUT. H. J. KELSALL, R. E.

ON the 1st of January, 1891, I started in company with Mr. Lawder, District Officer at Kajang, for a five days' trip in the jungle. Our destination was Bukit Itam, situated about 25 miles due east of Kuala Lumpur. By road the distance is about 30 miles.

We reached as far as Ulu Langat, a native village about 13 miles from Kuala Lumpur, and slept there that night in the Police Station, a room of which is set apart for the use of travellers. Here we got eight or nine coolies to carry our baggage.

At 7.20 A.M. on the 2nd we left Ulu Langat. We rode the first 12 or 13 miles to the foot of the hill, there being a good bridle-path, which had been made by Mr. Lawder for the use of the Resident a few weeks before. Previous to this there had only been a footpath through the jungle. The path crosses the Langat River at Ulu Langat, and then runs more or less parallel to the left bank of the river, passing for the first two miles through second growth jungle, and now and then crossing a stream by means of a rough bridge. The jungle then becomes more dense, the ordinary lowland jungle, with thick undergrowth, the most striking tree being the beautiful red and orange *Izora*, the *Jarum Jarum* of the Malays, which here grows to a height of 25 ft. or 30 ft. Three miles from Ulu Langat a path branches off to the hot springs of Dusun Tua. There are five or six of these springs altogether, all near the river. One, I am told, actually rises in the bed of the stream. The principal stream rises out of a mass of granitic rock about 20 ft. high and 30 ft. or 40 ft. in circumference. Sulphuretted hydrogen is given off in considerable quantities by the springs. The temperature of the water is, I believe, about 180° Fahr., but as I had no thermometer I could not test it myself. Butterflies of several species appeared to like the hot water, for they hovered about and settled on the moist rocks and sucked up the water. Here I got three or four specimens of that prince of butterflies, the beautiful *Ornithoptera Brookeana*, resplendent in black and green velvet. The water of the river here is quite cold and clear, like an English stream, and orchids are pretty abundant on the trees. No beasts were seen in the jungle, and only a few birds. One or two red woodpeckers, a few tailor birds (*Orthotomus ruficeps*) and bulbuls, a solitary pair of crows, and now and then a wagtail were the only representatives of the feathered tribes that were seen.

The Sungei Lui, an affluent of the Sungei Langat, had to be forded three or four times in the course of our ride, but was nowhere

* From the Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, June, 1891.

much more than knee-deep. On the sandy banks of the river, especially at one place where there were a lot of durian skins, and at moist spots on the paths, numbers of butterflies, principally belonging to the family *Pieride*, but including some *Papilios* and others, were seen, and every now and then one of the blues would cross the path with a flash of metallic light, or a big swallow-tail zigzag down the road, or a glorious black and gold *Ornithopteron* come sailing lazily out of the jungle at one side, only to disappear a moment or two later on the other. Leeches were, as usual, plentiful in this low damp jungle. A beautiful orange-flowered globba (*Globba aurantiaca*) was plentiful along the sides of the path, and I found a single plant of a small-leaved begonia.

At the foot of the hill, where the path to Ginting Peras branches off, we dismounted, and sent our ponies back to Ulu Langat. After a rest of some hours, and tiffin, we started to walk the remaining four or five miles, all of which is uphill and pretty steep. After ascending a short way, a belt of giant bamboos is passed through, and the character of the jungle begins to change. The undergrowth is not so dense. There is also a perceptible difference in the air—there is a freshness in it that that of the low jungle does not possess. The path here zigzags a good deal owing to the steepness of the hill. At a height of 2,000ft. to 2,500ft. the jungle becomes more stunted: fewer large trees are seen and magnificent tree ferns reaching a height of 20ft. or 30ft. are fairly common. The path follows the crest of a spur of the main ridge, till it reaches a small Sakai *ladang* or clearing, where a bamboo hut had been erected for the use of the Resident when he visited the hill some weeks before. Here there were also one or two deserted Sakai huts—mere atap sheds raised on poles some 10ft. or so from the ground—and a small plantation of sugar-cane. Here we spent the night very comfortably, although it was rather cold, and were lulled to sleep by the sweet wild music of the Sakai wind-organs. These are made of long bamboos, in each joint of which is made a small slit. They are lashed upright to the top branches of a tree, and when the wind blows act something like gigantic flutes. The sound they make is weird yet soothing.

On the morning of the 3rd of January, we started at 7 A.M., and under the guidance of the only Sakai we found in the place (who informed us that he had been with Cameron, the well-known Malayan explorer) went to the top of the ridge. All the valleys below were full of white mist, which marked out the courses of the streams, but as this cleared away under the influence of the morning sun, we had a magnificent view—Kuala Lumpur due west, and beyond that Klang Straits, and a little more to the northward Pulau Angsa. By climbing a tree we got a view all around, and found we were at the highest point of the ridge. The hill consists of a hog-backed ridge four or five miles long, running north and south and rising from south to north, with several spurs lying at right angles to it. The top of the ridge is only a few yards wide and the sides slope steeply down. An animal track runs along the crest, and the rocks and roots of trees between which it passes are in many places worn smooth by animals brushing

past. There were merely pools of rain water all along the path, and in the mud the fresh track of a rhinoceros. The jungle on and near the summit is entirely different from that lower down. The trees are stunted and gnarled, and they as well as the ground are thickly clothed with luxuriant moss nearly a foot thick and saturated with moisture. From the top of one of the trees I was able to get a view of the twin peaks of Gunong Hantu and Gunong Besar to the north-east, and setting the coolies to work we made a small clearing which enabled us to get a good view of the country in the direction of Kuala Lumpur and Klang to the west, and Ulu Selangor to the north-west, with all the intervening country. The ridge of limestone rocks near Batu stands out distinctly like a great wall or dyke running nearly east and west. While the men were at work clearing, I spent the time collecting plants. Amongst those I obtained were a *Rhododendron*, a fine *Medinilla*, with a pink flower and red undersides to the leaves, *Burmanicea longifolia*, with beautiful pale bluish-white flowers hanging in clusters from the top of a stem a foot or 18 in. high, the glorious *Nepenthes sanguinea*, with pouches 8 in. or 9 in. in length, a *Sotterila*, and a large number of orchids—23 or more species, including a fine *Ceologyne* (probably new), one or two specimens of *Spathoglottis aurea*, and several species of *Anectochilus*, one a fine red one with a broad yellow band down the centre, and a green variety of the same, another of a beautiful velvety bronze colour with crimped edges, and another of a deep red-brown with pink edges and undersides. Few birds were seen on the top of the hill. A species of thrush of a uniform dark brown colour, and a few small flower-peckers were almost the only ones. Not having a gun I could not obtain specimens. Insects were not numerous. There were some flies and bees, and I got a single specimen of *Vanessa perakana* and one of *Atella sinha*.

Having brought a good supply of *kajangs*, we made a smart hut about 500 ft. higher up than that where we spent the first night, and about half a mile from the crest of the ridge.

The next morning we set the coolies to work again at the clearings on the summit, while we followed up the course of the stream which ran near our camp. The bed was full of large boulders of granite, amongst which the stream eventually disappeared about a quarter of a mile from the crest of the ridge. I got some more orchids and two species of begonia growing on the rocks in the stream. In the gully in which the stream ran grew a very large species of *Anomum*, the fronds of which were 25 ft. or 30 ft. long, but I obtained no flowers of it.

By the evening the coolies had made a sufficient clearing to enable us to get a good view of Gunong Besar and Gunong Hantu. The view from the summit was really magnificent, extending over the whole of Selangor, a great part of Jelebu, and part of Sungei Ujong. That night we slept at our new camp, and were glad of a log fire in the evening. Early the next morning we started for Kuala Lumpur, walking the first six miles, and then, meeting our ponies, riding to within nine miles of Kuala Lumpur, where a dog-cart was waiting to take us on.

On the 15th of January I started for a second visit to Bukit Itam. This time with only a Chinese boy and a few coolies. I slept, as before, at Ulu Langat for the first night. Having a minimum thermometer with me I was able to take some readings. At 8 P.M. on the night of the 15th, the temperature in the verandah of the Police Station was 68° Fahr. It had been raining all the afternoon since 4 P.M. The following morning the thermometer registered a temperature of 65°. At 7 A.M. it was 72°. This time I walked the whole way, stopping for an hour at the hot springs at Dusun Tua, in the hopes of taking some more specimens of *Ornithoptera Brookeana*, but I only saw one, which I failed to secure.

At the bank of one of the streams I had to cross, I got a fair number of insects, including two specimens of *Clerome fannula*, several *Papilios*, and *Pieridæ*.

I reached the big hut at the Sakai clearings about 4 P.M.; my coolies about two hours later. They appeared not to be accustomed to hill work, and were quite done up, although they had light loads. The temperature inside the hut at 8.30 P.M. was 64° Fahr.

Next morning I started at 6 A.M. and moved up to the upper camp, and started collecting plants. I got a good number, including 25 species of fir and some good orchids, amongst which were a lot of *Anectochilus* similar to those I got on the previous trip; also a good *Bulbophyllum*. I gathered a sackfull of orchids for Mr. Ridley of the Botanic Gardens, Singapore.

The temperature at 6 P.M. outside the hut was 63° Fahr. The minimum reading on the morning of the 18th was 56°, and at 11 A.M. the temperature was 64°. The thermometer was hung outside the north end of the hut, the hut being on the western slope of the hill. I collected another sackfull of orchids, all from the top of the hill. I also found three specimens of a saprophyte—*Thismia aseroe*—and one of my men brought me a small land crab of a reddish-brown colour and about half an inch across.*

Finding my men had run out of rice, and having collected as much as I could carry, I decided to return to Kuala Lumpur that afternoon, and started at 2 P.M. in pouring rain, leaving my men to follow with the baggage. It rained all the way to Kuala Lumpur, which I reached at 9.45 P.M. My men came in the next afternoon.

[A list of the plants gathered in this expedition will be given in our next issue.]

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CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.]

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SELANGOR MAMMALS.

To the Editor of the Selangor Journal.

STR.—In the reprint of Mr. Hornaday's extremely valuable and interesting article on the Mammalia of Selangor, he writes, "Of course there are many other mammals which could have been met

* Since returning to Singapore, I have found a similar one on Bukit

stay, and will, in due time, be added by other observers to the following list."

In a State which is not destitute of good sportsmen who take a solid interest in the subject, is it too much to ask what can be done in the way of carrying out Mr. Hornaday's suggestion, and whether the Museum Committee will be good enough to furnish us with a supplementary list? I should be glad to know, amongst other things, how many varieties of the flying squirrel are to be found here. I have only seen two varieties, one a large specimen, the skin of which was of a beautiful uniform pearl-grey hue, and another with black back and tail and two longitudinal white bands upon each side which give it a wonderfully "smart" appearance.—I am, etc.,
SELANGOR MAMMAL.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BOYS.

To the Editor of the Selangor Journal.

SIR,—I have often heard it said that there are very few old Public School boys to be found in the Native States; but I don't think this is a just reproach, so far as Selangor goes.

Therefore, I would suggest that Mr. Ebden, whom we all know to be a most energetic old Carthusian, should call a meeting of old Public School boys to arrange for a dinner, which might be held in the Selangor Club. He might, I feel sure, rely upon the kind co-operation of Mr. H. Hüttenbach, and should the post-prandial sense of the meeting be in favour of a quiet game of football, the weapons of war would be handy, and few of us are so old that we couldn't play at being boys again.—I am, etc., "YE KEN WHA."

P. S.—A reference to Whittaker's surprisingly comprehensive list of the Great Public Schools will satisfy doubters as to their qualifications.

THE "SYSTEM."

To the Editor of the Selangor Journal.

SIR,—I am one of those who always believe that things are managed better elsewhere—that is, I am always grumbling at the conduct of affairs in any place in which I may be permanently sojourning: some candid "friends" tell me that it is simply a beastly habit which has grown upon me of carping at things in general, while others ascribe it to the liver. This by way of introduction, but it is moreover, germane to the point, as I am about to recant. Before the "system" was introduced into Selangor, no one was louder than I in singing the praises of the construction of the highways and byways of that favoured isle, the home of spicy breezes—by-the-way, Mr. Editor, seeing the rate at which the inhabitants of that blest spot are scuttling out of it and dumping themselves down in the Straits, it will soon be the home of little else—no one, I say, disparaged our roads and exalted theirs more than I did. Alas! the "system," I must acknowledge, has now proved too much even for me. I'll admit that I was surprised when I discovered that I had been regard-

ing as the "frail memorial erected" over the remains of dead Chinamen along the roadsides, were but a peculiar form of mile-post, forming part of the "system;" but this was nothing. My faith, however, received a shock when I found in many places a large portion of the width of a narrow road occupied by a line of grass-grown, cairn-like heaps of stone, at which my horse often shied; but from this I recovered. Further, it occasionally dawned upon me that things were not quite right when a pile of metal was, if I may use a hyperbole, pining and languishing and weeping beseechingly to be put into a large hole in the road that was near by; this often reminded me of what Charles Dickens, I think, remarked about the advertisements in the daily papers, that there were always a young man who wanted a situation and an employer who wanted the services of a young man, but they never seemed to come together. Many other things could I mention regarding the "system," which have startled me, but to which I had become used. But now, Sir, I have done with it, utterly and finally; no more shall my voice be raised to sing the praises of the "system." If anyone wishes to know the reason, let him attempt to drive over the Ampang Road between the second and fourth miles, where, surely, the "system" is exhibiting one of its strangest freaks. I was glad when the remaking of this portion of the road was taken in hand, and more glad, for the sake of myself, my horse and my cart, when it was finished; but judge of my horror when, after the road had been consolidated and well rolled, I found coolies at work scattering loose metal over its surface! Comment would be superfluous: out on't.—I am, etc., C. SPRING.

CLUB "AT HOME."

To the Editor of the *Selangor Journal*.

SIR,—I thank your correspondent "S.S." for calling attention to the fact that no public notice has been taken lately of the Club's "At Homes." This is a great pity, and I hope the *Selangor Journal* will in future make arrangements to have a special correspondent present on such occasions.

I notice that whenever there is a dance at the Tanglin Club at Singapore, all the Singapore papers contain long reports about it; and Singapore is a large town where a dance, I should think, is of little importance compared to all the entertainments which are going on there continually.

In Kuala Lumpur, where we have so little in the way of entertainments, I think a dance in the Selangor Club should be considered of sufficient interest to be mentioned at least in the *Journal*.

It would shew the friends abroad that we are still alive, and it would be an encouragement to many ladies and gentlemen who assist in decorating, preparing the floor, selecting the music, drawing up the programme, providing supper, laying out the table, loan of furniture, etc., to see that their endeavours to please the people and to give them pleasure are at least appreciated in some slight way.

I am, etc., H. H.

NOTES AND NEWS.

MRS. TREACHER held an "At Home" at the Residency on Tuesday afternoon, the 7th, in honour of H.E. Sir Charles Warren.

THE Resident and Mrs. Treacher, together with Madame Mazet, Miss Mazet, Mrs. Chartres, Mrs. Haines, the Rev. F. W. Haines, Mr. Aylesbury, Mr. A. R. Venning and Mr. Spooner, on Thursday afternoon, the 9th instant, paid a visit to the Batu Caves.

H.E. SIR CHARLES WARREN, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., arrived in Kuala Lumpur on the 5th instant as the guest of the British Resident. On Monday afternoon he presided at a District Grand Lodge of the E. A., and laid the foundation-stone of the new Masonic Hall; the same evening attending a Masonic dance at the Selangor Club. On Tuesday afternoon His Excellency was present at Mrs. Treacher's "At Home;" and on Wednesday left Kuala Lumpur by the 3.15 P.M. train, a large number of Masons and others being present to see him off. Three cheers were called for and heartily given as the train moved off.

MRS. SWETTENHAM, to the great regret of her many friends here, left Kuala Lumpur *en route* for Perak on the 10th instant. It is generally hoped that we shall receive another visit from her during the coming Race Week.

MR. F. G. WEST left for Europe on the 7th instant. During his absence Mr. G. Cumming is in charge of the Kuala Lumpur Branch of the Straits Trading Company.

MR. H. F. BELLAMY, who, on account of ill-health, we are sorry to say, has had to obtain short leave to proceed to Europe, left Kuala Lumpur by the afternoon train on the 14th instant. He arrived at the Railway Station on the Steam Fire Engine, and the gathering there to see him off was very distinctive, the members of the Selangor

Fire Brigade being present in uniform to wish their Captain a pleasant journey and speedy restoration to health, and to give the usual parting three cheers and one cheer more.

MRS. SWETTENHAM, accompanied by Captain Lyons, paid Rawang a flying visit on Friday, November 3rd. While being driven past the Police Station the pony was frightened by the guard presenting arms, and swerving suddenly to the right bolted straight towards the river. Mr. Robson, who was driving, managed to turn the animal into the ditch by the roadside, and by allowing it to cannon against the grass bank was able to prevent what might have been a very serious accident; for, had the pony continued on its course for a few yards further, it must have gone over the steep bank into the river. Mrs. Swettenham, who shewed great presence of mind, luckily escaped with a slight shaking.

AN exceedingly sad event occurred at Rawang on the night of the 7th instant, Mr. V. Collins, the Apothecary in charge of that sub-district, causing his own death by shooting himself in the forehead. The body was brought in to Kuala Lumpur the next day and buried in the Protestant Cemetery, a large number of friends of the deceased and brother Masons attending the funeral. Mr. Collins joined the service in June, 1891, and was 32 years of age.

WE have received, through a friend of the late Mr. J. A. G. Campbell, from various residents in the Kuala Langat District, the sum of \$67 towards the memorial. The total sum now amounts to \$348.

A musical evening, hastily conceived but excellently arranged, was given by several ladies and gentlemen at the Selangor Club on Thursday night, the 9th instant. Among those who kindly gave their services were Mrs. Swettenham, Mrs. Ebden, Mrs. Little, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Burleigh and Messrs. Bourne, Dunman and J. P. Kemp. The Reading Room was very prettily arranged, and must have taken rather longer to set out than it did to clear, for, the musical programme having been gone through, in the twinkling of an eye tables, chairs, etc., disappeared in a wonderful way, and some dancing brought to a close a very pleasant evening. May we have many more like it!

THE regular monthly meeting of the Committee of the Selangor Club was held on Wednesday night, the 8th instant, the Vice President, Mr. Berrington, in the chair. Messrs. W. Bibby and H. S.

Day were elected Members of the Club. This being the first meeting of the new Committee, the formation of the various sub-committees was considered, and it was resolved that the following gentlemen be asked to serve:—Finance Sub-Committee, Messrs. Day, Forbes and Snell, and the House Committee Member for the month; Reading Room, Messrs. Charter, Fox and Shepherd; Cricket, Messrs. Dougal (Captain), C. Glassford, Holmes, Mitchell, E. W. Neubronner and Paxon; Tennis, Messrs. G. Cumming, Hight and E. W. Neubronner; Football, Messrs. C. Glassford, W. D. Scott and Skinner; Billiards, Messrs. G. Cumming, A. W. Harper and Mitchell. Entertainments, Rev. F. W. Haines and Messrs. Edwards, French, S. Harper and J. P. Kemp. It was also resolved that on and after the 1st December next the rate for drinks in the Club should be 20 cents, half drinks 10 cents.

WE understand that, as at present arranged, the following will be the programme of entertainments during the Christmas holidays:—Saturday, 23rd—8 A.M., Lotteries at the Selangor Club; 2.30 P.M., Races; 9 P.M., Residency "At Home." Monday, 25th—Cricket Match, Selangor *v.* Perak; 9 P.M., Band, Lake Club. Tuesday, 26th—8 A.M., Lotteries, Selangor Club; 10 A.M., Cricket, Selangor *v.* Perak; 2.30 P.M., Races; 9 P.M., Concert or Theatricals, Selangor Club, to be followed by a Smoking Concert. Wednesday, 27th—Cricket, Selangor *v.* Perak, to be followed by a public tiffin, Selangor Club; departure of Perak Cricketers.

SELANGOR MUSEUM.

A MEETING of the Selangor Museum Committee was held on the 10th November, at the Museum. Dr. Welch, Chairman, Messrs. A. R. Venning, C. E. F. Sanderson, J. Russell and L. B. Von Donop being present.

A letter, dated 22nd December, 1892, from the late Chairman to the British Resident, was read, pointing out that the sum of \$500 allowed to the Museum for 1893 is insufficient. The British Resident replied, sanctioning an extra vote of \$300 and forwarding suggestions for increasing the utility of the Museum. He also forwarded a Catalogue of the Perak products sent to the Imperial Institute, and informed the meeting he had been promised copies of the Perak Museum Catalogue, etc.

The Chairman informed the meeting that the Estimate of Expenditure for 1894, amounting to \$1,500, had been submitted to the British Resident for sanction, and it was resolved that the British Resident be asked to sanction a sum of \$1,500 being included in the 1894 estimates for making improvements to the present building, and that the State Engineer be requested to visit the Museum in company with Mr. A. R. Venning and draw up an estimate for the proposed alterations.

The following resolutions were also passed:—That the British Resident be asked to appoint all District Officers ex-Officio Members of the Committee; that the scale of charges to the public for stuffing and setting up specimens be revised; that Committee Meetings be held the first Friday after the 3rd day of each month; that a copy of the Minutes of Meetings held be forwarded to the British Resident and to the Editor of the *Selangor Journal*; and that Mr. Von Donop do act as Honorary Secretary.

We have been requested to thank the donors of several recent gifts to the Museum, a list of which will shortly be published; and to state that the Committee will very gratefully receive any specimens of natural history, geological, botanical, etc., interest, either on loan or gift.

SELANGOR FIRE BRIGADE.

A DINNER was given to Captain Bellamy by the members of the Selangor Fire Brigade on Monday evening last at the Rest House, on the occasion of his departure for England, and to commemorate the tenth anniversary of his command. After dinner the Chairman, Acting-Captain Cormac, rose to propose the toast of the evening: "The health of our honoured guest, Captain Bellamy." After a few introductory remarks, he said that the chief business of the gathering, and that which gave them most pleasure, was the presentation to Captain Bellamy of a casket containing an address signed by each member of the Brigade, and in making the presentation he gave expression to the wish of everyone present that Captain Bellamy would have a pleasant voyage and a happy reunion with his family in England; that he would return in health and strength to resume his duties in Selangor and again take charge of the Brigade, and hoped that Captain Bellamy would find it as efficient on his return as it undoubtedly was at the present time.

Captain Bellamy in replying said that this was the proudest moment of his life, and that, with the exception of his wife and bonny boys, the casket was the most beautiful thing he had seen in Selangor. He was delighted to accept it, and would treasure it to the end of his days. He felt deeply the honour they had done him and he only hoped that he deserved it. He had tried to do his duty, and his heart and soul was with the Brigade, and he thanked every member for the help he had always received from them. He thought the prosperity of the Brigade was due equally to every individual member, for where would the Captain be unless he had a set of men like those present to back him up.

The casket is a very handsome one, and was especially designed for the purpose by Fireman Bidwell. It is finely executed in sterling silver and reflects great credit on both the designer and the artificer. The address is printed on silk, and is as follows:—

To H. F. BELLAMY, Esq., Captain of the Selangor Fire Brigade.

We, the undersigned Members of the Selangor Fire Brigade, Kuala Lumpur, desire to congratulate you on this being the tenth anniversary of your command, and we hope you will long continue in your post as it cannot fail to be of the

greatest benefit to the Brigade itself as well as to the Public in general. The late Competition Drills, which originated with you and which we trust will continue to be an Annual event and a lasting memory to yourself, have had, as you are aware, most advantageous results, and the conduct of the Brigade when called upon to render assistance has received unsolicited praise.

The Challenge Cup and Prizes which have been presented to us this year will always have a special value attached to them, being the first ever competed for in Selangor; and we trust that these Annual Drills will be the means of introducing outside competition, which you and ourselves so much desire.

It is the unanimous wish of the Brigade to mark this occasion by asking you to accept this Address and Casket as a memento and as a small token of the regard and esteem you are held in by them.—[Signatures.]

FREEMASONRY IN KUALA LUMPUR.

MONDAY, the 6th of November, 1893, will always be regarded as a red letter day by members of the Craft in Kuala Lumpur, for on that day the District Grand Lodge, with the R. W. District Grand Master himself presiding, sat there for the first time; the foundation-stone of a Masonic Hall was laid; and the Masons of Selangor gave a dance. The weather throughout was simply perfect, and each of the above items was most successfully carried out.

After the District Grand Lodge had been opened, the Brethren adjourned to the Kuala Lumpur Railway Station and there formed into procession to march to the site of the new building, the order in which the Brethren moved off being as follows:—

BAND.

TYLER.

VISITING BRETHREN.

READ LODGE, No. 2,337.

SHADWELL CLERKE LODGE, No. 2,336.

PERAK JUBILEE LODGE, No. 2,225.

ROYAL PRINCE OF WALES' LODGE, No. 1,555.

ZETLAND IN THE EAST LODGE, No. 508.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

On the ground a slightly raised dais had been erected in the east, for the R. W. D. G. M., and here the Rev. F. W. Haines, who had very kindly consented to read the prayers, had, when the procession arrived, already taken his place; on the south side were the ladies, who, with Mr. Snell at the harmonium, had very graciously given their assistance as a choir. The District Grand Master having ascended the dais, together with his two Stewards, Bros. Treacher and Berrington, his two Sword-bearers, Bros. Lyons and S. Harper, and Bro. Ridges, carrying the volume of the Sacred Law, the Brethren were marshalled round the site in proper order, and, after a flourish of trumpets, the proceedings opened with a hymn. The programme, as published in our last issue was, in the main, adhered to, the chief exception being that after the stone had been laid the procession round the site consisted of Officers of the D. G. Lodge only, and not of all the Brethren as stated.

The corn, wine and oil having been strewn on the stone the R. W. District Grand Master delivered the following oration :—" Worshipful Masters, Wardens, Deacons, Brethren, it is usual on these occasions for the District Grand Master to give a brief address, and I propose to say a few words to you on the subject of the origin and objects of Freemasonry.

Masonry has not escaped the diligent enquiry into its institution that the spirit of the age has called forth in all such matters, its rites and ceremonies have been subjected to rigid criticism and examination at the hands of learned men, and there are not wanting those who desire to curtail its claim to great antiquity and ascribe its institutions to a comparatively modern date. Everything ancient is in the present day subject to this criticism, and we cannot be surprised if a certain number take a particular view in the matter.

There are a large number, however, who see no reason to doubt the great antiquity of our order, and I may say, for myself, that I am among them. I have had opportunities for enquiry during the time that I was excavating and making researches around the Temple of King Solomon, in the land where Masonry is alleged to have taken its rise, and I feel satisfied that its rites and ceremonies are derived from those of Semitic and other races who inhabited Phœnicia and Palestine in early times.

That in that country customs may continue unaltered through many ages is evident from the many ancient customs which now exist in Palestine, and particularly I may mention the rites of the Samaritans on the summit of Mount Gerizim, which are the direct survival of the early Cuthian worship which was introduced after the branches were first led into captivity, and which has continued for about 3,000 years, without intermission, to the present day.

The actual comparative antiquity of our order is, however, of little real moment compared with its objects. Whether you study the ancient philosophers and records, or the tenets of Christianity, you will find that the objects of Masonry date from the earliest period.

To commence with, Masonry requires from each candidate on joining an acknowledgment of the one true God and obedience to the laws of the land. And though through the Middle Ages the most obvious work of Masonry was the attention paid to arts and sciences, by which the architects were enabled to erect the stately buildings to the worship of God which now adorn so many cities in Europe, yet its more immediate object has been of a far more important nature. The great objects of Masonry are to lead the Mason through a course of instruction and culture, till at last he arrives at a knowledge of himself and his duties in this life, and learns that true happiness depends, not in doing the best for himself, but in securing the happiness of others.

Whether Masonry has succeeded in its objects it is for history in the future to determine; but we must recollect that so long as man is imperfect his institutions will also be imperfect, and all that any Mason can hope to do is to lay his little mite of good intentions and acts on the pile which may eventually be recorded as having been raised by the Masonic body throughout the world,

"The work of Masonry most patent to the world is the relief of worthy Brethren in distress, the education of children of those who have died in poverty, and the building of suitable Lodges for the acknowledgment of the true God and the proper conduct of Masonic rites and ceremonies. It is gratifying to find that the Masons of this locality are sufficiently strong to erect such a building, and to know that Masonry is in the same position here as in other parts of the Eastern Archipelago. At the present time Masonry is in a flourishing condition in these parts: a new Lodge has recently been opened in North Borneo, District Grand Lodge has sat recently for the first time at Penang, and throughout the district great harmony prevails:

"The prosperity of Freemasonry must always add to the prosperity of a State, as it is a matter of no small moment that a body of law-abiding subjects should be enabled to meet together and support each other in preserving harmony, and it must always be a powerful auxiliary in a State to have such a factor in support of law and order. It is gratifying to know that Masonry in the State has the countenance of the Government of the country, as is evidenced by the presence of the Resident in our midst, and it is a pleasing indication of the good fellowship that must prevail when the minister of one of the most important Christian Churches so cordially assists us in offering up the prayers suitable to this occasion. It is also most pleasing to find that we are on this occasion supported in our efforts by that half of the community which on ordinary occasions can take no active part in Masonry—the better half of the community, the ladies. It is a most graceful compliment to Masonry in Selangor that they should come together on this occasion and so materially assist us in the musical portions of the ceremony, and I am sure that I only fully execute the wish of every Mason here present when in their behalf I offer our most cordial thanks to the ladies for their presence and countenance.

"Long may Masonry flourish in these parts on such excellent lines and in such good company."

"Jubilate Deo" was sung, and the Chaplain gave the Benediction, the ceremony concluding with the Masonic version of "God Save the Queen." The Brethren then reassembled at Read Lodge for the closing of District Grand Lodge.

The writing on the scroll and the contents of the bottle deposited in the stone were as follows:—

"The foundation stone of this building is laid this sixth day of November, 5893, A.L., by His Excellency Sir Charles Warren, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Right Worshipful District Grand Master of the Eastern Archipelago, at a Special Meeting of the Read Lodge, No. 2337, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, during the Mastership of Worshipful Brother Sanderson, Brother Russell being Senior Warden, Brother Hemmy being Junior Warden.

"The Read Lodge was constituted on the 21st day of October, A.L. 5889, by a few brethren in Kuala Lumpur, assisted by one or two visitors from Singapore Lodges. Premises at No. 6, Clarke Street,

were consecrated for its purposes. Through want of funds the Lodge has hitherto been unable to establish itself in a more suitable building. With the help, however, of Brother Hüttenbach, a Company, comprising as its shareholders only members of the Read Lodge, was formed during the year of office of Worshipful Brother Welsh, with a sufficient capital to acquire this site and to erect upon it the building of which this is the foundation stone, on a plan furnished by Brother Nicholas.

"The object of the foundation of the Company being to provide a suitable temple for the Craft, it is intended to lease the building on completion to the Read Lodge for Masonic purposes. It is hoped that the Read Lodge will be able as funds permit to acquire the shares of the Company and become the owner of the building.

"May this our undertaking be crowned with success.

"C. E. F. SANDERSON,	<i>Worshipful Master.</i>
"J. L. WELCH,	<i>Immediate Past Master.</i>
"J. RUSSELL,	<i>Senior Warden.</i>
"H. J. HEMMY,	<i>Junior Warden.</i>
"H. HUTTENBACH.	<i>Secretary.</i>

"The following articles have been enclosed in this bottle:—A scroll setting forth the circumstances which led to the erection of this building, and the purposes for which it was erected. A list of the Brethren who assisted at the ceremony of laying this stone. The various coins current in the State—viz., a Mexican Dollar, a Japanese Dollar, a 50 cents piece, a 20 cents piece, a 10 cents piece, a 5 cents piece, a copper cent, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent and $\frac{1}{4}$ cent. A copy of the *Selangor Journal* of 3rd November, 1893, containing the programme laid out for this ceremony."

The brass plate placed over the cavity in the stone bore the following inscription:—"This stone was laid by H. E. Sir Charles Warren, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., R.W.D.G.M., E.A., assisted by Officers of the D.G.L., by the Read Lodge, No. 2337, E.C., and by the Sister Lodges of the District, on 6th November, 1893."

The silver trowel presented to the District Grand Master, which was made by Mr. Fernando, was engraved:—"Presented to H. E. Sir Charles Warren, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., R.W.D.G.M., E.A., on the occasion of his laying the Foundation Stone of the new Masonic Building at Kuala Lumpur, on 6th November, 1893."

At 9 P.M. the same night a Masonic Dance was given at the Selangor Club, the Brethren appearing in Masonic clothing. H. E. Sir Charles Warren, with Mrs. Treacher, opened the ball in the Lancers, and many visitors from places outside the State were present. It may safely be asserted that it was one of the most numerously attended dances that has been held here.

"GUP"

ABOUT THINGS IN GENERAL.

WHAT a blessing, I thought, when the verandahs were cleared! but I am convinced of my mistake now, the verandahs are as crowded again as they ever were before. In former days one had the road, at least; but since the verandahs have been cleared all petty shop-keepers, pedlars, fruit-sellers and flying restaurants have comfortably settled on the public roads. But this is not all: every bullock-cart, hack-gharry, and Sanitary Board water-cart is put on the public road and left there at night—in the middle of the road, too, without any lights.

I wish some of our leading residents would run against or tumble over them, or have a collision and smash their traps and kill their horses. That would perhaps improve matters a bit—I am sure my "Gup" won't.

Rodger Street is still closed for traffic, and so is Sultan Street. Even a private individual if he allows the public to pass through his own private garden unmolested for some time cannot close such road again; and there are public roads in the heart of the town, with building lots right and left, shut up, not temporarily but for good, simply by a stroke of the pen, because the Railway wants to save a gatekeeper's wages and the expense of a level crossing.

Ce n'est pas comme il faut, and in Singapore or anywhere else in the world such a thing would be quite impossible.

That was a useful thunderstorm the other day when the lightning struck the Government Offices, and since that day I feel rather afraid of going up there, especially as my life is not insured. But I have to go up there—my name alone "G—up," says so—to have all my promissory notes stamped, as otherwise the Chitties will refuse to give me a loan—and who is there in Kuala Lumpur who could do without a loan?

Why could not these stamps be sold to the public at the Post Office so that everyone could stamp his own documents, without a Treasury Clerk having anything to do with other people's private concerns? Why should the public have to wear off below what they grow on top, drag their horses up that nasty hill, and risk a collision with a stroke of lightning when this inconvenience could be so easily remedied?—S. S.

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LOCAL SPORT.

TRAINING NOTES.

I AM glad to be able to report that at last Kuala Lumpur sportsmen are beginning to wake up to the fact that there really is a race meeting near at hand, and that there is something better than lying in bed to be done every morning. The paddock for the last four or five days has presented quite a lively appearance and speculation has been rife as to which is the pick of the griffins. As I predicted, the majority of them have had their turn of favoritism, the

latest fancy seeming to be Mr. Dunman's black horse, at present unnamed; he appeared on the course for the first time last week and, against orders, Pompey jun. gave him a good $\frac{3}{4}$ -speed spin for the last half a mile or so. His going evidently pleased the critics very much, and he certainly is a taking mover; however, on the strength of this little spin I am not going to tell you that the race is all over bar shouting. In the first place, the horse is a month behind any of the others in his work, and he looks it too; then there are lots of them who can gallop in splendid form for three-quarters of a mile but are all over the place after that.

A horse that takes my fancy very much and is also doing real good work is *Cornrake*; he is looking big, certainly, but at this stage of the proceedings it is a good fault, and I shall expect to see him in fine condition by the time he is wanted.

Mr. Harper's *Chumpie*, Mr. Pasqual's *Twilight*, late *Jumbo*, Mr. Watkins's *Kathleen* and Messrs. Welman and Cumming's *Liza-Lu* are all coming on well, but which is the best of them it is at present impossible to say.

Starlight has not improved as much as I thought he would and evidently wants very careful training; however, there is lots of time yet, and I hope to be able to report more favourably of him in my next notes.

Sheet Anchor has, I am sorry to say, disappointed me. Now that he is doing stronger work he doesn't move half as well as I expected him to, and unless he improves very much during the next week or so I am afraid I shan't be able to include him in my list of probable winners.

The less said about the galloping powers of *Lumpur* and *Ipo* the better. I doubt if the former even goes to the post, the latter may perhaps train on a bit and be worth sending on a chance of picking up the Consolation Handicap. *Lumpur*, judging from his even temper, should not be a difficult horse to break to harness and will make a very useful slave.

The other Perak representative, who now goes by the name of *The Snorter*, is doing strong work and seems to like it. I should fancy that the long race on the second day will be most to his liking, as he gives one the idea of being a stayer.

Atalanta has not been out since my last notes and I am afraid that she is a very delicate mare. If she can only be got to the post fit and well I shall expect her to be there or thereabouts, as she is a fine big slashing animal with unmistakable signs of breeding about her.

With regard to the rest of the horses in training I have not much of interest to relate. *Alagappa*, *Nimblefoot* and *Gloriana* are indulging in easy work after their exertions in Singapore; the first named is looking very well, but both *Nimblefoot* and *Gloriana* look as if they have had quite enough of it for some time, the latter especially being very tucked up. *First Dawn* has only been out once since his arrival, so I cannot say much about him, except that he is a racy looking animal and has a fair Australian record. He arrived here with his

feet in a shocking condition, being absolutely rotten with thrush, which was I fancy the cause of his walking away from the course a bit tender after his first canter. *Hazeldean*, *Goldbeater* and *Hercules* have arrived on the scene. I have not as yet seen either of the three on the course: *Goldbeater* and *Hercules* look well, but *Hazeldean* shews signs of the rough treatment which he experienced in Singapore.

I hear that most probably *Mayflower* will be sent up here for the meeting, so that the Galloway Race should be a good one, the probable candidates being *Hazeldean*, *Mayflower*, *Goldbeater* and *Sunshine*. As far as I can see at present it looks as if the 13.2 Pony Race will fall through unless *Banjo*, late *Sultan*, is sent up from Perak, as we have nothing here, except perhaps *Aimée*, anywhere near the same class as *Hercules*. At one time *Hercules* used not to be blessed with the best of tempers, I remember seeing a match between him and *Countess* in which he most certainly *cut it*. Coming into the straight he looked all over a winner, and Abrams was sitting back on him with his well-known smile spreading all over his face; however, just opposite the Members' Stand the pony ran clean out on to the outside rail and before he could be straightened up again Mr. Paton Ker on *Countess* just got home.

I hear that the Committee have decided that native jockeys shall not be allowed to ride in the races here. I hope that the handicappers will not forget this; it is no good putting a light weight on a horse if you can't get a man to ride him; the only way out of it therefore is to put up a big top weight and handicap down from that.

What the course will be like by the time of the meeting, if we have a continuance of the weather we are experiencing now, I am afraid to predict. The disadvantage we suffer from is that we have only one track, and to get horses fit they must be worked, even if the course is fetlock deep in mud. However, writing as I am with the rain simply pouring down, perhaps I am inclined to look a bit too much on the gloomy side of things, so let us hope that we shall have a spell of dry weather before then.—THE MAN IN THE LALANG.

SHOOTING THE WILD GOOSE.

I WOULD fain seek to bear the reader in imagination as far away as the prairies of the north central part of the United States, within sight of the turbid waters of the Missouri River. Not a romantic stream, by any means, is the "Great Muddy," as it rushes with headlong speed over its innumerable sand bars. A strange, sad-coloured flood, it spreads over its half-mile width, fretting the stranded tree trunks it has snatched from some upland forest and left among its shallows. Back from the river for many miles, stretches the vast unbroken prairie, untenanted save by an occasional pioneer. Near the river, however, lies a broad belt of land, given up to the cultivation of Indian corn and millet. For some three months in the year the Missouri sand-bars are a haven for countless thousands of geese, ducks and cranes. These birds are to be found every spring and autumn winging their restless flight up and down the wide

bosom of the river. Morning and evening, as if by a preconcerted signal, they rise and sail out on to the prairie; after a while, when the coast is clear, an adjournment is made to the grain fields for their daily meal. There is something fine about the wild goose, one cannot help admiring his hardiness and sagacity, his indifference to cold and snow. See him breasting the cold "norther," unmindful of the whirling flakes, or paddling contentedly in a half-frozen stream: he seems to thoroughly enjoy it, talking all the while at the top of his voice. I know of no more delightful sound after five weary months of winter than the first sound of flying geese. "Say, I heard geese to-day," is a common and cheering remark in early springtime. Perchance in the dead of night, as one is lying wrapped in a treble thickness of warm blankets, a far faint cry will seem to mingle with one's dreaming, and, growing louder and louder, there will presently burst, right overhead, the wild fierce clangour from a hundred straining throats. Many a night have I listened to the approaching sound and heard it wax and wane, and have followed in imagination the hardy voyagers till sleep and dreams of strange adventure once more enwrapped me. Being an enthusiastic sportsman I was, when visiting that region, uncommonly keen to bag my first goose and could hardly sleep at night for the tremendous banging of guns and fall of heavy feathered bodies that my imagination so vividly conjured up. It would be hard to find amongst wild birds a more cunning creature than the goose. Indeed, the expression "wild goose chase," which formerly I had considered a rather empty phrase, very speedily became possessed of a real significance for me. The average westerner has a great respect for the big bird and considers it no easy matter to outwit him; many a pound of double B's is shot into the vacant air with no compensating result in the shape of ultimate feather beds, or calls on the cook for "a little more stuffing." Talking of stuffing, reminds me of how I was once asked by a would-be fine lady out there to partake of a little of the "insertion," which phrase doubtless seemed more delicate. To hunt the goose it is necessary to get a heavy ten- or perhaps an eight-bore and "load it up," as the Yankees say, "for bar." A Winchester repeating shot gun is the most satisfactory weapon to my mind, and with it I have obtained most excellent results. Having got a gun, the next thing purchased was a box of decoys made of tin, flat and painted on both sides to resemble geese. When these were stuck up in a field, they did, at a distance, deceive more than one casual passer by into believing them real birds. Of this more anon. With the decoys was also included a goose call, on which I practised most assiduously. The instrument was ordinarily possessed of but two notes, one in the bass and the other "way up in G." It will thus be easy to imagine that I may have been an even worse nuisance than the Chinese fiddle fiend. As soon as the season commenced I watched for a likely field with a background of cornstalks, and going one evening to the chosen ground dug a deep pit, carefully scattering the earth and covering up the front of the hole with a breastwork of dead stalks. Very early next morning I was out in the pit with the decoys ranged out about 20 yards in

front, and with enough ammunition for a siege party. What an exciting time it was, waiting for the advent of the geese. How cold, too, crouching in the damp earth. Presently a faint tinge of light appeared on the eastern horizon, and with the first blush of dawn the geese began to fly out on to the fields for their morning meal. Then it was that I was transformed into a species of Jack-in-the-box. I simply could not keep down out of sight, but must needs watch every approaching flock. The consequence was, that the wily birds invariably edged away on both sides and alighted in remote portions of the field. In vain did I put my whole soul into a performance on the call, never a one of them responded to my piping. I have since condemned the call; it was too versatile an instrument, striving as it did to combine a rather poor imitation of a goose's cry with a correct rendering of the wail of a smacked baby, the latter accomplishment being quite undesirable. That morning, needless to say, I got nothing and returned home with an empty bag and a large appetite. I was chaffed pretty freely in the usual American style, and told to wait till cold weather came, when the birds would be paddling about in the shallows and, the water presently freezing, they would all be held down by their feet until I should choose to go and gather them up.

Scarcely could I rest till next morning, when, at an unearthly hour, I hurried off to the pit. Having come too early, I had a good hour to cool my heels, and decided to occupy the time by walking vigorously round the field; two false alarms, however, causing me to rush to the shelter of the pit at railroad speed, so upset my nerves that I thought it better to remain quietly in the ambush. Just at dawn the first flock came winging its way leisurely across the field. They made no attempt to join my decoys, but went steadily past at about 70 yards' range. Just as I was beginning to breathe again there came a sudden sound of squawkings right in front of me. Peering cautiously out, I saw a flock quite close over the decoys getting ready to alight. Now was my time, bang! hurrah! down goes one, Rule Britannia! Bang! another one flies aimlessly away and comes down plump 100 yards off. Bang! a third with a dangling leg, starts full speed for the river. This is "great." No time to pick up the dead; down into the pit again. Five minutes more, along come a couple more poor deluded creatures right over the pit. Bang! bang! one missed clean, the other falling almost on top of my head. So the fun went on. I shall always remember that day when I could not carry my six big birds home, loaded as I was with gun and decoys, and a wagon had to be sent for them. Many a time subsequently did I go out and not always return unrequited, but that day especially will always live in my memory. I must not forget to mention how much I was chaffed on one occasion, and how I was enabled quite undesignedly to turn the joke on the joker. Intending to go out shooting, I wished to get up extraordinarily early one morning, as the hunting ground lay at some considerable distance. I looked out of the window, and surmised it was about one hour before daylight. Sallying forth on my journey I soon began to feel rather cold, and so called in at a house some two miles distant for a fur coat. There was considerable difficulty

in rousing the inmates, who were all, as I thought, unusually sound asleep. At last one of them appeared at the door with a lamp, and, on learning my errand, said I was certainly the first person he had ever seen go out "hunting" at 12 o'clock at night. I looked at his watch and wisely determined to "pull for home." A few days after I happened to dig a shelter pit somewhat close to this identical house, and on the following morning came early and ranged out my decoy geese. The owner of the place happening out rather early that morning, caught sight of something unusual amongst his cornstalks. Disappearing into the house, he very shortly after crept out, in a most mysterious manner, carrying a very ancient looking blunderbus. It did not dawn on me at first what he was after, but I presently saw he was stalking my artificial birds. I was very much afraid he would find out the deception, but he was probably too excited to look carefully, for presently came a terrific explosion followed by a rattle of shot on a lot of tin plates. Peering out, I saw him charging through the smoke to see what execution had been done. It only needed then my suddenly emerging, as it were from the bowels of the earth, to complete the surprise. Some days after, when he had recovered his temper, he said, "I thought I had knocked the whole outfit at one shot."—E. J. R.

NOTES ON A TRIP TO BUKIT ITAM, SELANGOR.*

BY LIEUT. H. J. KELSALL, R.E.

(Continued.)

THE following Plants were collected by Lieut. Kelsall on Bukit Itam, Selangor:—

Dillenia aurea, Sm.

Illicium cambodianum, Kurz.

Pyrenaria Kunstleri, King.

Schima Noronhæ, Var. ? In fruit only. The leaves thick, rounded and blunt, with entire edges. Possibly a new species.

Rourea acuminata, Hook.

Allomorpha exigua, Grif.

Sonerila tenuifolia, Bl. A Javanese plant, not hitherto recorded from the Peninsula. [There were also two or three other species of *Sonerila* unknown to me.]

Bauhinia emarginata, Jack.

Argostenma inaequale, Benn. A good find, as it has not previously been found in the Peninsula. It is a native of Java.

Argostenma. Three other species apparently undescribed.

Ophiorrhiza sp. An unusually large species.

Lasianthus sp. nr. *cyanocarpus*.

Cephaelis Griffithii, Hook.

Ardisia villosa, Jack.

* From the Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, June, 1891.

Rhododendron malayanum, Jack.

Diplazium microphyllum, Benn.

Tuberanthes joronica, Miq.? A plant much resembling *T. corymbosa*, but with sessile cymes.

Diphyocarpus marginata, C. B. Clarke.

D. platyus, C. B. Clarke. I suppose at least that this plant, which I have also from Kuala Lumpur, is this species. It fits the description well, but I have a specimen of what appears to be *D. eriantha* from Bukit Timah, Singapore, where it is common, labelled "*D. platyus*," from Kew. Mr. Clarke states that the two species are very nearly allied, and as *D. eriantha* is rather variable in form of leaf, these two species may be the same.

D. sp. nov. A most remarkable plant, which is evidently new, but the specimens were all flowerless. The leaves were crowded and resembled those of such a fern as *Polypodium decorum*, being most elegantly lobed and cut, and bright red. The flowers were white. It would be a charming plant for cultivation.

Eckynanthus speciosus, Hook. This plant was also brought by Lieut. Kelsall, having been collected by Mr. Syers in Ulu Selangor. It is a fine new addition to the Straits Flora, being hitherto only known from Borneo and Java.

Strobilanthes near *Maiingayi*. Just the same as a plant so named from Kew, which was collected on Penang Hill by Mr. Curtis.

Nepenthes sanguinea, Hook.

Elatostemma acuminatum, Benn.

Ficus hispida, Miq.

F. diversifolia, Bl. Two forms were collected—one almost typically the common form, the other var. *lutescens*.

Chloranthus officinalis, Bl.

Podocarpus neriifolius.

P. cupressina.

Spathoglottis aurea, Lindl.

Calanthe veratrifolia, R. Br.

Microstylis acutangula, Hook. The flowers of this were green, not white as described in "Flor. Brit. India." Otherwise the plant was similar.

Erides odoratum, Lour.

Phaius pauciflorus, Bl. Apparently this rare Javanese plant, but the spur of the flower is somewhat larger than in Blume's figure. It is the first record of the plant from the Peninsula.

Dendrobium. New species of the *Cadetia* section. Will be described later.

Celogyne. New species. A very lovely plant of the *Flaccida* group.

C. tomentosa, Lindl.

Cryptostylis arachnites, Bl.

Stenochasma urceolare, Griff.

Alpinia Rafflesiana, Wall. This charming orange-flowered *Alpinia* is not at all common. I only know one other locality for it, viz., at Toas, in western Singapore.

Globba leucantha, Miq.

G. aurantiaca, Miq.

Susum malayanum.

Scleria malaccensis.

Heptaspis urceolata, R. Br.

Smilax hypoleuca, Miq.

Dianella revoluta, Br.

Burmanna longifolia, Becc.

Thismia aseroe, Becc.

Trichomanes pluma.

Hymenophyllum Neesii.

H. javanicum.

Prosaptia Emersonii.

Thamnopteris nidus-avis var. *phyllitidis*.

Lecanopteris carnosia, Bl.

Oleandra neriiformis.

Calostoma Funghuhii, Schl. This curious fungus I also met with in the jungle at Petaling near Kuala Lumpur. It is known from Sikkim and Java and Sumatra.

Besides these, there were a number of plants of more difficult orders, which I have not yet identified, and a large quantity of living orchids, which have not as yet shewn signs of flower, some of which will certainly prove novelties.

This list gives a fair idea of the style of the Flora of this high region. There is a large Bornean element in it, but many of the plants are common also to the Perak mountains. The Flora is evidently every rich and interesting, and the collection shews what can be done in a very short and hurried journey by anyone possessed of sufficient energy to collect as he goes along.—H. N. R.

NOTES AND NEWS.

MRS. TREACHER held an "At Home" at the Residency on Thursday, the 30th ultimo.

THE Chaplain reminds us that during the season of Advent, in addition to the usual daily service at 7.45 A.M., there will be on each Wednesday evening, at 6 P.M., a short Service and Sermon at St. Mary's Church. The Bible Class for men will again meet on Thursdays, at the Parsonage, at 5.30 P.M. Sunday Services as usual. Christmas Day Services, Holy Eucharists, 7 A.M. and 8.45 A.M., Matins and Sermon at 8 A.M. No Evensong on Christmas Day.

THE Right Rev. Dr. E. Gasnier, Bishop of Malacca, is expected to arrive in Kuala Lumpur, on the 9th of December, and will administer Confirmation in St. John's Church on Sunday, the 10th, at 8 A.M., and afterwards perform Mass.

MR. C. R. CORMAC has been gazetted to act as Captain of the Selangor Fire Brigade during the absence on leave of Mr. H. P. Bellamy.

A CORRESPONDENT in Sungai Ujong sends us word that on the evening of the 22nd ult. Mr. and Mrs. Caldicott, at their residence, gave a most successful entertainment, the chief feature being a satirical musical sketch by Geo. Greenmith, jun., entitled "Cups and Saucers." Mrs. Caldicott as *Mrs. Naukees Worcester*, a china maniac, and Mr. Crane as *General Declak*, same denomination, were simply perfect, earning rounds of applause; while Mrs. Crane, at the piano, contributed in no small measure to the successful presentation of the sketch. Some songs and recitations were given, and everything, including the refreshments, were of a high order.

ON Tuesday, at St. Mary's Church, Kuala Lumpur, a marriage was solemnised by the Rev. F. Haines between Mr. Charles Wilson, of the Selangor Railway Mechanical Branch, and Miss Mary Alma Tregoning, of Palmouth. The bride was given away by Mr. A. C. Norman, the bridesmaid being Miss Pearson; Masters Beaufort and Harold Norman, till recently under the charge of the bride, attending as pages. Mr. J. P. Kemp officiated as "best man," in the absence

of Mr. Buchanan, who was unfortunately detained. On leaving the church the wedding party adjourned to the residence of Mr. Norman, who proposed the health of the bride in a few appropriate words. The happy pair, amid a shower of rice and peas from the employes of the Railway workshop proceeded to the station *en route* for Singapore. The peas excited *Bucephalus* to such an extent that a best on record was made down the Damansara Road, fortunately without a collision. Letters of congratulation may be sent to Tanjong Katong.

OUR neighbours in Taiping are to be congratulated on the addition to the attractions of that very pleasant town by the opening of the new Public Garden on Friday, the 17th ult. After Mrs. Swettenham had performed the opening ceremony by turning on the water which set the fountain in motion, the Resident, Mr. Swettenham, addressed the company present, and in the course of his remarks said that it gave Mrs. Swettenham very much pleasure to be present that afternoon to hand over the fountain given by the Chinese community to the people of Taiping, and to declare the Garden open. He thought it was wonderful that such a beautiful Garden had been made out of a piece of unsightly waste land, and in handing it over to the public he wished to thank Mr. Scott, who had alone directed the work—a work he had put his whole heart into, and they all knew that when Mr. Scott put his heart into anything it was thoroughly carried out. Of course they could never expect to have such a beautiful garden as in the adjoining State of Selangor, where the grounds seemed to have been formed by Nature for the purpose; but he understood that in the course of the next year or so more land would be acquired on the opposite side of the road, when the Garden would be extended and a lake suitable for boating formed on the site of the old tin mines. Afterwards refreshments were served at several tables scattered about the grounds and presided over by a number of ladies, while the band attached to the Perak Sikhs enlivened the proceedings by a choice selection of music. The Garden, which already shews signs of great beauty, will doubtless become a pleasant evening promenade for the people of Taiping.

THE recently appointed Sub-Committees of the Selangor Club are setting out gaily. The Entertainment Committee have added to their number, and are organising another performance by the Selangor Magpies for Christmas, rehearsals are being held, and Mr. Dunman has kindly undertaken the duties of musical conductor; the Cricket Committee are busy in arranging practices for each Tuesday and Thursday, preparatory to meeting the Perak team during the holidays; Mr. Scott, of the Football Committee, got together a scratch match on Thursday, the 23rd, and, with the co-operation of the other members, hopes to give football a better "show" than it has had of late; the Tennis Committee are arranging a tournament; and the Reading Room Committee have plenty to do, if they care to do it, in preventing the papers, etc., disappearing so rapidly from the Club.

OWNERS of dogs had better look out for their pets, the following notice having been issued by Government:—"Under the provisions of Section 22 of Regulation No. III of 1893, the Resident orders the destruction of all dogs found straying within the District of Kuala Lumpur from the 1st to the 16th day of December, 1893."

THE State Engineer has issued a notice that the road from Bandar to Serendah will be closed to traffic from the 1st December until further notice.

THE Kuala Lumpur Sanitary Board give notice in the *Government Gazette* of 24th November that the Assessment List for 1894 is open to the inspection of ratepayers at the Sanitary Board Office, and that any objections to the assessment must be made before 14th Dec., 1893.

THE following Rule, under the Railway Regulation, 1890, has been published:—"All claims for loss of, or damage to, parcels or goods traffic must be immediately made to the Station Master of the station to which such traffic is booked; a written statement of the nature of the damage received and a list of the articles missing must also be sent to the Traffic Superintendent at Kuala Lumpur within 48 hours after the arrival of the consignment at the receiving station, or, in the case of missing articles, within 48 hours after receipt of the railway invoice at the receiving station."

THE Annual General Meeting of the Selangor Rifle Association was held in the Reading Room of the Selangor Club on Thursday, the 30th ultimo, at which the following business was up for transaction. (1).—To read the minutes of the last meeting. (2).—To receive the accounts for the past 12 months, in accordance with Rule IV. (3).—To elect a President, Vice-President, five Committee Men and a Secretary. (4).—To consider any other proposals which may be brought before the meeting.

AT a General Meeting of the Selangor Planters' Association, held on Saturday, the 18th of November, there were present, Messrs. E. V. Carey, Chairman, C. Meikle, P. Stephenson, C. M. Cumming, Nissen, Hurth, A. B. Lake, F. M. Porcher, C. Glassford, G. Glassford and H. Hüttenbach, Hon. Secretary. A proposal to ask Government to extend to Members of the Association the same privileges for their own coolies with regard to rates for hospital accommodation, etc., as enjoyed by employers of indentured Tamils, and to dispense medicines for use on estates at cost price, was rejected by a majority of seven to four. With regard to the Regulations to resume land for mining and public purposes, the meeting was unanimously of opinion, that the existing regulations are detrimental to the agricultural interests, and are keeping capital out of the State, and it was decided, therefore, to call the attention of Government to the advisableness of taking these Regulations into re-consideration.

A GENERAL MEETING of the ladies of Selangor will be held at the Selangor Club on Wednesday, the 6th December, at 6 P.M., to discuss the *pros* and *cons* of having a Christmas-tree at the Club this year, and, if this is decided in the affirmative, to elect a Committee to make the necessary arrangements. Mrs. Treacher has very kindly consented to take the chair; and we are asked to state that gentlemen will be admitted to the meeting on paying an entrance fee of \$1, which will be placed to the credit of the Christmas-tree fund. Remembering as we do what a very pleasant evening the Christmas-tree afforded last year, we wish the project every success, and hope, as an earnest of what may follow, that the room on Wednesday will be crowded with gentlemen.

On the 1st ultimo there were nine steamers in the Port of Klang, and the District Officer says he believes this to be a record. Speaking of records, the one we chronicled lately, regarding the price given for Selangor coffee in Singapore, has already been broken by another lot from the same estates, the last consignment fetching \$40 25. We hear that a small shipment from Wardieburn also reached this figure. We may as well point out in this paragraph that the export of tin up to the end of September was 208,796 pikuls, as against 208,164 pikuls up to the end of December last year.

THE continuous rain of the last few months has caused some nasty landslips on the railway line between Kuala Lumpur and Rawang. Before the first slip at the 19th mile could be cleared away, another, larger and more serious, occurred at the 8th mile, known as the Kepong cutting. The material at the latter place is very bad, being a kind of black vegetable matter, and it was in this cutting during construction that a slip caused the death of two men. It is estimated that it will take about a month to remove the fall of earth, but by working night and day the rails have been laid over the top and a road is now formed and is in use. Later on it will be necessary to take away and re-slope one side of the Kepong cutting. In some places the banks have shewn signs of slipping too; but, fortunately, so far they are not seriously affected.

It would not be out of place if a little supervision were exercised over the loading of the handcarts in the Railway Goods Yard. As a rule, they are so heavily laden that the man in the shafts has no control either over the cart or over his colleagues in the rear, who, with heads bent down, are solely intent on pushing. As the favourite mode of progression of these vehicles is a short jerky tacking from side to side of the road, it is a wonder that more accidents do not happen near the Market Street Bridge, where traps and carriages have frequently to draw up sharply owing to these handcarts being unable to quickly regain their proper side of the road. If someone would import a lightly-built one-man handcart, it would obviate the use of a number of these clumsy heavily-constructed things, be easier for the drawer, and might lessen the dangers of the road.

"GUP"

ABOUT SOME TENDERS.

IT is very easy to find fault, and I do not mean to imply that I could manage the affairs of the world any better than they are at present arranged; but we all know that one can see the mote in another's eye, but not the beam in his own. It is not with the intention of hurting anybody's feelings that I draw public attention to matters which, according to my way of thinking, might be improved or remedied, but simply in the hope that some benefit may arise from my action. Should I really succeed in a single instance only, I shall consider myself fully rewarded.

A matter which has often struck me as being very much against the interests of the State is the system of calling for tenders. Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. I quite see the advantage of this, and can well believe that the lowest or highest tender is not always the most advantageous one to accept; but it often seems to me that Government does not accept the tender of the one whom they think the best and most fit to carry out a certain work satisfactorily. It has been said that, after tenders have been received, the most fitting party is often informed that someone else has offered so much more than himself, and if he is prepared to pay the same his tender will be accepted in preference to the other.

In many cases the tenders for a contract to begin on 1st January are not closed before the end of December, which makes it almost impossible for any new man to tender at all, and this is certainly not the Government's intention.

There is, for instance, the contract for loading and unloading the goods of the Selangor Government Railway—a most important contract—where the contractor has to employ hundreds of coolies. The least disturbance means serious delay to the steamers at Klang, and will upset the whole management of the Railway and cause the greatest inconvenience to the public. Such a contract wants a good deal of preparation to enable a man to take it up and carry it out satisfactorily, but for the last two years the tenders were not accepted before the last days of December, thereby causing the contractor considerable expense, which could have been saved if sufficient time had been allowed him to make satisfactory arrangements. The consequence is that intending contractors have to take this into calculation, and Government has to pay so much more than it otherwise would. With so short a notice a contractor cannot give satisfaction. He is obliged to take any coolies he can get, and is entirely at the mercy of the coolies as regards terms.

The Government will demand their pound of flesh in case of any delay in the traffic, and the contractor is fined, even if the delay is caused through the Government's own fault in not having given him sufficient time to organise his labour. It must be somebody's fault—it cannot be the Railway's, of course—and the contractor agrees to be fined, if there is any interruption. But such fine is calculated by the contractor before he sends in his tender, and the Government has to pay for it. How easily could this be remedied by calling for tenders

not later than 15th of November, and by giving the contract out for three years instead of one.

There are many other contracts where the system and practice in giving them out is generally mismanaged in the same way. The Rest House at Kuala Lumpur, as pointed out in a letter in No. 1 of the *Selangor Journal*, was a disgrace to the State. No decent person could think of staying there. The lessee was losing money and could not fulfil his contract. It was then that Mr. Sabatier, an energetic Frenchman, formerly a steward on a French mail boat, took charge of it. He has done wonders—the place now is nice, clean, and comfortable. He has worked hard for it, and has succeeded in making the Rest House pay and in attracting a number of permanent lodgers, who prefer staying there to keeping house for themselves. There is only one voice about the management of the Rest House, visitors say that they are satisfied. Mr. Sabatier's lease is up. Some, well known to be unable to manage the Rest House satisfactorily, and others of whom nothing at all is known, have tendered a few dollars higher than Mr. Sabatier, and the Government, apparently, have not decided yet whether to take a new lessee or not.

The Rest House, thanks to the energy of Mr. Sabatier, is now a paying concern, therefore people offer more for it than Mr. Sabatier pays: not for the Rest House, but for Mr. Sabatier's business. The place is patronised because Mr. Sabatier looks after his visitors, and the people who have tendered for it at a higher rate would soon see their mistake, because, if Mr. Sabatier leaves the Rest House the lodgers will go too. It is to be hoped that no change in the management will take place. The public of Selangor and the visitors to our State appreciate the advantage of having a man like the present lessee to look after the Rest House, and rather than let him go, I think he should have the place for nothing and be paid a salary besides. For, after all, the Rest House has been put up by Government as a convenience to the public and not as a source of revenue, and the comfort and convenience of the travelling public should be the first and only consideration to guide Government in giving out this contract.—S. S.

LOCAL SPORT.

TRAINING NOTES.

THE training for the past fortnight has simply been a series of mud-larking, the weather having been worse than usual even at this period of the year, and should there be no change for the better before Christmas, racing will be anything but pleasant.

This state of affairs has brought with it the inevitable mishaps, and although nothing above three-quarter speed work has been done, there are a number of lame ducks. The worst case seems to be Mr. Dunman's galloway *Sunshine*, who went wrong after last Saturday's work, and judging from present appearances will be a very improbable starter. *Liza-Lu* is also on the sick list with a strained back-sinew, but is evidently not quite a hopeless case, as I see she is doing a

swimming exercise. No doubt this form of training will be much resorted to, as the river in town affords every facility for those who have the misfortune to own horses of doubtful soundness. I have already noticed two others indulging in aquatics—viz., *Nimblefoot* and *Corncrake*, the latter of whom was, up to the fatal Saturday, raising high the hopes of his numerous backers for the Griffin Race. The old horse seems more shin sore than anything else, and if the weather will only hold up, both should be shortly on the course again.

Mr. Pasqual has opened his racing career in a most disheartening manner, his griffins *Twilight* and *First Dawn*, who were destined for the big race, having both cracked up.

At the end of last week some interesting work was done. The first batch out were *Corncrake*, Mr. Dunman up, *Snorter*, Mr. Kemp, and *Zero*, with the veteran *Alagappa* by way of schoolmaster; after a slow once round they all kept together for the same distance at three-quarter speed, although very little could be gathered from the finish, the extra two stone seemed to tell on the chestnut colt. *Zero* was badly ridden and very nearly got damaged by the roller, but considering this and also the fact that it was his first gallop, the performance should have satisfied his owner. *Snorter* went better than was expected, and came up the hill like a lion. *Starlight* and *Ipoh* covered the same distance, with *Nimblefoot* as pacemaker. Considering the difference in weights, I fancy that *Starlight* held the grey fairly safe, although the supporters of the last named seemed quite content. *Sunshine*, owner up, took charge of *Poppyhead* and *Sheet Anchor*. The animal of long pedigree was fairly out of it, and I think his heart is not in his work. But really so little fast work has been done that I can scarcely as yet form a definite opinion as to the merits of these two. *Hinemoa*, *Lumpur* and *Gloriana*, owner up, went the same journey, the Maori going nicely, which cannot be said of the Maiden Plater, who was barely able to shake off the two griffins. Mr. Harper had a feeler on *Chumpic* with Mr. Mitchell's griffin. I don't fancy either of these two, although the latter is a real daisy in the mud and can stay till "the cows come home."

Atalanta I am pleased to see back again. I always liked her and there is just about time to get her fit enough to make things uncomfortable for some of the public fancies. *Hazeldean* and *Goldbeater* did a fast finish, and by clever manipulation combined with strong biceps, the brown appeared to have the best of it by tons at least; but I must go slow, otherwise I shall attract the attention of the cornerman in the coming nigger show. *Hercules* and *Aim'e* are apparently doing the same performance; it will be difficult to get the beef off the mare; both are going like clockwork. Taking it all round, *Atalanta* has been enquired after by the knowing ones and will probably continue favourite until something startling is done with one or other of the griffins, but this won't be until the course is drier.

This morning, Wednesday, the going was worse than ever; in fact altogether too dangerous for galloping. The position is getting really serious, as unless we have a spell of dry weather during the next fortnight I do not see how we can possibly hold the meeting at the advertised time.

Contrary to my expectations, the Maiden Plate should bring out a big field, and as far as I can see will be a very open race. *Marco Bruno*, *Gloriana*, *Hard Times*, and a new one from Sungei Ujong, *Molly*, are all doing good work. Of this lot I fancy the first named will be very hard to beat should he be slipped for this race; but his owner, of course, may keep him for the Civil Service Cup. The field will be still further swelled by *Richard*, a Penang candidate, and *Bellman*, the property of a Singapore sportsman. Of these two I absolutely know nothing, but I hear that *Richard* is considered smart, and as he will have the services of Mr. Raymond it will be as well to keep an eye on him.

Singapore will be represented in the Selangor Stakes by *Moonstone* and *Redcap*, who should with luck farm this race and the handicap between them, as *Moonstone* is a nailer over a mile and the distance the second day will suit *Redcap* down to the ground. We have *Alagappa*, certainly, to run for us, but he is one of the difficult sort to train, being a gross horse with a dicky leg, and his trainer may not be able to get him quite fit. For the Galloway Race I shall expect to see a field of six facing the starter, as I hear that *Dwarf of Blood*, *Iolanthe* and *Mayflower* will all be sent from Singapore.

Although the Printer's "devil" is impatiently kicking his heels outside, waiting for "copy," I must really before I finish say a word about the Judge's box—or rather about its roof. As it stands now it is absolutely impossible for the occupants of the grand stand to see the finish of a race, except for those who have the luck to secure a few seats at either end. I am willing to admit the architectural beauty of the structure, but I would advise the Race Club officials to study the comfort of the spectators and before our next meeting to abolish the present spreading eaves and substitute a small pent roof which would answer the purpose quite as well.—THE MAN IN THE LALANG.

CRICKET.

A CRICKET match was played on Saturday last between "Ceylon" and "The World." The ground was still suffering from the rains and scoring was low. The game resulted in a somewhat easy win for "The World," the other side being weak in bowling.

It is to be hoped that the weather will allow of constant practice for the eleven who do battle against the Perak men at Christmas, as few of the team are playing their best now. A more defensive style of batting is to be recommended to nearly all. Net practice is excellent, but in a match, getting out means no more batting perhaps for the rest of the day.

The good old match Officials *v.* Non-officials is to be played on Saturday (to-morrow). And we hope that this time-honoured contest will be a good one.

We are glad to hear that it is practically arranged for a Singapore team to visit us at the Chinese New Year. Some of us have enjoyed the lavish hospitality of Singapore, so we hope that nothing will occur to prevent a fully representative team coming to Selangor.

THE VERY BITTER CRY OF THE UP-COUNTRY OFFICIAL.

TO the legion of the lost ones, to the cohort of the cursed,
 To my brethren in these jungles over-seas,
 Sings a Native States civilian—not the last nor yet the first,
 But an exile among exiles, if you please.
 Yes, an exile from his castemates, who reside within the last States
 Which have opened up, grown civilised and kind,
 Where the world makes merry din as they ship the ready tin,
 And where life is not one long "demnition grind."

We are Native States Officers chucked away,

Ya Allah!

To the wastes that madden and sicken and slay,

Ya Allah!

Living apart from our fellow men,

Out of their sight, out of their ken;

Dying at last, like a beast in his den.

Su-dah! 'Wah!

Oh, it's sweet to sweat thro' office, sweet to grouse about the crops,

And it's sweet to hear the tales the natives tell;

To watch the King and Chieftains playing leisurely with tops,

While the country's bowling gaily down to hell.

Yes, it makes you cock-a-hoop if you get some Chief to stoop

To take some sort of interest in the State,

And you envy, oh, how keenly, some poor native, not too cleanly,

Who loves his life and does not gird at fate.

If the joys we never share in, if the friends we never see,

If all that makes life bearable and dear,

Come looming thro' the baccy-smoke—our only company—

Can you blame us if they make but sorry cheer?

With the natives round us slinking, as we wearily lie thinking,

And the horror of our loss is written plain,

All we're losing while Time's stealing life's best years of keenest feeling,

Can you wonder if we whimper in our pain?

We are lost to men and manners, we know nought of human ways,

Our years of life are falling one by one,

And the measure of our torment is the measure of our days,

And our pain is ever keenest while we're young.

Our hope's a distant pension, and we sometimes earn a mention,

Or a wiggling from some man who dwells at ease,

And we plod along perspiring till the day when we, expiring,

At length obtain our merciful release.

We are Native States Officers chucked away,

Ya Allah!

To the wastes which madden, or sicken, or slay,

Ya Allah!

Breaking our hearts in the useless toil,

Losing our health, burning our oil,

Till God lets us shuffle from mortal coil,

Su-dah! 'Wah!

TALES OF OLD SELANGOR.

II.—THE LEGEND OF TANJONG KRAMAT: A MALAY VERSION OF
“THE MISTLETOE BOUGH.”

THE second story, which I now offer to the readers of the *Selangor Journal*, while to all appearances entirely legendary, has no doubt some foundation in fact. The occurrence which forms the mainspring of the story probably took place, but having been handed down from generation to generation it has gradually surrounded itself with a thick garment of romance, and thus appears before readers of the present day so hidden in its legendary clothing as to be scarcely recognisable. My apology for giving it a place amongst stories which bear more or less on the history of Selangor is that the *kramat* to which the legend attaches holds a position of almost national importance, as there is scarcely a native of the State that does not know and reverence it.

Amongst those who will deign to read this story there may possibly be some who do not know what a *kramat* is, and for their benefit I will endeavour to explain. The word *kramat*, as applied to a man or woman, may be roughly translated “prophet” or “magician.” It is difficult to convey the real idea, as Malays call a man a *kramat* who is able to get whatever he wishes for, who is able to foretell events, and whose presence brings good fortune to all his surroundings. District Officers will be proud to know that in this last sense the word is occasionally applied to them. When the name *kramat* is applied to a place, I understand it to mean a holy place, a place of pilgrimage; but it does not necessarily mean a grave as many people think. I can quote the *kramat* at Batu Ampar, Jugra, and numerous places on river banks where no graves exist, but yet they are called *kramats*. It is a very large question and would form an interesting study for the Selangor Scientific Society, who would, I believe, find that it is a remnant of some early faith existing many generations ago among the Malay races previous to their conversion to Islam. I merely suggest this, and should be glad if any one better acquainted with the subject would kindly throw some light on the matter.

The *kramat* about which I am now writing is a very remarkable one. It is situated on the extreme point of land at the mouth of the River Selangor, close to where the new lighthouse has been erected. A magnificent *kayu arak* (kind of fig-tree) forms a prominent feature on the tanjong, and at the base of this tree, enveloped entirely by its aerial roots, is an oblong-shaped space, having the appearance of a Malay grave, with the headstones complete. The space was originally surrounded with a low brick wall, over and around which the tree has gradually spread its roots. In several places the bricks may be seen deeply imbedded in the tree, whose roots have, as it were, formed a protective covering to the wall, which, had it not been so carefully guarded, would have long ago disappeared. To this sacred spot constant pilgrimages are made by the Malays, and the lower branches of the tree rarely lack those pieces of white and yellow cloth which are always hung up as an indication that some devout person has paid

his vows. The Chinese also have great respect for this *kramat*, and have erected a sort of sylvan temple at the foot of the tree. The reason why this place is surrounded with such a halo of sanctity is to be found in the following story.

Long, long ago, when Selangor Hill was still an island; long before the yellow flag of Malay sovereignty floated proudly on the summit of Bukit Malawati, before mighty Se Rambai* had belched forth defiance to the Dutch keels as they hastened towards Selangor, bent on the subjugation of the proud Malay monarch; long before all this there dwelt in the kampongs of Batang Berjuntai a quiet, inoffensive man, by name Ali, and his wife Se Timah. Near them lived Tenolo, of Bugis descent, with his infant child, Hassan. These two families were the only people who after the illustrious Se Tika Raja had settled at Sarang Lang ventured to reascend the river to this point and settle down amongst the extensive fruit orchards which had been planted by the *Sakais*, but subsequently deserted by them. Here in contentment, surrounded by everything to satisfy their simple wants, dwelt these good folks, Ali and Tenolo spending most of their time in catching fish, snaring birds, or collecting fruit, while Se Timah was occupied in her household duties and in caring for the young Hassan, whose mother had lately died. Scarcely any one visited them from one year's end to the other, and though it was necessary for Ali and Tenolo to make occasional excursions to Pasangan in order to pay their respects to their chief, Raja Abdullah, they made no lengthened stay, but hurried back to their kampongs which formed their earthly paradise, their "Sentosa." Here, free from care, they passed their lives, far removed from the anxieties which had already begun to be felt by Se Tika Raja's royal descendants; but the happiness of the little settlement was rendered complete when Se Timah presented her husband with their firstborn child, a daughter, whom they named Miriam. Thus young Hassan had a companion, and the children soon became fast friends. As they grew older they wandered away together through the dusuns, and it was always Hassan's first care to protect his little friend from harm and bring her the most luscious fruit, the gaudiest butterfly, or the most gaily painted bird.

And so their days passed rapidly on; too rapidly indeed for their happiness, as the time had now come when Miriam, according to the customs of her race, must be secluded until some favoured lover should ask her hand in marriage. The approaching separation from one whom he had already learned to love weighed heavily on young Hassan, who gave promise of becoming one of the finest specimens of the active Bugis race. He knew, however, that he must part with his childhood's companion for some years, but the blow was softened for both of them by the action of their parents, who arranged that they were to be betrothed at once and that Hassan was to seek his fortune in distant lands, returning when he was in a position to claim Se Miriam for his wife. Thus reassured Hassan

* The name given to a very large iron cannon, formerly mounted at the summit of the hill, and thrown from its position by the seamen of H. M. S. *Rinaldo* after the capture of the island.

betook himself to the residence of Raja Abdullah, who sent him on to Sarang Lang, where he took service in a boat trading to Malacca. The seafaring life was exactly suited to the bold nature of Hassan, who, from being constantly on the watch against surprises when on his way to and from Malacca, rapidly developed into one of the boldest seamen on the Malay coast. His skill as a fighting man was displayed during one of his later trips to Malacca, when his prahu was attacked in the Klang Straits near Pintu Gedong. Here the pirates from Jugra were in the habit of making a place of ambuscade whence they would swoop down on any prahus passing through the straits from Selangor or Klang, and it thus became for them an actual "entrance to the storehouse." In Hassan, however, they met their match, and though they came about him like a swarm of wasps, he and his men drove them off and safely landed their valuable cargo in Malacca. News of this success was rapidly brought to Sarang Lang, and on returning to Selangor Hassan was well rewarded for his bravery, so that he now began to look forward to meeting his betrothed again.

But matters at Batang Berjuntai had not gone on with their accustomed quietude, for Raja Abdullah, who exercised sway over that portion of the country, hearing of the abundance of fruit to be found there, had made an excursion to the place, taking his entire retinue with him. Ali and Tenolo, while outwardly pleased to entertain their chieftain, feared that mischief was brewing, and their sorrow was great when Raja Abdullah, who through one of his worthless followers had heard of the beauty of Se Miriam, ordered that she was to be brought to his presence. Terrified at the order the girl's parents were nevertheless bound to obey, and when Raja Abdullah saw the girl, "whom to look upon was to love," he was so struck by her appearance that he wished her to become his wife; but, remembering her absent lover, she bravely declined to receive his advances, and, much to his honour, he refrained from pressing his suit, as he hoped that in time she would forget her vows to Hassan and, dazzled by the luxury of a wealthy Raja's court, lend a more willing ear to his professions of love. He therefore, on his return to Pasangan, carried off in his train Se Miriam and her parents, while Tenolo hurried away to report to his son that his promised bride was in peril.

It was genuine affection that Raja Abdullah bore towards Se Miriam, and his love grew more and more as he saw her from day to day. She, however, could not forswear herself, and so her life became a source of misery. Often and often she would bewail her absent lover and long for his return, and as time passed on she began to despair. Her royal suitor noticing her failing health decided to afford her some recreation, and planned an excursion to the island that lay off the mouth of the Selangor River.

It was a very happy party that set out one bright morning. Leading the way was the Raja's own prahu, made gay with hangings of the brightest colours, while over the stern floated the black flag, the emblem of the Raja's rank. Sixteen men, eight a side, bent to their oars and drove the prahu down the river at

great pace, and as they rowed so they sang a rhythmic measure, keeping time with their oars to the accompaniment of the *gendang* and *rebana*, while now and then would be heard the piercing scream of the *serunei*, softened by the mellow boom of the native gong. Following this came another prahu, even more gaily decorated, and here, surrounded by a number of attendants, was Se Miriam, too listless to take an active interest in the elaborate preparations which had been made for her benefit. Three or four more prahus completed the procession, which rapidly wended its way downstream to Telok Penyaman and so on to the small island where Raja Abdullah intended to hold his revels.

Towards evening they reached their destination, and the scene was sufficient to charm away any heart-sickness, but to Se Miriam it gave no pleasure. For her the sunset which now brightened the heavens with its golden glory merely noted another step away from her beloved, another link in the fetters which already threatened to drag her to an untimely grave. A passive spectator of all around her, she disembarked and accompanied by her mother sought refuge in the pavilion which had been temporarily constructed for her use. The rest of the party scattered through the island, some scrambling over the granite boulders in their search for sea shells or other mementoes of their visit, while others wandered to the interior of the island and, sitting at the foot of a small fig-tree, passed the time in laughter and the merry jest. When night descended upon the island the party took their evening meal, and then the followers of the Raja, having cleared a space, vied with each other in sword dancing and feats of skill. Se Miriam's thoughts were all the time with her absent one, who she knew was more than a match for the best of them. The memories awakened by the presence of the sea, now the adopted home of Hassan, the attentions of the Raja, which had become a burden to her, rendered her desperate, and she decided that this night she would find means of freeing herself from the life which she could live no longer. This night was to end everything. Never would she give her hand to her love-sick Raja while her troth was plighted to another. She would remain true till death, and Hassan would remember her as she used to be in the far away home of their happy childhood. Her mother tried to comfort her with soothing words, telling her he was sure to come and rescue her; but all hope was dead, and she had nothing more to live for. Before the moon now shining brightly in the heavens sank to rest, she also would have gone to her rest. To the sea would she entrust herself, praying that she might be carried on its bosom to her absent lover and prove to him that in death as in life she was still his own.

The wild melodies which had for some hours afforded amusement were now hushed, and the men who had striven in the games, wearied with the exertions of the day, were sunk in heavy slumber. All around was still. No sound could be heard but the swish of the waves on the sandy shore, or the weird cries of the curlews as they winged their flight in waving line over the island. One alone watched. Se Miriam, who had waited till the camp was quiet,

arose from her sleeping place and taking a last look at her mother, who had cheered her unhappy hours, stealthily glided out of her pavilion and made her way to that part of the island which during the earlier portion of the day had been occupied by such a merry throng. Under the boughs of the fig-tree she stood and looked with sad longing over the sea, hoping, yet without hope, that Hassan would come. There was, however, nothing from which she could gather comfort and all seemed lost. The very stillness of the sea appeared to invite her to lay herself down and forget her troubles in its soft embrace. Still it was hard to leave the beautiful world, and she offered one more fervent prayer for the return of Hassan. Her voice broke harshly on the stillness and only the rocks replied. No hope for her, no hope; but hark! what noise is it that comes across the waters? No voices of the night have such regular beat. Nearer it comes and nearer. Then swiftly turning the point of the island a prahu makes for the sandy beach below her. Is it Hassan? Can it be that her prayer is heard? Yes, 'tis her lover returned. His prahu grates on the shore and with rapid steps he mounts to where Se Miriam stands and clasps her fainting in his arms. His father, Tenolo, follows him closely, prepared to defend him in case he has to fight; but there is nothing to fear as all is quiet, and with rapid steps they carried her to their prahu. Before the dawn they are far away from the shores of Selangor and Se Miriam in her newly found happiness only remembers like a dreadful dream how she was nearly losing her beloved Hassan for ever.

No words can describe the grief which fell on Raja Abdullah and his people next morning. The prize for which he was striving was gone; the brightest jewel in his possession was lost. But how, none could say. All that was found was a gold embroidered veil which everyone knew belonged to Se Miriam. This was met with at the foot of the fig-tree, and from there all trace of her was lost. The spirits of the island had taken her to themselves, and she would never more be seen on earth. With heavy hearts the Raja's followers returned to their homes, and sorrow pervaded the entire kampung. The Raja himself never raised his head again, and in a few months passed away to that realm of spirits where he hoped to see Se Miriam again. His dying request was that he might be buried at the foot of the fig-tree, the last spot on earth trodden by her, hoping thus to direct his steps towards her. Reverently his followers laid him in his grave, and the fig-tree encircling it with its roots preserved it from the ravages of time. But his spirit was unable to rest, and he is still seen searching for his lost love.

If you ever happen to see a very big crocodile at the mouth of the Selangor River floating listlessly about, be careful not to molest it: it is but the *buaya kramat*, which shape the spirit of Raja Abdullah sometimes assumes. When walking along the Pantai you chance to meet a very large tiger, let him pass unharmed: it is only Raja Abdullah's ghost, and in proof thereof you will see it leaves no footmarks on the sand. And when you go to see the new lighthouse at Tanjong Kramat, you may perhaps come face

to face with a very old man who sadly shakes his head and disappears. Do not be startled: it is only Raja Abdullah. Poor fellow; he and everybody else think that Se Miriam was somehow spirited away, but it is only you and I who really know what became of her, and now perhaps, when Raja Abdullah gets this copy of the *Journal* he will at last know the truth and rest peacefully "under his own fig-tree."

KOTTABOS.

SELANGOR AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SHOW.

THE Central Committee of the Selangor Agri-Horticultural Show held a meeting at the Selangor Club on Saturday, the 25th ult. It was arranged that the approximate date of the Show should be 28th and 29th June, 1894, and the following Rules were approved:—

1. A Show will be held in Kuala Lumpur, to be called the Selangor Agri-Horticultural Show, and will be only open to exhibits produced or owned by residents in Selangor and Sungei Ujong, its object being to encourage the importation and breeding of good live stock and the cultivation and use of flowers, fruit, vegetables and all agricultural produce and implements and manufactures, especially amongst the natives.

2. The organisation of the Show will be in the hands of a Central Committee in Kuala Lumpur, assisted by Sub-Committees in the different Districts, nominated by the District Magistrates.

3. The Central Committee will consist of the following gentlemen:—The Raja Muda, Raja Bôt, Raja Laut, Tambi Abdullah, Captain China (Mr. Yap Kwan Seng), and Messrs. Carey, C. M. Cumming, Ebden, Hüttenbach, Khu Mah Lek, Lok Yew, Spooner, Tambusami, Toyubee, A. R. Venning, Welch and Wellford.

4. A prize list will be published in English, Malay, Tamil and Chinese.

5. The prizes may be in money or in such other form as the Central Committee may decide.

6. With each prize a certificate will be given.

7. All winning exhibits other than live stock will be marked by the Judges before the opening of the Show.

8. No exhibits can be admitted that have not been passed by the Central Committee or by the Local Committee of the District from which they are sent. Rare plants, even though not fine specimens, will be received.

9. Local Honorary Secretaries must see that the labels, which will be forwarded to exhibitors, are attached to the exhibits before they are despatched, and in classes where lots of three or more exhibits compose one entry, each should have a label number written on it.

10. Prizes awarded to exhibitors in out-stations will be distributed by the various District Honorary Secretaries, to whom the prizes will be forwarded by the Central Committee.

11. All expenses of carriage to and from the Show of native-owned exhibits other than live stock will be considered by a Sub-

Committee, but perishable exhibits will not be returned, except at the express wish and cost of the exhibitors.

12. A record will be kept by the Honorary Secretary of all proceedings connected with the Show, shewing, amongst other matters, the names and addresses of exhibitors, the prizes awarded and the amounts of such prizes. The Honorary Secretary will likewise keep the accounts connected with the exhibition.

The following are the Rules for the Guidance of Exhibitors:—

1. Three weeks before the opening of the Show the entries should be sent to the Local Honorary Secretary representing the District in which the exhibit is produced or owned.

2. No entrance fees will be charged for any exhibits.

3. All reasonable care will be taken of exhibits and police protection afforded, but the Committee cannot hold themselves responsible for any loss or damage.

4. All exhibits must be in the Show yard by 6 P.M. on the day before the Show. A member of the Committee will receive the same and see that they are placed in their proper places; live stock and cut flowers, however, will be received up to 8 A.M. on the morning of the Show, after which hour no exhibits will be admitted.

5. The Show will be open from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M., the hours between noon and 2 P.M. being reserved for native ladies during the days.

6. When two exhibits in a class are awarded equal firsts, the first and second prize money shall be divided between them, the next receiving the third prize, or an extra prize may be given on the recommendation of the Judges.

7. In any case where a prize is offered for a group of two or more plants or articles and an exhibitor of a single fine specimen of the same kind of plant or article is thereby excluded from receiving the award, the Central Committee may, at their discretion, sanction a special extra prize.

8. Exhibitors who may desire to sell specimens should, in forwarding their lists, notify their desire to the Honorary Secretary and inform him of the value put upon the exhibit. Such price shall be shewn with the specimen, and for any sale that may be effected the price shall be recovered by the Honorary Secretary of the Central Committee for the exhibitor and forwarded by him to the Honorary Secretary of the Local Committee of the District of the exhibitor for payment to him.

9. Exhibits must be cleared within 24 hours after the closing of the Show, after which the Committee have the power to sell all uncoloured exhibits. No person will be permitted to remove any specimen before the termination of the exhibition. Live stock can be removed on the close of the first day but must be returned by 8 A.M. the following day.

10. The Judges may withhold prizes in cases where the exhibits are of an inferior character, or for other reasons that they may consider justify such a course, and extra prizes, on the recommendation of the Judges, may be given for fine specimens for which no special provision has been made in the prize list.

NOTES AND NEWS.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ACTING GOVERNOR is expected to reach Kuala Lumpur to-day (the 14th) about 6 P.M., at the Residency Station. His Excellency desires to dispense with any official reception. He will probably proceed to Kuala Kubu on Monday morning.

WE learn, with deep regret, that owing to the serious illness of the latter, neither Mr. nor Mrs. Swettenham, who were to have been the guests of the Resident and Mrs. Treacher during the Christmas holidays, will be able to visit Kuala Lumpur.

MR. J. R. CUTHBERTSON and Mr. A. A. Swan, of Singapore, paid a visit to Kuala Lumpur during the week, on their way to Rawang. It is said they have invested in Hawthornden and Lincoln Coffee Estates.

THE ladies of Kuala Lumpur held a meeting at the Selangor Club on Wednesday evening, 6th December, at which it was decided to organise and collect subscriptions for a public Christmas Tree Entertainment for the children. The following ladies were elected as a Committee:—Mrs. Treacher, *President*; Mrs. Watkins, *Secretary*; Mrs. Spooner, Mrs. Haines and Mrs. Welch. A Committee Meeting was held on the following Friday, at which the date of the proposed entertainment was fixed for 6th January, and the assistance of the following gentlemen was invited:—Messrs. A. R. Venning, Hüttenbach, Baxendale and Scott. Mrs. Reyne has also kindly consented to assist the Committee in the arrangements for the amusement of the small people. Subscriptions will be gladly received by the Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Watkins.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Committee of the Selangor Club was held on Wednesday night, the 13th inst. The following gentlemen were elected members:—Messrs. G. H. D. Bourne, A. Dalrymple, J. Forbes and P. E. Van der Straaten, and Captain F. Lyons.

WE hear that there will be a dance at the Selangor Club on Christmas night, and that the Committee are prepared to pay a high price for a bunch of mistletoe to grace the room on that occasion.

OUT of the many attractions to be provided for the entertainment of our guests and ourselves at Christmas, one at least may be looked forward to without any doubt of its success; we refer to the concert to be given by the Selangor Magpies. Practices are being well attended on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and Mr. Dunman is indefatigable in his endeavours to bring the entertainment up to a high standard of excellence. This, in a place where a choral society is unknown and glee parties never dreamt of, means a lot of hard work for the conductor.

AT the seventh meeting of the Trustees of the Victoria Institution, held on the 6th December, a letter was read from the Colonial Secretary, S. S., conveying the expression of the Secretary of State's satisfaction at the foundation of the Institution as affording pleasing evidence of public spirit on the part of the Selangor community. The post of Head Master is still unfilled. The salary offered is \$200 a month, with a further sum of \$50 a month to be invested by the Trustees as a provision, in lieu of pension, for the Head Master on retirement. The Revd. F. W. Haines was good enough to undertake to act as Head Master, so far as his other duties will permit, until the appointment is filled, and the Trustees thereupon decided to open the Institution on the 15th January, 1894, making use, for the present, of the Government English School, and the temporary addition thereto which has recently been erected at the cost of the Trustees. The amount of the subscriptions promised to the Institution now stands at \$14,351, making, with the \$7,350 Government donation, a total of \$21,701. At the meeting a subscription of \$10 from Mr W. Egerton, lately Officer-in-Charge of Sungei Ujong, and one of \$50 from Mr. Sin Wai Wi, through the Captain China, were acknowledged.

THE sum of \$4,312, has been previously acknowledged as received towards the building fund of the New Anglican Church, Kuala Lumpur, and we are requested to publish the following list of additional donations:—A. M. Hurth, \$10; Captain and Mrs. Lyons, \$25; D. H. Wise (Perak), \$5; W. Egerton (Sungei Ujong), \$10; and Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay, \$20; making a total to date (14th December, 1893) of \$4,382.

"On the morning of the 31st November," reports the District Officer, Kuala Selangor, "on arriving from Tanjong Karang, I had the good fortune to kill a big crocodile near the Government Jetty here. The brute was asleep on the bank, and with a rifle borrowed from the sentry at the godown, I put three bullets into it, but in spite of this it managed to reach the water. At low tide, however, my boatmen recovered it. I found it was a female measuring 10ft. 4in. On opening her we found no less than 75 eggs almost full size, and a large quantity more about as big as a rifle bullet, while in the stomach were the bones of a large dog. This crocodile has long haunted the mouth of the river, and at night she used frequently to be heard bellowing close to the landing-slip, so her death was welcomed by everyone."

WE are enabled, through the kindness of a Perak Correspondent, to give an account in this number of the opening of the "Park" in Taiping. A short "Note" on the occurrence appeared in our last issue.

"GUP"

ABOUT THE "SYSTEM."

WE hear a lot of this system. There is not a paper we take up but we read something or another about the state of our roads, and, ordinary human beings as we are, we come to the conclusion that where there is so much smoke there must be some fire. Either the system is no good, or the people who carry it out are ignorant and do not know how to use it. But, in either case, the public has every reason to complain of the imperfect and dangerous condition of the roads.

What is this so-called "System?" All that the majority of Kuala Lumpur people know about it is, that heaps of metal are piled along the roads and that there are a lot of deep and large holes in the roads. And if we ask why this metal is piled thus instead of being put into the holes, we are told that this is the system. Let me therefore try to explain. If you make a new road, cut it first; don't cut any side drains; if you do the road cannot get so hard, because when you roll the metal hard, the road, owing to the side drains, would all give way; therefore you must not cut side drains. The road, not having any drains, must in course of time, in this country, get in a frightful state. But this can't be helped—it's the system. Then you must pile your metal along the road—if you spread it at once the contractor might perhaps cheat you, and put down half a cube of metal less than paid for. Of course, there are Government Officers to measure the work and control what has been done; but this would require a certain amount of confidence in the officers—and this is against the system. Pile it along the road, therefore. Your road, not being drained and not being metalled, will hardly stand the heavy traffic of bullock carts laden with stone, and

the wheels will sink to the axles in the mud. The carts will be ruined; your cattle won't stand it; and the new formation will get in the most disgraceful condition anyone can imagine; the cartmen will refuse to cart any metal along such a road at at any price; their carts will stick in the mud and can't be removed; but yet it can't be helped—it's the system.

The next thing is, you see some coolies engaged piling the metal carefully along the road—it is quite a piece of art to pile it nicely, and it takes the men a long time to do it, especially the stones on the top, which must all be put down, one by one, with the hand. Then, you may spread your metal—but in the condition the road must be, in this country, and according to the system followed, the metal disappears in the mud as fast as you put it down.

This is the "system," so far as new roads are concerned. As regards the old roads, we see the advantage of a system if it is properly carried out; and we also see the necessity of an organisation in a large and important department like the P.W.D., and we are also convinced that in course of time our roads will ultimately be far superior to what they are now. But we would like to see, notwithstanding the system, a gang of coolies kept to repair the roads and to fill up holes, wherever and whenever necessary.

Everybody who read Mr. Spooner's report for 1892 must be convinced that this system is a good one, and nobody doubts that in course of time we shall have splendid roads; but, meanwhile, the holes might at least be filled, for the public at large will judge by what they see, and not by what it is alleged will be the result in after years.

S. S.

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TAIPING EN FÊTE.

FRIDAY, the 17th ultimo, was a scene of one of the most successful entertainments we have had here. A ball, given by H. H. the Sultan of Perak in honour of his daughter's marriage with Raja Mansur, when all the grounds of the Residency were illuminated, was our last excitement; and never had I seen till then such a pretty scenic effect. That of Friday was by day and therefore more difficult to make effective. Mr. Stephens, in whose charge are the Experimental Gardens, assisted by Colonel Walker and Mr. W. R. Scott, Inspector of Mines, arranged the new "Park" grounds with tea tables, and the following ladies of Taiping kindly presided at them:—

Mrs. Belfield	Mrs. Harper
" Burnside	Miss Keyte
" Caulfield	Mrs. Swettenham
" Dew	Miss Lister
" D'Alton and Miss Martin	Mrs. Wagner
" Fox	" Wallich

That the ladies were anxious to do honour to the occasion was apparent from their toilettes and the tasteful decorations of the tea

tables. Miss Lister's choice of violets for Mrs. Swettenham's table and her arrangement of pink roses (also from "The Cottage" garden) on Mrs. Wallich's were very happy, but to Colonel Walker must be given the palm for orchids and yellow chrysanthemums. His small table made as dainty a buffet as one could wish and it was presided over by Mrs. Wagner. The grounds were kept by a detachment of the Perak Sikhs, under the command of Inspector Graham. The outer walks of the "Park" were lined by the "men" at intervals, and their scarlet full dress made an excellent effect of colour where it was rather needed, for the fair and summer sweetness of the ladies' attire was massed in profusion round the fountain. Queen's weather smiled on us, and sunshine and brightness shone everywhere. The fountain, presented on Friday by the Chinese merchants and miners of Taiping to the "Park," was admired generally, and the colouring of it (brown and green picked out with gold) would have found favour even with Mr. Spooner. At 5 o'clock punctually Mrs. Swettenham drove up with Mrs. Wallich, and, on being joined by the Resident and Mr. Wallich, the party was received by Mr. Stephens and the Chinese gentlemen whose generous gift was the occasion for the gathering. Mrs. Swettenham, with the assistance of Mr. Wallich, turned the tap-key and the fountain played, and she expressed more than once to Mr. Stephens the pleasure it gave her to see the large community that had collected together. Prominent amongst them were the warders with their wives and children and almost all the clerks of every Department, to whom Miss Keyte's table (arranged with orchids and white flowers) proved very attractive. It was difficult to realise looking on that gay scene that in February last those grounds had been a swampy jungle. Mr. Birch, on behalf of the Chinese merchants and miners, then presented Mrs. Swettenham with a small casket containing a model in silver of the key and a framed photograph of the fountain. A further gift of a plan of the grounds is to be presented to Mrs. Swettenham by Mr. Harper on behalf of the Survey Department at Christmas, and will serve to shew the general interest taken by the Taiping community to improve the place; and seeing that everything that has been done, except the convict labour given by Major Tranchell, has been done out of office hours and for the love of the place, the sunshine that smiled from above instead of the usual Taiping tears made everyone grateful. Mr. W. Scott had devoted every spare moment he had, and without his able assistance such a state of perfection could not have been reached in nine months, as it is known to gardeners that tin land is not the best soil for flower-growing. Mr. Rawlins, too, deserves a word of recognition for personally visiting the work of the warders daily and in keeping up the keen energy they have shewn throughout.

Mr. Birch said that he had been asked by some of the Chinese merchants of Taiping to make a formal presentation of this fountain to the Government, and to hand to Mrs. Swettenham the model in silver which he held in his hands of the key by means of which she had kindly assisted to open the fountain. Some of the Chinese merchants had subscribed a sum of \$500 to purchase and set up this

fountain as an additional ornament to the beautiful gardens that those assembled there were then admiring, and they had attended in person to make the presentation. They had asked him to say that, as Mr. Swettenham well knew, the richer Chinese in the Straits were landscape gardeners and always vied with one another in making their properties as decorative as possible, and that they, who had made their money in Perak, did not wish to be behindhand when they saw the good work that was being done to make the town of Taiping more ornamental. It was with astonishment that they saw how what had so recently been a wilderness was now transformed into a pleasure garden. They had only to ask that he would see that some officer or officers of Government were appointed to keep the fountain in repair and constant play, and they wished to add that it was a source of great satisfaction to them that Mrs. Swettenham had consented to open the fountain and that Mr. Swettenham had attended as the head of the Government to receive it from their hands.

Mr. Swettenham thanked Mr. Birch for the way in which he had conveyed the wishes of the donors of the fountain and asked him to convey to them an expression of the satisfaction it gave him to know that they had been so ready to come forward in this instance to add to the attractiveness of these gardens by the present they had made. He was very glad to hear Mr. Birch speak of the Chinese as landscape gardeners for he could remember the time—not so very long ago—when Mr. Ah Kwi, the Captain China, had applied to him for permission to mine the very ground they were standing on. No doubt Mr. Ah Kwi was a tin-miner first and a landscape gardener afterwards, but he was glad to be able to appreciate the generosity with which Mr. Ah Kwi had come forward to assist in decorating the place which he had not been permitted to mine. Those present would remember how recently the ground that had been now transformed into a garden was an unwholesome swamp covered by rank undergrowth. They had gained a garden and lost a very indifferent snipe ground. The idea of making that marsh into a garden originated entirely with his wife, and she from the very beginning had taken the deepest interest in the work and had encouraged those who had carried it out with her presence and by her suggestions. The superintendence of the work was, as they all knew, the self-imposed duty of Mr. Scott, who had thrown into the work the same energy with which he always carried out whatever he undertook. He wished also to take that opportunity of thanking the prison warders, whom he was glad to see there, for their untiring and willing help. The whole work had been carried out by convict labour, and could not have been so well and tastefully executed if the warders had not evinced the greatest interest in it—at the expense, he regretted to say, in the case of one of them of his health. He could only hope that now that the gardens were open those present would support them by their attendance in such numbers as they were in on that afternoon, and that as the work of reclaiming the land on the other side of the road was carried on and these gardens were added to by making bridle-paths and carriage drives through the deserted mines on the other side of the road all would help to push

on the work. He wished to thank the donors for their handsome gift and those present for their attendance, and he said that so long as he was in the place he would do his best to see that the Park now opened was properly cared for.

The band of the 1st Battalion of the Perak Sikhs played a selection of music, and we had our first Moonlight Band in the Park the same night.—WILL O' THE WISP.

THE PROPOSED REGULATION RELATING TO SMELTING HOUSES AND CHARCOAL BURNERS.

IT is none too soon that Government proposes to deal with the consumption of timber by the "Charcoal Fiend" as set forth in the *Gazette* dated 27th October. There were Regulations in existence, but, whether they were not drastic enough or in some parts inoperative, it is a sad sight to see the wholesale destruction wrought in our beautiful State. It may be said with truth that these "two-legged white ants" are not the only aggressors, as our planters attack forest and jungle even more sweepingly; but who would for a moment compare the dense *bluker* we see upon all our roads or the newly denuded hillside with a verdant, tidily kept coffee estate and escape temporary or perhaps life-long confinement in the most adjacent Bedlam. We may also ask what fate is to befall those who have put their money and give their life-work to these estates now in existence and, no doubt, where returns are coming in, to be extended, when sooner or later the denudation of forest will affect the rainfall.

And Selangor is no exception to the rule. In all parts of the Native States where but eight or ten years ago a beautiful jungle country was met with, the perspiring traveller passes through miles of shadeless road, with bare hills and lalang-covered plains the only outlook. Of what use is such country for any agricultural or planting purpose?

The rainfall has washed away the fatness of the soil where easily accessible by road or rail, and the planter who is welcomed and assisted by the Government in a most laudable way has to strike off the beaten highways and create an approach to his future plantation where, probably, but for "difficulty of transport," the charcoal-burner would have been before him. The scenes we read of in the "Golden Chersonese" are not easily met with now-a-days, indeed, without searching for in some remote and inaccessible part of the Peninsula only.

Leaving the planter and lover of nature, let us look at another and practical side of the question, affecting many of us in a more or less direct way. Is it not the case that for ordinary house-building and repairing purposes planking has been obtainable, with all the cost of freight and railway carriage, in Kuala Lumpur from Muar and Singapore (if not further round the end of the Peninsula) cheaper than on the spot? (*i.e.*, cut within a radius of Kuala Lumpur). The

excellent hard-wood timber to be seen in many of the old Government bungalows is indeed "hard" to come across now, and it is notorious that what may be called the "main artery" of the State—the railway—has suffered from want of decent hard-wood sleepers. Again, Sungei Ujong made use of iron sleepers, almost incredible in such a country, yet it is a fact.

A casual observer may say "How can charcoal-burning be responsible for the dearth of good timber in the Native States?" He may have "been there many a time," but the industrious Chinaman is not to be found on the road-side. He must be sought with diligence in the recesses of the forest. He prefers to work unseen, like the white ant, and his work is thoroughly serious, like the same. It may be a surprise to many, yet, working on a basis supplied by smelters, it will be found that in the States of Sungei Ujong, Selangor and Perak the enormous quantity of 200,000 tons of timber are annually consumed to produce the tin exported. And hard woods give the best charcoal.

Your readers will surely give all their support to Government in protecting as far as it can what will be a real source of revenue when mining is a thing of the past.—"WEARY YET HOPEFUL."

LOCAL SPORT.

TRAINING NOTES.

THINGS are looking up at the course, and considerable interest is taken by the large number of "sports" who daily find their way down to see if they can spot winners. Even now, with the entries closing on Saturday, opinions vary greatly as to favourites, and the would-be knowing ones scarcely know their own minds. The griffins afford plenty of food for speculation. Of these *Atalanta* still continues to be most fancied, especially after *Corncrake's* gallop on Wednesday, in which the colt was easily beaten by *Zero*, both having weight up, I am told. *Corncrake* is very backward in his work, simply rolling in fat; but the strong sweating he got this morning will improve his condition immensely, and Saturday's fast work should shew a great improvement. It is hard to say what *Atalanta* will do in a fast gallop, as I have never seen her extended for any distance; but, judging from the sprints she occasionally has, the mare moves in fine form and will be hard to beat. *Zero* is improving fast, but he must be pounds worse than his best form, as he hasn't half the muscle he should have, notwithstanding the 30 chupahs of food he gets through daily. *Twilight* is fancied by some; but I want to see him do a good gallop before installing him amongst the favourites. *Union* and *Starlight* are doing well, and so is *Ipoh*, who, however, has a hungry look about him: perhaps his syce has taken a fancy to crushed food. *Liza Lu* takes kindly to harness and shews previous knowledge of this style of locomotion.

The starters for the Griffin Race will be something as follows:—

Atlanta ...	Mr. Mitchell	Ipoh ...	Mr. Weld
Corncrake ...	Mr. Ker	Hinemoa ...	Mr. King
Zero ...	Owner	Sheet Anchor ...	Mr. Coen
Twilight ...	Mr. Kemp	Poppyhead ...	Owner
A.B. ...	Owner	Lumpur ...	Owner
Union ...	Mr. Parkes	Kathleen ...	Mr. Braddon
Starlight ...	Mr. Raymond		

It will be seen by the above that I was wrong in saying previously that light weight talent was wanting. In addition to the above, there are some half a dozen others who can ride 10 stone and under.

The maidens will bring out *Marco Bruno* and *Gloriana*, with owners up; *Richard*, a horse from Penang, will have Mr. Raymond in the saddle; *Hard Times* and *Lochiel* will also be starters; and *Molly* (if she gets over her present screwiness) will be in Mr. Ker's hands. In addition to these there may be a couple from Singapore, and possibly *Fairplay* of Sungei Ujong notoriety. It is simply out of the question trying to place the winner here, though I fancy it will be among the three first named. Again, one or two of the lot may be kept for the Civil Service Cup, for which they will also be entered, excepting *Richard*.

The galloways will be a race worth seeing, as the entries will include every horse of this class in the Straits, except *Sequence* and *Bend 'Or*, whose racing career is, I hear, ended. *Sunshine* was to have run, but has not yet recovered from her accident, and is out of training. The starters will probably be—

Hazeldean ...	Mr. Harper	Iolanthe ...	Mr. J. P. Ker
Dwarf o' Blood ...	„ Raymond	Goldbeater ...	„ Mitchell
May Flower ...	Capt. Dewar		

It is a pity that the conditions should include a 7lb. penalty for winners. They are all winners, and 11 st. 7lb. is an unnecessarily heavy top-weight. *Iolanthe* is said to be in fine fettle, but she has not yet come up from Singapore.

Hazeldean is said to be the best galloway in the Straits, but this form was scarcely exhibited at the recent Singapore meeting, though it was hardly fair treatment to run him twice against first-class horses.

For the pony race *Jack Spratt* is coming over from Perak and is said to be smart: he has need to be.

For the big race the starters should be—

Moonstone ...	Mr. Parkes	Redcap ...	Owner
Alagappa ...	„ Dunman	Richard ...	Mr. Raymond.
Parmesan ...	„ Ker		

I cannot see what is to beat *Moonstone* over a mile. *Parmesan* is credited with being very smart, and he certainly won his Maiden Plate in first-class form. The distance is too short both for *Alagappa* and *Redcap* and I do not think *Richard* class enough. If, however, his owner considers him good enough to handicap here, the Maiden Plate, at least, ought to be at his mercy. Here, again, is what I take to be an oversight in the conditions of the Maiden Race: winners of

a race *anywhere* should be debarred, as is customary in the Straits generally, or anywhere else for that matter—bar, perhaps, a Native State!

The course is at last shewing some signs of improvement, and it is really possible to gallop now with safety. With a week's dry weather it will be very fast going—perhaps too hard for some of those with suspicious understandings. The rails require a deal of attention, otherwise things are getting shipshape. The State Engineer has agreed to meet the general wish as regards the judge's mosque, the top of which is to come down several pegs.

The handicappers seem well chosen, this onerous duty being left in the hands of Messrs. Spooner, Birch and G. Cumming. The genial Singapore trainer will once more take charge of the red flag, and as he knows all the tricks of the trade, some of our smart amateurs will have to mind their Ps. and Qs. "No cantering, please, gentlemen!" Poor old *Polly Eccles*, that best of starter's hacks, has joined the great majority; but we must find something to give the old man a chance of illustrating the art of falling again.

Major O' Gorman will be asked to fill the post of Judge. I must say I prefer seeing a man so thoroughly conversant with racing in this position, instead of, as is very often the case, having one who may be asked purely as a compliment.

Mr. Hüttenbach has graciously undertaken the running of the "Calcutta Engine."

The lottery sheets are being rapidly filled, and with the large number of visitors expected from all quarters the totals should far exceed those of any previous meeting—and yet the dollar is 2/4!

We only want fine weather to insure a most successful meeting, financially and otherwise, and no one will be more thankful when it is all over than **THE MAN IN THE LALANG**.

P.S.—My special tips will be published on the morning of each race day.

BILLIARDS.

For some time past an interesting Billiard Tournament has been going on at the Selangor Club, the game is 250 up; below we give the handicapping and the results of the first draw:—

Players.	Points.		Players.	Points.	Score.
G. Cumming	... +20	beat	E. E. Davis	... +80	scrtd.
H. Cliffe	... +60	"	R. D. Andree	... +40	226
R. Owen	... +45	"	J. Pasqual	... +75	240
S. W. Davies	... +35	"	W. E. Venning	... +20	177
A. T. D. Berrington	-120	"	W. Crompton	... +85	209
G. Carpmael	... +60	"	J. P. Kemp	... +70	190
C. Wilson	... +50	"	W. D. Fisher	... +40	166
F. F. King	... -40	"	G. H. Fox	... +60	247
A. R. Venning	... -50	"	C. P. Anchant	... +20	203
H. F. Bellamy	... +20	"	H. Vane	... +60	240
J. S. H. French	... +45	"	A. J. W. Watkins	... +50	208

Players.	Points.	Players.	Points.	Score.
H. C. Buchanan ...	+95	beat	E. Christoffelsz ...	+60 249
D. J. Highet ...	scratch	"	J. Greig ...	+80 247
C. Sanderson ...	+100	"	J. L. D'Arcy Irvine	+80 221
D. Maccreeath ...	+140	"	G. Sheppard ...	+85 200
R. Bidwell ...	+110	"	P. Hoffner ...	+60 162
W. Nicholas ...	+50	"	J. Lammers ...	+60 166
H. S. Day ...	+60	"	J. Russell ...	+120 sertd.
H. Hüttenbach ...	+150	"	C. R. Cormac ...	+70 247
W. Mitchell ...	+20	"	W. T. Cooke ...	+40 171
H. C. Paxon ...	+70	"	A. W. Harper ...	+100 sertd.
C. C. Thompson ...	scratch	"	A. R. Bligh ...	+140 208

THE WAY OF THE WORLD.

RACE of Mammon-worshippers,
 We bow the knee to fashion,
 And regulate our daily lives
 By prejudice or passion:
 But oft as we review the past,
 In silent retrospection,
 We wish we had been guided more
 By kindness and affection.

Our yesterdays are lost to us,
 Like withered, faded flowers,
 And in the garden of our lives
 To-day alone is ours.
 We sigh for what we *might* have done,
 But vain is all our fretting
 We may not call the morning back
 When evening's sun is setting!

How many hearts, that might be warmed
 To life and hope, are broken
 By kindly deeds left unperformed
 And loving words unspoken!
 For when the heart is crushed and sad,
 And tried by sore affliction,
 A loving word and kindly smile
 Seem like a benediction.

How oft we say the bitter word
 To dear ones while they're near us,
 And plead, too late to be forgiven,
 In ears that cannot hear us.
 We think of all the unkind things
 We said to them in life,
 And every word comes back to us
 And stabs us like a knife!

We deck the dear dead baby's breast,
 Our choicest blossoms giving,
 And fill the nerveless hands with flowers
 We oft denied when living;
 And while the bitter tear-drops fall,
 Our darling's dead face wetting,
 The richest blooms our garden yields
 Seem all to poor a setting!

We slight God's dearest messengers,
 And fail to recognise them,
 But when he calls them home again
 Ah! then we learn to prize them!
 And angels come in human guise
 To make us truer hearted,
 But pride prevents us knowing them
 Until they have departed.

How oft, alas, from tear-filled eyes
 That eloquently plead,
 How oft from poor beseeching hands,
 Outstretched to us in need,
 We turn away nor e'en vouchsafe
 One word of kindness back,
 While with a lavish hand we give
 To those who do not lack.

How oft the brazen harlot's brow
 A diadem adorns!
 How oft on virtue's modest head
 We place a crown of thorns!
 How oft we let our angels walk,
 Barefoot, and torn and bleeding,
 While, shod in gold, vice flaunts it by,
 Unmindful of their pleading!

How oft the butchers of our race,
 Who scatter death around,
 Are housed in lordly palaces
 And glorified and crowned!
 While loving saviours of the world
 Are spurned and thrust aside,
 Rejected, scorned, and spat upon,
 And cruelly crucified!

Ah, me! the march of life is long,
 The road is steep and dreary,
 And many lay their burdens down,
 Footsore and tired and weary;
 And many faint beside the way,
 Of hope almost despairing,
 With none to take them by the hand,
 None heeding, no one caring.

Oh, could we banish pride and let
 Our better natures speak,
 To ease the pain of aching hearts
 And raise the poor and weak;
 Could we but lend a helping hand
 To rid the world of sorrow
 The seeds of kindness sown to-day
 Would bloom for us to-morrow.

Timaru, N. Z.

If loving words and kindly deeds
 We took more joy and pride in,
 This would not be so bad a world,
 My brothers, to abide in!
 Ah, then the sun, from bluer skies,
 On us would shine the brighter,
 And heaven would seem more near to us
 If human hearts were lighter!

JAMES ROBERTSON.

HOW TO PRODUCE THE MESMERIC STATE.—I.*

[A Discourse delivered by Mr. A. F. Martin before the Selangor Scientific Society; and containing some few extra paragraphs unavoidably withheld on that occasion owing to time.]

M R. CHAIRMAN, ladies and gentlemen—I have much pleasure in bringing before your notice a subject which has long interested me and which I hope to make interesting to you all this evening. My subject, as you are aware, relates to mesmerism, or—as it is often termed by different people—hypnotism, animal magnetism, artificial somnambulism, or electro-biology. I will choose that of *mesmerism*, because I consider it the oldest title used to designate the state; and do so in honour of the famous Mesmer, who was, I believe, the first—at least the most notably successful—exhibitor of its manifestations. Though a few of you may already have studied the subject, and tried the truth of the thing by experiment, or been otherwise convinced by hearsay—though a few of you may have long ago put it on the shelf as a settled question—a strange fact of Nature; yet in addressing you to-night, so common is the incredulity of the public on the matter, I am about to consider some of you firm disbelievers in, and a lot of you a little sceptical about, this latter-day-magic-power and its doings. It will therefore be necessary for me to prepare the way somewhat that I may predispose you not to altogether doubt the possibility of the production of the state—which is my chief business this evening.

To do this I shall discourse about the nature of the mesmeric states (there are two well-marked ones which I shall devote my attention to); the necessary and favourable conditions; how to produce the states; how to distinguish them by appropriate tests; to inform you as to the peculiar phenomena common during the hypnosis; to describe to you the possible uses of mesmerism as a therapeutic agent—the most important consideration of all, as exhibiting the strange affection of the sensory system, while motility and consciousness remain active, and the effects of *suggestion* on the mind and imagination of the “subject”; the dangers of its possible abuse and the people who should be authorised to use it; the qualifications likely to insure successful “operators” and easy “subjects”; and finally, to shew you how to disperse the state effectively and restore the “mesmerised” to their ordinary and waking state.

* We are unable to publish the whole of this paper in one issue,

This, ladies and gentlemen, will be the order of my programme for you this evening; but if I am unable to explain to you the exact means by which certain effects are made to occur, you will, perhaps, pardon me—remembering that men more competent than I have failed to do this to the entire satisfaction of the scientist, the metaphysician, and the biologist. Things might have been different by this time had the people of the past century been less superstitious—more inclined to arrive at a knowledge of the real nature of the seemingly uncanny mysteries constituting *occultism*. In past times the published essays of men of high intellectual standing, irreproachable integrity and character—works containing the evidences of much deep enquiry, and detailing the invaluable results of long years of extended practice—should have been more kindly received by the public; been considered more worthy the attention of the physiologist.

But instead, even in our own time, those students of Man—whose opinions were at least the result of their candid thought, their honest conviction—whose chief, and often only, aim was the diffusion of knowledge, or the kind-hearted extension of possible relief to the afflicted before, and even after, the birth of chloroform—were too often unjustly depreciated; the pursuit condemned and its votaries scoffed and laughed at to the danger of their ordinary avocations of life. Thus, obviously, a veil of mystery still surrounds this practically new and imperfectly explored realm of research. I say “new,” because it is only now beginning to be anything like understood and generally recognised by those most competent to be its judges—the thoughtful unbiassed members of the medical profession. And I ask—why should it not be studied by one and all who desire to know something of their own mental physiology or of that of their fellow creatures? Those who take a delight in things psychological will find it the finest available means of direct experimental investigation. Depend upon it, it would not be an institution of nature were it useless; and, although a deal of its curious manifestations is at present inexplicable, there is nothing supernatural about it in any way. There are, no doubt, natural causes that regulate the production and dissipation of the state—to be better understood in the coming day, I hope; natural causes that produce its astonishing and really unexplainable phenomena—to be by-and-by discovered, no doubt, as those known agencies have been determined that account so completely for the many strange events of creation—save the great mystery of life!

Probably we have not yet got to the bottom of all nature's resources and subtle agencies. There are, probably, other and ever-active forces remaining uncorrelated by the learned Grove—and just beyond our ken at present; playing, perhaps, within, upon, or about us unperceived; that may, at times, be made to play *at will* upon others. There is very likely a *psychical* one capable, under certain conditions, of imparting intimations of its presence and potencies; as there may be a sixth, or Inner Sense, a “subliminal self”—a *dual consciousness* in the composition of our being. But whatever may be the real cause of *things mesmeric*—though I be unable to identify it, though the knowledge of it may never be arrived at by any one—this will not

prevent me shewing you this evening "How to produce the Mesmeric State." I sincerely trust that what I have to say and do in this direction will induce you to devote more attention to the subject in future, and that my illustrations may afford some slight assistance in finding a rational solution for yourselves.

Mesmerism is exciting so much keen interest amongst the scientific men of the present day—particularly on the Continent—that I believed an address of this nature would be acceptable, especially if I had some "examples" to actually shew the method of producing the mesmeric condition. If my "subjects"—they are two Malays of my survey staff that I "fixed" out of a trial of four—are still susceptible enough as not to be disturbed by your presence (or affected by the consciousness of their sufficiently absorbing, because very unusual, situation here to-night), I feel confident that I shall be able to mesmerise them when the proper moment arrives. I hope, of course, to have some volunteers from amongst the audience. Should any lady or gentleman have a particular craving to sit for trial I shall be only too delighted to be-trance the person when I have induced the state in the Malays who have so kindly consented to come before you.

I may tell you beforehand that it is not my intention to cause my "subjects" to perform anything they would have any objection to doing in their waking state—partly owing to the existence of crises; nor will I ask them to do anything that would make them blush or that might depress them afterwards. As this is presumably a scientific hall and not a theatre, and as I purpose this evening to shew you that mesmerism is a useful anæsthetic, I know that you do not expect to witness very silly exhibitions; if you do, I am sorry to disappoint you. I might oblige the "mesmerised" to fool about or speechify; cause them to fight or dance; laugh, pray, or cry; see or imagine anything shewing states of extreme emotional excitement and sense hallucination; or make them accomplish feats of miraculous strength or sink under the weight of a feather; stiffen them out, and place their heads and heels on chairs and sit on them without fatigue to them at the time, but to be felt afterwards to the disgrace of mesmerism, so inestimable a boon in its way when its power is properly directed. So I will do just so much this evening as will satisfy you that it is a wonderful possibility.

Should they be of the particular nature required and in a deep enough sleep, I may be able to give you some instances of *thought-transference* which will be more pleasing to you, no doubt, than the cruel and absurd shows of the unscrupulous mountibank. But I will not promise you that they will be able to do it. With a sensitive European I could expect it immediately the deeper state is produced: there is so much difference in the nature and the degree of sensitiveness in different races. Between the sluggish Malay and the educated European of the nervo-vital temperament there exists as much difference as between a mule and a thoroughbred Arab steed. I respect those who frankly and trustfully sit down to be mesmerised by me, whether they be princely or savage; and entertain towards them the same feeling as I would towards a brother or sister, and

would be grieved beyond measure if I hurt or offended them in any way. All mesmerists should entertain the same feeling; for by their looks, processes, or manipulations they have the power to transform a confiding human being—in full possession of all those mental powers which serve to assure him that he is awake to the reality of things and that his life is not a dream—into a will-less irresponsible automaton, a living puppet, obedient to, and at the entire mercy of, the string-puller, *Suggestion*; who is liable to become aware of and share in extremes of emotion in the mesmerist by some secret sympathy or *rapport* existing between them.

He has to be very cautious, therefore, in the conveyance of impressions that might seriously affect the mind of the "subject;" for the "mental imagery" of mesmerised people, however hallucinatory that imagery may be, conveys, nevertheless, to their minds the conviction of vivid unquestionable reality. Ideas of external existences imparted to them by *suggestion* in their "mind's eye," resolve themselves into real pictures. Verbal, written suggestions—suggestions by the hints conveyed by significant facial expression or posture, he must remember, have the easy power of the finger-upon-the-piano in evoking all the music of their nature; of calling into being all the absurdities of unbridled belief, false sentiment, disturbed passion.

But it may strike you as I mention this that it would be impossible for a mesmerised person to bear back with him into the realm of his *waking* consciousness—to remember afterwards anything done in his trance state—that the person would not be likely to be either pleased or offended. Now this is true in a sense: it applies to the deeper, higher mesmeric state (to be described shortly); but it does not apply to the first or *impressional* state—*unless the person be ordered to forget everything seen, felt, or done*: which he will do, but everything of which he may remember again on the re-induction of the state. Unless this be done he will not forget anything done, seen, or felt; and unless de-mesmerisation has been so performed as to completely obliterate all unusual mental affections he may suffer more or less seriously afterwards. Hence the necessity of great care in thoroughly dispelling the state—which should be seen to be done by a *confidante* of the "subjects"—and if these words are said to the subject, "It will be impossible for me or anybody else to mesmerise you on any other occasion without your express permission"—if these words are said by the operator most impressively while the person is still in the state and answers, and quite understands, all danger of after influence may be quite avoided.

I first thought of studying mesmerism some 14 years ago, when living in New Zealand. The country had been visited by a Dr. Carr—a most successful stage mesmerist—who created quite a sensation throughout the colony by the performance of the most wonderful things—the strange accounts of which awakened in me the desire to enquire into the mysteries of the magic power. In my ignorance I thought it was all done by drugs. I had never seen the gentleman perform, indeed I have seen no mesmerist at work, but a sportive friend of mine assured me one evening that *he had*; in fact knew all

about it, and would like very much to *put me off!* It was at an evening party, and, being the most favourable to be imposed upon I had to submit to trial. I was told it was necessary to gaze fixedly at the "operator," that I was to take a saucer in my left hand and with my right finger do my best to imitate in every way the exact motions of his. This I did to the best of my ability. Well, he stroked his moustache—a cricketer's, eleven on each side—cosmetiqued his eyebrows, squared the circle on his cheeks, and did much funny figuring on his frontal bone until the laughter of the young ladies and gentlemen rendered him incapable of proceeding further. Then, by accident, I glanced into a wall-mirror and there, to my horror, I beheld myself—no, not myself—a Maori chief! with all his savage but fantastic decorative tatoosings! There was paint on the bottom of *my saucer—and I, indeed, felt mesmerised!* Being disfigured so, and seeing that it afforded so much amusement, I readily followed out anything else suggested—mind-reading was indulged in: articles were hidden. Of course I found them generally—*he made me.* I felt myself directed by his involuntary guidance in the shape of little muscular agitations of assent and dissent—so everything went on as delightfully "as a marriage bell!"

Previous to becoming a mesmerist, I procured a book called "Animal Magnetism"; by Dr. Gregory, one time Professor of Chemistry in Edinburgh University—which was written some time in the forties, I think. From this work I derived much information; it is a capital book which all should read who have a liking for the subject. It stimulated me to "try my hand," or *will power*, on someone. This I did, in many cases with successful results—my first "subject" being my sister. I had then to consider what Dr. Braid had to say on the matter. He was, I believe, the first to manufacture the word *hypnotism*, and did much to elucidate things. However, it appeared to me that the others had been overlooking an *important conscious state*; and it seemed to me, on reading Dr. Bovus Dodd's work, "Electrical Psychology," that he was the first to point out two states—the first to nominate the more easily produced one—the *impressional state*.

(To be continued).

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.]

To the Editor of the Selangor Journal.

DEAR SIR,—I trust you can spare a few lines in the *Selangor Journal* to enable me on behalf of Mrs. J. A. G. Campbell and myself, to thank all those who have so kindly taken part in the erection of a memorial to my brother. I would ask them to believe me that their kindly action has been greatly appreciated.—I am, etc., DOUGLAS CAMPBELL.

NOTES AND NEWS.

CHRISTMAS and its festivities are over, and although the several arrangements for making the holiday a pleasant one have been satisfactorily carried out, there can be no doubt that those responsible for them must have given a sigh of relief and been heartily glad when they came to an end. Races, concerts, dances, tiffins, etc., not to mention the cricket match, all mean a sacrifice of leisure and comfort on the part of some, and Christmas in Kuala Lumpur in this year of 1893 has certainly been kept going from start to finish. That everything passed off so well is due in a great measure to Messrs. H. Hüttenbach and G. Cumming, the Hon. Secretaries of the Selangor and Gymkhana Clubs, respectively; on these gentlemen fell the brunt of the work, and to them the thanks of all are due. The weather, with the exception of a heavy shower on the afternoon of Christmas Day, which had the effect of stopping the cricket match for the time being, was grand, and the two race days left little in this respect to be desired. We are always making records of one kind or another in Selangor, and this time it has been, we think, a record influx of visitors, and elsewhere we give a list, so far as we can gather it, of those who so kindly came to Selangor to assist us in keeping up the grand old holiday.

THE first contingent of visitors from Perak arrived about 10 A.M. on Saturday, and although it was not a holiday, so far as closing the Government Offices went, yet the appearance of the Selangor Club at an early hour shewed that Christmas was in the air. The lotteries were to be drawn at 9 A.M., and after the sale there was not much more than time for tiffin before the races commenced. The same night Mrs. Treacher gave a dance at the Residency. On Sunday morning the rest of the Perak team arrived, and in the evening billiards, Perak

v. Selangor, was played at the Lake Club. On Christmas morning, at 11 o'clock, cricket was commenced by Selangor going in; play was stopped about 1 o'clock for tiffin, and on resuming was soon stopped again by the rain. Advantage was taken of this to draw the lotteries for the second day's racing, and at 9 P.M. there was a dance at the Selangor Club. On Tuesday at 9.45 A.M. cricket was resumed until 1 o'clock, when everyone scuttled off to be present at the second day's racing. At nine the same night, speaking by the card, for it was nearly ten before the programme began, the Selangor Magpie Minstrels gave an entertainment at the Selangor Club, which was followed by a smoking concert. On Wednesday, at 9 A.M., the Perak men went in to finish their innings, and by 1 o'clock the match had ended in a bad beating for Selangor. A public tiffin was then held in the Selangor Club, and at 3.15 the majority of the Perak people left the Kuala Lumpur Railway Station amid cheers and counter-cheers and the singing of "Auld lang syne." From this it will be seen that it has been a busy period, and, what is more, thoroughly enjoyable: every endeavour was made to make the time pass pleasantly for our visitors, and, so far as one can gather from what one heard from them, the effort was not altogether without success.

THE entertainment provided on the evening of the 23rd inst. by the Resident and Mrs. Treacher was probably one of the most largely attended balls which has been given at the Residency, invitations to the number of nearly 200 having been issued. The speciality about this dance was that the drawing-room was not turned out, the dancing taking place on the beautiful new teak floor which has lately been put down in the dining-room and the supper being laid on several tables in the verandah and the portico, an arrangement which answered extremely well and is said to have been found very convenient owing to the proximity of the Fernery, which afforded a delightfully cool resting place in which to discuss politics between the dances. As on the occasion of the Queen's Birthday Ball the Band was accommodated in a tent erected outside on the grass—so that it was close at hand and not too loud to prevent conversation being carried on in comfort. The opinion has been generally expressed that this ball was one of the most delightful ones among many which we can recall to mind, and special praises have been accorded to the very excellent supper which Mrs. Treacher provided and to which was done ample justice.

THE dance at the Selangor Club on Christmas night, which was well attended and very successful, clearly demonstrated how badly off we are in not having a Town Hall or Assembly Room for functions of this kind. Originally the reading room at the Club was sufficient for local needs in the way of dances; not only, however, have we increased in number, but a good slice has been taken off the end of the room for a permanent platform, and the space left is not nearly enough when we have visitors: it was simply a crush on Christmas night. The verandahs, too, are uncomfortably crowded on these occasions, and when the billiard room is set apart for supper, it does not improve matters. Certainly all this goes to prove that Mr. Hüttenbach's project for enlarging the Club verandahs and increasing the size of the upstairs room is one that should receive every consideration—when finances permit. Still, judging as an onlooker, the smiling faces of those who were dancing, especially in the lancers after supper, seemed to betoken that the inconveniences attending a crush were rather enjoyed than otherwise.

WHEN Mr. Treacher, at the public tiffin on Wednesday, was proposing the health of the visiting team, he, in the course of his speech, referred to Mr. W. Dunman as a miner, planter, cricketer, jockey and vocalist. In the latter capacity Mr. Dunman has before now delighted a Kuala Lumpur audience, and on Tuesday night he gave proof of the additional gift of management in the entertainment given by the Selangor Magpie Minstrels under his conductorship. The following programme was provided:—

PART I.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------------------|
| 1.—Opening Chorus | ... | ... | ... | Company |
| 2.—Kitty Malone | ... | ... | ... | Mr. Dunman |
| 3.—Have you seen her? | ... | ... | ... | Mr. A. C. Harper |
| 4.—One Kind Word | ... | ... | ... | Mr. Nicholas |
| 5.—Rooti-ti-toot | ... | ... | ... | Mr. S. E. Harper |
| 6.—The Song that reached my Heart | ... | ... | ... | Mr. Bourne |
| 7.—The Bald-headed Swell | ... | ... | ... | Mr. A. C. Harper |
| 8.—Shout out, little children | ... | ... | ... | Mr. J. P. Kemp |
| 9.—Couldn't help but laugh | ... | ... | ... | Mr. S. E. Harper |
| 10.—Good Night | ... | ... | ... | Mr. Bourne |

PART II.

- | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--|
| 1.—Step Dance | ... | ... | ... | Mr. S. E. Harper |
| 2.—Glee: Sweet and Low | ... | ... | ... | Messrs. Bourne, Nicholas,
Dunman and Ridges |
| 3.—Banjo Duet | ... | ... | ... | Messrs. S. E. Harper and Kemp |
| 4.—Topical Duet | ... | ... | ... | Messrs. A. C. and S. E. Harper |

The choruses were well done throughout. Mr. Bourne is a great acquisition, his rendering of "The Song that reached my Heart" and "Good Night" being exceedingly fine; he has a rich, well-trained voice, to which it is a real pleasure to listen. Mr. Dunman sang "Kitty Malone" with much sweet expression, and Mr. Nicholas's singing of "One Kind Word" was received with applause. The glee in the second part made one wish for more of the sort, and it is to be hoped that on a future occasion room on the programme will be found for some additional ones. The comic element was provided, as it usually is, by the Brothers Harper, assisted on this occasion by Mr. J. P. Kemp. "Have you seen her?" "Rooti-ti-toot," "The Bald-headed Swell," "Shout out, little children" and "Couldn't help but laugh" were all good chorus songs, and in the latter the mirth of Mr. Steve Harper was quite infectious. The topical duet of Messrs. Steve and A. C. Harper was the comical success of the evening. The hits were palpable and caused roars of laughter, and it is a pity that there were not a few more encore verses. The banjo duet down on the programme did not come off, but Mr. Kemp gave a couple of songs with banjo accompaniment. Mr. Steve Harper opened the second part with a step dance, and brought the concert to a close with a "breakdown." Mr. A. C. Harper was "Bones," Mr. S. E. Harper "Tambo," Mr. Alf. Harper held the dignified post of "Mr. Johnson," or, as it was called on the programme, the "Interlocutor," and Mr. Snell accompanied on the piano. The entertainment was an unqualified success, and we hope it will not be long before the "Magpies" again enliven us with another evening's amusement.

Of course a gathering like that which has just taken place could not be expected to go off without some speechifying; this has mostly, however, been short, if we except the very telling speech of Mr. Treacher, at the public tiffin on Wednesday, when proposing the health of the Perak team and of the ladies who had accompanied them. He alluded to the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Swettenham, owing to Mrs. Swettenham's ill-health, as the only drawback to the success of the meeting, and one which occasioned sincere regret. It is quite true, as he said, that the Selangor Captain's selection is very limited compared to the wide field over which he of Perak can range when picking out an eleven, and that without the valuable aid of the planters and of the Ceylon colts cricket would be in a parlous state in Selangor. The speech had many humorous points in it and was

received with much laughter, and concluded by congratulating the Perak team on their admirable fielding and by coupling with the toast the name of Mr. Birch, the Perak Captain. The toast was drunk with much enthusiasm, and an extra cheer given for the ladies. The appearance of Mr. Birch on his legs to reply was the signal for a burst of cheering which shewed that our late Acting Resident is as popular in Kuala Lumpur as ever. Mr. Birch spoke of the very enjoyable time they had had, and, referring to the result of the game, said he did not think it had ever fallen to his lot to captain a better team than that which had just played against Selangor, and he did not think that any team in the Straits could consider it a disgrace to be defeated by so excellent an eleven. He concluded by asking the Perak team to drink the health of their hosts, and coupled with the toast the name of Mr. Dougal. The Selangor Captain returned thanks, and in a short speech regretted that they had not given their opponents a harder fight, he hoped for better luck next time, and thanked them for the kind way in which they had drunk the toast.

AT St. John's Roman Catholic Church, Kuala Lumpur, a Midnight Mass was celebrated on Christmas Eve, and was attended by a large congregation. The service, which was most impressive, commenced at 11.30 P.M., and was conducted by the Rev. Charles Letessier, the musical portion being well rendered by a select choir, assisted by the Manila Band. At the conclusion of the Service a number of the congregation adjourned to the house of the reverend gentleman to offer their Christmas greetings.

THE Batu and Ampang Roads presented a lively spectacle on the days of the races, strongly reminding us of the Epsom Road on the Derby Day. Every available conveyance seemed to be requisitioned for the occasion, where they all came from was a mystery, and we feel sure that plenty of them never arrived at their destination. An incessant string of bullock carts with their kajang awnings and containing whole families of natives, women and children, in gay attire, lent colour and picturesqueness to the scene.

THE win of Major O'Gorman on *Starlight*, in the Griffin Consolation Race, on Tuesday, was a very popular one. The Major had run *Starlight* into second place in very gallant style in two other races previously, and everyone was delighted that his last mount

in the Straits, on his leaving the Regiment, should have been a winning one. The somewhat unexpected success of Captain Dewar, on his own horse, *Redcap*, was also very favourably received, especially by the lucky ones who had tickets on the totalisator.

LAST week the Kuala presented an unusually lively appearance, the future harbour containing for some days no less than three Queen's ships. The Government steamer *Sea Belle* came in on the 14th with His Excellency the Governor, an account of whose visit is given below. H.M.S. *Egeria* arrived on the 17th inst., and three of the officers came up to Kuala Lumpur and spent the day with Mr. Wellford; while Captain Field followed on Monday morning and stayed for three days at the Residency. H.M.S. *Pigmy* came in on the 16th and Captain Phillips was the guest of Mr. Venning till the 20th, during which time they discussed over again the pleasures of the trip to the Coço Islands and Christmas Island. On the 19th the 1st Lieutenant and Dr. Lomas also came up and spent a pleasant evening at the Club, after the latter had thoroughly enjoyed the various interesting spectacles shewn to him by Dr. Welch at the Pauper Hospital. It was unfortunate that these ships should have come just when they did and had to leave before Christmas, so that there was absolutely nothing of an entertaining nature going on, everyone thinking it wise to reserve themselves for the race week: though no doubt the men were glad to spend their Christmas at Penang or Singapore rather than at Kuala Klang, which is not an exciting place at present, whatever it may become in the future.

HIS EXCELLENCY W. E. MAXWELL, C.M.G., arrived in the *Sea Belle* at Klang on the afternoon of the 14th instant, accompanied by Captain Barter, Mr. C. Maxwell and Superintendent Bell. Although the British Resident, Tunku Dia Udin, the Klang District Officer, and the Acting Captain-Superintendent of Police were present to meet him, the reception was unofficial and, at His Excellency's request, there was no guard of honour. The party shortly left for Kuala Lumpur, arriving at the Residency Station at 6 P.M. The Acting Governor soon gave evidence that that energy with which Selangor officials are so well acquainted had in no way abated, for before 8 o'clock the following morning His Excellency had inspected the Police Office, the Town Police Stations, and the Sikh Barracks, and had approved of sites for a Central Station and Offices in High Street and a temporary Police Office near the Courts. In the afternoon the Sikh Contingent were paraded on the plain, and inspected by His Excellency. On leaving

the Parade Ground His Excellency, accompanied by Mr. Treacher and Mr. Spooner, paid a visit to the service reservoir of the new Waterworks, where he was met and conducted over the works by Mr. Paxon. The view to be obtained from this hill is very fine, and when the reservoir is completed and the top laid out with ornamental shrubs and some seats provided, it will no doubt be a very popular resort. On Saturday His Excellency and suite, with Mr. Treacher and Mr. Spooner, drove out to Ulu Langat village, where they were joined by Mr. Lawder, the whole party then going on to the Bungalow at Dusun Tua Hot Springs. On Sunday morning a trip was made some 10 miles out on the Lui Road towards Ginting Peras; His Excellency returning to Kuala Lumpur in time to attend Divine Service at St. Mary's Church in the evening. On Monday morning a special train carried the Acting Governor, Captain Barter, the State Engineer and the Resident Engineer to Serendah and Sungei Tampeian, 27½ miles. A stop, however, had been made at Rawang, where the District Officer and Assistant District Officer were waiting, and where, after breakfast, the District Hospital and the Police were inspected. Kuala Kubu was reached at 2 P.M. after a drive of several miles from Sungei Tampeian. A large number of the principal Malay and Chinese inhabitants were here to receive His Excellency, who was very pleased to remark the many signs of progress apparent both here and in Ulu Langat. The Station, Hospital and town were inspected, and a return made to Kuala Lumpur on the morning of the 19th. The greater part of the 19th was passed in dealing with papers and granting interviews, and in the afternoon His Excellency inspected the Government Brick and Tile Manufactory, and the new P.W.D. Factory and Store which are in course of erection. Early the next morning the Acting Governor and suite left for Singapore by the *Sea Belle*. It is well known that His Excellency takes a keen interest in the affairs of Selangor, a State with which his name will always be associated, and the progressive strides we are making must be exceedingly gratifying to him.

THE British Resident, W. H. Treacher, Esq., C.M.G., has just been the recipient of what may be termed a unique sort of Christmas card, in the shape of a scroll handsomely worked and illuminated in Chinese character. When Mr. Treacher was on the point of leaving Perak to take up the post of Resident in Selangor, he was asked to attend in Taiping a representative gathering of Chinese, which had been called for the purpose of giving expression to the universal esteem in which Mr. Treacher was held among them. On that occasion an address in embryo was presented to him; it was afterwards

sent on to China for completion, and has only within the last few days come to hand. We print a translation below:—

We thank you for your presence at this moment to receive from our hands this Address on the eve of your departure from the State.

Our hearts are too full of regret that you are about to leave us, but we are consoled by the fact that you are leaving us on a well-earned promotion in the service of your Queen, who, through Her Majesty's loyal and able officers, of whom you are one of the most distinguished, protects the affairs of this Country.

Even before you came amongst us, your advent was heralded by accounts of great praise of your excellent qualities, and we were told by the Press of the Colony that you were "a strong man," as indeed we have found you to be in every sense of the phrase.

As Secretary to the Government of Perak and on the occasions you acted as the Resident, your constant readiness to give ear to and redress grievances; the justice and firmness with which you treated all matters that were brought under your notice; your anxiety for the welfare of the people; and your natural amiability, frankness and courtesy have endeared you to our hearts, and even in the homes of us all, rich and poor, you are much loved and your good name is a household word.

It would be useless to recount in this brief Address the vast amount of good you have done for us and this Country: for they are all apparent, and will be as bread cast upon the waters and shine in bright letters in the pages of history.

And now it remains for us to invoke the bountiful blessings of God Almighty on your excellent lady, Mrs. Treacher, and your children. May you and they enjoy long life, happiness and prosperity.

We now wish you farewell, Sir, in the hope that we shall be remembered by you and that you may return to fill the highest position in this State and attain to positions of higher honour in the future.

TAIPING, PERAK, *January, 1893.*

A GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Selangor Club will be held on Saturday, the 30th of December, at 6 P.M., to transact the following business:—(1) To read, and if approved confirm, the minutes of the last meeting. (2) To pass the accounts for the half-year ended 30th September, 1893.

THE Committee of the Selangor Club held a meeting on the 20th inst., when, amongst other business transacted, it was arranged to have a dance in January, and that a Fancy Dress Ball should be given about Easter.

In the *Government Gazette* issued to-day are published the names of the members for 1894 of the Sanitary Boards for Kuala Lumpur, Klang, Kuala Kubu, Rawang and Serendah; the Boards of Visiting Justices for Kuala Lumpur and Klang; the Roster of Visitors for Kuala Lumpur Hospitals; and the Committees for the Public Gardens, the Museum and the Government Band.

On and after the 1st of January the difference in export duty that has hitherto existed between tin exported from Bernam and tin exported from other parts of the State will cease and a uniform rate of \$13 per bhara will be collected.

THE 1894 Estimates give Revenue, \$2,733,465; Expenditure (ordinary) \$2,556,286, (Railway Extension) \$265,900. It is estimated that Land Revenue will amount to \$86,257; Conservancy Revenue to \$119,435; Stamps and Postage, \$17,585; Telegraph receipts, \$10,650; and Railway receipts, \$650,000. While under the head of "Expenditure" Works and Buildings are estimated to cost \$489,143; Roads, Streets and Bridges, \$561,190; and total State Railway, \$819,552. For the Medical Department and Hospitals \$130,052 is provided, while Police and Gaols will absorb \$173,966, and Education \$17,128. The estimated totals for 1893 and 1894 are—

	1893.	1894.	Increase.
Revenue ...	\$2,250,230	\$2,733,465	\$483,235
Expenditure...	\$2,241,147	\$2,822,186	\$581,039

Among the visitors to Kuala Lumpur during the Christmas week were, from Singapore:—Major O'Gorman, Captain Dewar, Mr. G. Sanders, Mr. H. Bryan—all of the 10th Regiment—Mr. W. G. Blandford, R.A., Mr. P. B. Scott, Mr. G. H. Bell and Mr. H. Abrams.

From Penang:—Mr. H. J. Martyn, Captain and Mrs. Lathom Cox, and Mr. J. Anthony.

From Perak:—Mr. W. Smith, Mr. A. Voules, Dr. and Mrs. Fox, Mr. A. B. Stephens, Mr. F. Bascom, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tate, Col. Frowd Walker, C.M.G., Captain H. S. Talbot, Mr. F. W. Talbot, Mr. D. G. Parkes, Mr. and Mrs. Wallich, Mr. E. W. Birch, Mr. F. Weld, Mr. F. Hughes, Mr. D. A. M. Brown, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. C. C. Scott, Mr. W. R. Scott, Mr. O. Marks, Mr. W. H. Wellington, and Mr. T. W. Raymond.

From Sungei Ujong:—Mr. C. Maitland, Mr. C. C. Trotter, Mr. W. W. Douglas, Dr. Braddon and Mr. T. Paton Ker.

LOCAL SPORT.

SELANGOR GYMKHANA CLUB AUTUMN MEETING, 1893.

THE Christmas Race Meeting of 1893 should long be remembered as being in every respect a grand success. Not only were we favoured with glorious weather on both days, but Nature kind enough to give us a heavy shower in between. There attendance in the enclosure and some of the very choice the ladies brightened up the scene immensely. Everyone

seemed on their mettle, intent on thoroughly enjoying themselves, and I don't think they were disappointed. Speaking of ladies' costumes (a bit out of my line, by the way) it is generally thought that racing men are too seriously engrossed with their multifarious duties as owners, jockeys or backers to have an eye for beauty, but I know of one owner who has a hankering after the delicate cerise in a certain lady's bonnet, which he declares to be *the* colour he wants to sport at our next meeting. Never mind how engrossed racing men may be in their own concerns, the whole meeting would be absolutely flat without the presence of the ladies, and our best thanks are due to them for coming out in the heat of the day and interesting themselves so keenly in our sport.

The racing was decidedly good and the committee may congratulate themselves on the success of their venture in offering larger prizes as an inducement for larger fields.

As previously pointed out, the conditions of the Maiden Race shewed an error of judgment which the easy win of Mr. Anthony's *Richard* proved. Bar this entry there would have been a very pretty race between *Hard Times* and *Gloriana*, with *Marco Bruno* well up. Mr. Raymond was unfortunately laid up and unable to ride at the meeting and his place was taken by Mr. J. P. Ker.

The Pony Race resulted in an easy win for the veteran *Hercules*, and we must either get something as good to enter against this little racehorse or drop the event. It seems almost impossible to handicap *Hercules* down to the level of the rest, including even the hitherto invincible *Aimée*.

To say the Griffins' Races were an unqualified success does not adequately give an idea of what I mean. They were quite the best things of the sort I have seen for some time. A pretty field of twelve horses, many with brand new colours, which we hope to see again; a number of riders well up in the scale as regards competency in the saddle, and add to this three well-contested races. Had *Atalanta* been as well as she was ten days ago she would have about won, though I have no hesitation in saying that *Twilight* is a better horse and is probably worth keeping.

In the Resident's Cup *Zero* ran most unkindly, but his owner was, after all, not so far out in backing him so pluckily, as he fulfilled expectations by winning the Handicap in good form. *Starlight* gave his supporters a good run for their money, as he was very nearly catching *Twilight* in the Cup Race and succeeded in pulling off the Consolation, being most judiciously ridden on both occasions by Major O'Gorman. *Twilight* ought to have won the Cup with many lengths in hand, but Mr. Kemp is new at the game and let the horse go very wide at the top bend. However, Mr. Kemp has only to stick to his riding, and if he but watches and *tries* to learn, I anticipate that he will do well before long. Race riding is not to be learnt in a day, or in a year for that matter.

Dust of a Blood just won the Galloways' cleverly from *Hazeldean*. It was a fine race and I wish his owner could have been present to

lead him in. *Iolanthe* would have been all the better had she been sent here earlier in the training, as it was she was quite unfit. *Goldbeater* is not class enough.

The Civil Service Cup brought out five starters, the veteran *Nimble-foot* winning pretty comfortably from *Hard Times* by a length.

The Selangor Stakes brought out all the entries. It looked like a moral for old *Moonstone*. *Parmesan* was a bit fancied, but the young horse is simply out of all condition. *Richard* having been out before was understood to be only going to qualify for the handicap, but he seems to have been too much for his rider and won *nolens volens* in a common canter, making a record of 1.58 for the once round, with 10st. 4lb. up—no mean performance. Some feeling was shewn about the instructions given, which prevented the winner being backed. I understand the rider was told simply not to distress the horse if he found he could not win, which orders are, after all, probably given at every meeting, and it is not necessarily the duty of the jockey to ride out his horse when he finds him beaten. Anyhow, the owner was in a similar position to the public, not having a single ticket on.

Dwarf o' Blood got home easily in the Galloways' Handicap, *Hazeldean* being evidently off.

The Celestial Stakes resulted in a win for *Gloriana* after a hard struggle down the straight with *Hard Times*; *Nimblefoot* a good third.

For the Miners' Purse again every entered horse came to the post. *First Dawn* behaved very badly, but after some delay a good start was effected, *Moonstone* being conspicuous in front, *Redcap* and *Alagappa* laying behind. At the turn home *Redcap* made a spurt and had the legs of the chitty who finished second. *Richard* was not in it at the weight.

The Consolation for All Horses was an unexpected win for *Alagappa*. *Parmesan* and *Moonstone* made the running for $\frac{3}{4}$ mile at a tremendous pace when the former gave way to *Alagappa*, who, after one struggle for the supremacy, simply romped home.

We give the results of the two days' racing:—

FIRST DAY.

No. 1.—Maiden Race. Won in a canter by many lengths. Time 1.59.

Mr. Anthony's	<i>Richard</i> ...	10.0	...	Ker ...	... 1
Mr. Baxendale's	<i>Hard Times</i> ...	10.0	...	Bryan ...	... 2
Mr. Ker's	<i>Molly</i> ...	10.0	...	Braddon	... 3

No. 2.—Pony Race. Won easily. Time 1.29.

Mr. Martyn's	<i>Hercules</i> ...	11.7	...	Harper ...	... 1
Mr. Harper's	<i>Aimée</i> ...	10.11	...	Mitchell ...	... 2
Mr. Aldworth's	<i>Phil</i> ...	...	...	Owner ...	... 3

No. 3.—Resident's Cup. Won by a length. Time 1.55.

Mr. Pasqual's	<i>Twilight</i> ...	10.0	...	Kemp ...	... 1
Messrs. Treacher and Watkin's	<i>Starlight</i> ...	10.0	...	O'Gorman ...	... 2
Messrs. Welch and Fisher's ...	<i>Atalanta</i> ...	10.0	...	Mitchell ...	... 3

No. 4.—Galloway Race. Won by a neck. Time 1.22½.

Mr. Stronach's	<i>Dwarf o' Blood</i>	10.4	...	Ker	...	1
Mr. Martyn's	<i>Hazeldean</i>	11.7	...	Harper	...	2
" "	<i>Goldbeater</i>	...	...	Mitchell	...	3

No. 5.—Selangor Civil Service Cup. Won by a length. Time 2.03.

Messrs. Aylesbury & Treacher's	<i>Nimblefoot</i>	9.7	...	Ker	...	1
Mr. Baxendale's	<i>Hard Times</i>	10.0	...	Bryan	...	2
Mr. Dunman's	<i>Gloriana</i>	10.0	...	Owner	...	3

No. 6.—Selangor Stakes. Won by several lengths. Time 1.58.

Mr. Anthony's	<i>Richard</i>	10.4	...	Kemp	...	1
Messrs. Tate and Osborne's	<i>Moonstone</i>	9.3	...	Parkes	...	2
Mr. Lok Yew's	<i>Alagappa</i>	9.13	...	Dunman	...	3

SECOND DAY.

No. 1.—Merchant's Cup. Won in a canter.

Mr. Martyn's	<i>Hercules</i>	12.7	...	Harper	...	1
Mr. Harper's	<i>Aimée</i>	10.2	...	Mitchell	...	2
Mr. Aldworth's	<i>Phil</i>	8.9	...	Garland	...	3

No. 2.—Farmer's Stakes. Won by a length.

Mr. Dunman's	<i>Zero</i>	10.7	...	Owner	...	1
Messrs. Treacher and Watkins'	<i>Starlight</i>	11.5	...	O'Gorman	...	2
Messrs. Lindsay & Hüttenbach's	<i>Hinemoa</i>	9.7	...	King	...	3

No. 3.—India Cup. Won in a canter.

Mr. Stronach's	<i>Dwarf o' Blood</i>	10.12	...	Ker	...	1
Mr. Martyn's	<i>Hazeldean</i>	11.7	...	Harper	...	2
" "	<i>Goldbeater</i>	9.12	...	Mitchell	...	3

No. 4.—Celestial Stakes. Won by half a length.

Mr. Dunman's	<i>Gloriana</i>	10.5	...	Owner	...	1
Mr. Baxendale's	<i>Hard Times</i>	10.5	...	Bryan	...	2
Messrs. Aylesbury & Treacher's	<i>Nimblefoot</i>	11.0	...	Ker	...	3

No. 5.—Miners' Purse. Won by three lengths.

Captain Dewar's	<i>Redcap</i>	10.0	...	Owner	...	1
Mr. Lok Yew's	<i>Alagappa</i>	10.0	...	Dunman	...	2
Messrs. Tate and Osborne's	<i>Moonstone</i>	9.7	...	Parkes	...	3

No. 6.—Consolation Handicap for Griffins. Won by a length.

Messrs. Treacher and Watkins'	<i>Starlight</i>	10.10	...	O'Gorman	...	1
Messrs. Tate and Aylesbury's	<i>Union</i>	9.10	...	Parkes	...	2
Messrs. Lindsay & Hüttenbach's	<i>Hinemoa</i>	9.10	...	Garland	...	3

No. 7.—Consolation Handicap for all Horses. Won by three quarters of a length.

Mr. Lok Yew's	<i>Alagappa</i>	10.7	...	Dunman	...	1
Messrs. Tate and Osborne's	<i>Moonstone</i>	10.2	...	Parkes	...	2
Messrs. Ker and Pundel's	<i>Parusian</i>	9.10	...	Ker	...	3

CRICKET.

PERAK *versus* SELANGOR.

PLAY began on the 25th at 11.20 A.M. Selangor winning the toss, C. Glassford and Perera commenced to bat on a drying wicket. Perera was very unsteady and at 15 ran out Glassford who was just beginning to be at home with the bowling. Neubronner came in and batted better than we have seen him do for some time. At 21 Perera was caught at the wicket and nearly stumped as well. Dunman joined Neubronner and the pair played steady cricket until the former was bowled. This wicket had put on 32 runs. Christoffelsz went in with Thomasz to run for him and played rather more steadily than usual, probably owing to his lameness. The score rising steadily, it occurred to the Perak Captain that Christoffelsz might be well enough to bowl later on, and his runner retired. The objection was a trifle late, and when Christoffelsz could only run one for a fine leg hit, Thomasz was allowed to run until Christoffelsz was bowled by Hughes. Four for 88. Paxon came in and soon saw Neubronner bowled by Mackenzie by a beautiful ball. He had made 24 by faultless cricket. After the luncheon interval the innings was soon finished off for 135. A very good innings at such a wicket against the formidable bowling of Perak. Steady cricket was shewn by nearly all. The Perak fielding was all that could be desired.

Perak began batting with Birch and Stephens. The latter was missed at point by Neubronner from a hard cut, and Birch gave a simple catch at slip to J. Glassford and later a difficult chance at point to Neubronner. Play was stopped by the rain with no further result.

The match was resumed at the early hour of 9.45 on the 26th and runs came freely, until Birch played on one from Paxon. Hughes came in and the bowling was again knocked about; this was the order of things for the rest of the innings. The game was stopped at 12.45 and resumed the following morning at 9.45. The bowling was good, but the Selangor fielding in several instances was very bad. Fox played a fine free innings of 64. Perak declared their innings closed for 242 at 10.30.

Selangor commenced their second attempt at 10.50. The wicket was very bumpy, but except Neubronner, who again played fine cricket and was caught at deep square leg, and Christoffelsz, no one did very much, and in an hour and a half Selangor were beaten by an innings and 38 runs, being out classed in all departments of the game. The want of practice was apparent in every member of the team. Their first innings, however, was very satisfactory, and the team was well captained, constant changes of bowling being tried. It is to be hoped, if Selangor is to make any show at all against Singapore at the Chinese New Year, that energy and interest will be shewn not only by the dozen or so players from whom the team will be chosen, but by all who can play cricket and help to get the eleven into good practice. We regret to hear that Mr. Dougal will be unable to find time to continue the Captaincy, and whoever may be the skipper for the next match, we

hope that assistance will be given him, as the position is by no means a sinecure. Appended are the scores:—

1st Innings.		SELANGOR.		2nd Innings.	
C. Glassford run out	5	c Marks b F. W. Talbot	10		
B. Perera c Walker b Fox	16	c F. W. Talbot b Hughes	4		
E. W. Neubronner b Mackenzie	24	c Voules b Mackenzie	20		
W. Dunman b Fox	17	c Hughes b Mackenzie	4		
E. A. Christoffelsz b Hughes	20	c and b Hughes	15		
H. C. Paxon b F. W. Talbot	10	c Birch b Hughes	1		
F. Thomasz st Walker b Fox	13	c Fox b Hughes	4		
W. Mitchell c Birch b Fox	6	b Mackenzie	0		
L. Dougal c Fox b F. W. Talbot	2	l b w b Fox	0		
J. Glassford c Walker b Fox	8	not out	2		
A. B. Lake not out	3	l b w b Fox	0		
Extras b 9, l b 2	11	b 6, l b 3	9		
Total	135	Total	69		

PERAK.

E. W. Birch b Paxon	16
A. B. Stephens l b w b Christoffelsz	31
Hughes c Dunman b Dougal	38
O. Marks b Dunman	27
H. L. Talbot b Dougal	8
S. Fox c and b Dunman	64
F. W. Talbot c Paxon b J. Glassford	30
Mackenzie not out	21
F. Walker	} did not bat
L. M. Scott	
A. B. Voules	
Extras, b 1, l b 5, w 1	7

Total for seven wickets ... 242

Innings declared closed.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

SELANGOR.					PERAK.				
1st Innings.					2nd Innings.				
Overs.	Mdns.	Rns.	Wkts.		Overs.	Mdns.	Rns.	Wkts.	
Fox	32.1	13	52	5	Christoffelsz	21	3	57	1
Mackenzie	23	8	39	1	J. Glassford	21	5	50	1
F. W. Talbot	11	1	32	2	Paxon	3	1	14	1
Hughes	2	1	1	1	Neubronner	10	1	34	0
H. L. Talbot	1	1	—	—	Dunman	8.3	1	29	2*
					Dougal	13	1	37	2
					Perera	3	0	14	0
Mackenzie	14	8	18	3					
F. W. Talbot	12	7	18	1					
Fox	9.4	5	7	2					
Hughes	8	3	17	4					

* Bowled one wide.

BILLIARDS.

PERAK versus SELANGOR.

It was arranged that two single matches and one double one at billiards should be played between Perak and Selangor, and accordingly on the only available evening, that of the 24th instant, a large company of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the Lake Club, at 9.30 P.M., to watch the play.

A commencement was made at five minutes to ten, Mr. Brown playing against Mr. Berrington on the new table and Mr. Birch against Mr. Venning on the old one. The visitors were, of course, badly handicapped in having to play on strange tables, and fortune was again against them.

The games were 300 up and Mr. Venning ran out in an hour and a quarter, beating his opponent by 83, and Mr. Berrington followed suit a few minutes afterwards, having 77 points to the good.

A four-handed game was then got up, on the new table, 250 points up, and although at one time it looked as if the visitors were going to win, Mr. Berrington's excellent play, especially his spot strokes, again pulled the game off and Selangor won by 26 points.

SELANGOR CLUB BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

2nd Draw.

Players.	Points.	Players.	Points.	Score.
1. McCreath ...	+140	beat H. F. Bellamy ...	+ 20	serstd.
2. Cliffe ...	+ 60	" Bidwell ...	+110	"
3. Berrington ...	-120	" Buchanan ...	+ 95	195
4. Nicholas ...	+ 50	" French ...	+ 45	240
5. A. R. Venning	- 50	" Hüttenbach ...	+150	206
6. Mitchell ...	+ 20	" G. Cumming ...	+ 20	244
7. S. W. Davies ...	+ 35	" Hight ...	scratch	172
8. King ...	- 40	" Carpmael ...	+ 60	210
9. Sanderson ...	+100	" H. S. Day ...	+ 60	248
10. C. C. Thompson	scratch	" Paxon ...	+ 70	248
11. Owen ...	+ 45	" Wilson ...	+ 80	222

3rd Draw.

1. Berrington ...	-120	beat King ...	- 40	190
2. A. R. Venning	- 50	" C.C. Thompson ...	scratch	185
3. S. W. Davies ...	+ 35	" McCreath ...	+140	248
4. Cliffe ...	+ 60	" Nicholas ...	+ 50	207
5. Sanderson ...	+100	bye		
6. Mitchell ...	+ 20	beat Owen ...	+ 45	186

4th Draw.—(Not yet played off).

1. Cliffe ...	+ 60	vs. S. W. Davies ...	+ 35
2. Berrington ...	-120	" A. R. Venning ...	- 50
3. Mitchell ...	+ 20	" Sanderson ...	+100

SELANGOR RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Selangor Rifle Association was held at the Selangor Club on Friday, 30th November, 1893.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Chairman laid the Balance Sheet before the members, and being found satisfactory it was ordered to be printed.

The large amount of out-standing accounts was discussed by the meeting, and it was agreed that the Secretary make out bills for them, requesting immediate payment.

McGregor the following motion

(a) That the members of the Association be divided into two classes of shots, the Committee to have the power to classify.

(b) That the ordinary Competitions of the Association be held fortnightly on the first and third Saturdays of each month, extending from 6th January to 30th June. No practice allowed on these days until all on the ground have finished firing in the Competitions.

(c) That first and second class shots in Association Competitions will fire seven rounds at 200, 500 and 600 yards, kneeling at 200 yards and prone at 500 and 600 yards.

(d) That one sighting shot may be had if desired at each distance.

(e) That each class shall have three prizes for competition, the first prize for the highest score, second for the second highest and third for the best average. In order to qualify for the prize for the best average, competitors must shoot at six fortnightly competitions at least.

(f) That Competitors arriving late shall commence shooting at the range that is being fired at, but should time permit they may go back to the range omitted.

On the proposition of Captain Lyons it was resolved that subscriptions be payable in advance, as follows:—Commencing from 1st January, 1894, yearly subscription to be \$10 or quarterly subscription \$3, at the option of members. Rule XII. to read as follows:—All members joining the Association shall pay an entrance fee of \$2, and an annual subscription of \$10 or a quarterly subscription of \$3, in advance, at the option of members.

The meeting then proceeded to vote for a President for the ensuing year, when Captain Lyons was unanimously re-elected. Mr. H. C. Ridges was unanimously elected Vice-President and the following gentlemen were elected to serve on the Committee for the ensuing year:—Messrs. E. M. L. Edwards, C. R. Cormac, T. J. McGregor, J. Brown and R. Charter. Mr. W. Crompton was re-elected Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

The Committee of the Selangor Rifle Association held a meeting in the Committee Room of the Selangor Club on Monday evening 18th December.

Present:—Mr. H. C. Ridges, *Chairman*; Messrs. Edwards, Crompton, Brown, McGregor, Cormac and Charter.

The meeting proceeded to classify the members of the Association in accordance with the resolution passed at the General Meeting, and adopted the following classification:—Messrs. Bartholomeusz, Carpmal, Charter, Cormac, Crompton, Cumming, Martin, McGregor, Meikle, Travers and Captain Syers to be in the First Class; the remainder to be in the Second Class.

Any member in the Second Class who obtains a score of 63 points three times to be placed, after the competition, in First Class, and that First Class members who have not obtained 63 points at least three times during the six months (having shot through the competition) may claim to be reduced to Second Class.

It was decided that for the Competition Shooting the Martini-Henry ammunition be supplied at half cost.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE New Year holiday passed off very quietly in Kuala Lumpur; Christmas week had been such a busy time that a real rest was a boon, and few, if any, apparently, felt inclined to exert themselves in the matter of dances or entertainments. The Christmas Tree distribution of toys took place at the Selangor Club in the evening and passed off very successfully, although the fireworks were omitted on this occasion. The children of the place are much indebted, if they only knew it, to the committee of ladies who acted so kindly in arranging the treat and in filling up the tree, and to Mr. W. D. Scott who worked like a Trojan in pulling it to pieces again.

A VERY heavy downpour of rain fell on the afternoon of the 2nd, lasting for about an hour and a half. Short as the time was, it was sufficient to cause a large number of slips from the banks of the roads, in some cases blocking the thoroughfare. The piece of water at the foot of the Residency approach road was just level with the path, and had the rain continued would no doubt have swept over and done considerable damage to the road, neither the spill nor the culvert under the railway line appear to be large enough to carry off a heavy fall of rain quickly. The retaining wall of the railway cutting near the Skew Bridge gave way for the second time; the railway authorities have been unfortunate with this wall, the weather having been continuously wet since the work was put in hand, which has prevented its setting. It was feared that some slips further up the line would be reported; but the heavier fall of rain appears to have been local.

PROFESSOR LAWRENCE was, on Saturday, the 6th, advertised to make a balloon ascent from the grounds of the Chinese Club, and to descend per parachute. From the vast crowd assembled to witness it, this form of entertainment would appear to have a peculiar charm for the natives of the East; their patience, however, was put to some test. The ascent was timed for 4.30 p.m., but when 5 o'clock arrived the Professor found that really there wasn't enough in the pool to

justify him in risking the undertaking: and a considerable number of the lightly clad audience moved off. At this critical juncture, so we are informed, a public spirited Chinaman came forward and guaranteed an additional sum; so the kerosine was again ladled out on to the burning embers, and a fresh endeavour made to "get up the steam." Everything being declared in readiness, the "Practical Aeronaut and Aerial Engineer" again addressed the throng, informing them that, although enough money had not been subscribed to cover expenses (to say nothing of the damage done to the Club grounds: a point, however, which he did not mention), he was about to risk his life, and that he hoped that if he was successful something handsome would be done for him. He then moved off to the parachute, while a local sportsman dashed through the crowd with a bottle of beer wherewith to refresh him, took leave of his colleague, bade farewell to his wife, ordered the stays to be cast loose, and, amid enthusiastic hand-clapping and cheering, the balloon slowly soared aloft to a height of—20 feet. It was very evident that the balloon was unequal to the occasion, possibly the difficulty of raising a pool affected it, or maybe it wished to emulate the dollar in going down. The Professor announced that the climate was *too cold*, but that he would make another attempt on the morrow. The following day, however, brought with it its misfortunes, for, in heating up, a hole was burnt in the balloon. Still, it is clear that a soaring soul rises above and superior to these details, for while we were seated at tea on our verandah on Monday evening we were astonished to see the balloon in mid air, and presently to observe something, presumably the Professor, descend from it by the parachute. Whether "The World's most eminent Aeronaut" upon descending realised the "something handsome" he referred to on the Saturday, we can't say, neither do we know if the public spirited Chinaman "stumped up": all we can say is that when any "artiste," or "company of artistes," who are "on tour round the world" are good enough to look in at such an out-of-the-way one-horse place as Kuala Lumpur, a place where the people don't know what's what, we ought to be very grateful for very small potatoes, and avoid hypercriticism.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Committee of the Selangor Club was held on the 10th inst. Messrs. L. B. Von Donop, C. Foster and J. O'Neil were elected members. Mr. Dougal, owing to pressure of business, resigned his seat on the Committee and the Captaincy of the Cricket team; it was resolved to ask Mr. H. C. Holmes to take the vacant seat on the Committee and to again Captain the cricketers. During the visit of the Singapore cricketers, at the Chinese New Year,

a Smoking Concert will be given on the night of the 5th; arrangements may be made later for a Dance, or some other entertainment, on the 6th, but this depends upon the visitors being able to stay until the Wednesday morning. At the request of the Football Sub-Committee, a challenge will be sent to the Singapore Cricket Club to play a football match on the Monday or Tuesday evening.

A DANCE will be given at the Selangor Club on Friday night the 19th.

IN the 4th draw of the Billiard Tournament at the Selangor Club, Mr. Berrington beat Mr. A. E. Venning and Mr. Mitchell beat Mr. Sanderson; Messrs. Cliffe and S. W. Davis have yet to play.

A MEETING of the Museum Committee was held on the 5th. Some discussion took place on the amount voted for upkeep for 1894, and the Chairman, Dr. J. L. Welch, stated that the matter was still the subject of correspondence. The Committee acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following additions to the Museum: Mr. S. Harper—an owl (very rare specimen); Mr. E. V. Carey—the great black woodpecker; Dr. Welch—a very fine specimen of a flying fox; Mr. T. J. McGregor—a white-crested hornbill; Mr. G. D. Tisbury—a fine specimen of a sea eagle. The number of visitors to the Museum during December was 555.

A MEETING of the Committee of the "New Church Building Fund," to which the general public was invited, was held at the Selangor Club on Saturday last. The British Resident presided. There were also present the Rev. Frank W. Haines, Messrs. A. R. Venning, E. Spooner, Sanderson, Watkins, Norman, Von Donop, Maynard and others. The main business was the approval of the plan selected by the Building Committee for the new Church. This Committee was of opinion that none of the plans sent in to compete for the \$100 premium for the best design were suitable, but that a plan sent in later, not for competition, by Mr. Norman, the Government Architect, was admirable, and should be accepted. This was approved and a unanimous vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Norman for the great trouble he had taken. The meeting empowered the Committee to call for "tenders" at once. A financial statement laid before the meeting shews that the public had paid in \$2,574 of the \$4,453.50 promised up to date, and that the Government had paid in \$2,000 of the \$5,000 promised. Since the meeting \$1,300 has been received and it is hoped

that all donations may be sent in at once, so that the work may not be delayed. A bonus of \$25 was voted to Mr. Joseph for the plan sent in by him which, though not accepted by the Committee, was deemed by them to be the best of those sent in for competition. It was decided that the Committee should be asked to peg out the land required for the new building on the selected site near the Gombak Bridge. Mr. Spooner kindly promised to report as to depth of foundation required, etc., Mr. Von Donop proposed and Mr. Spooner seconded that Mr. Bidwell be asked to act as Secretary to the Church Fund and the Building Fund of the new Church. The meeting was of opinion that the foundation stone should be laid at an early date and that the Bishop of the Diocese, now in residence at Singapore, should be invited to take part in the ceremony. A vote of thanks to the British Resident for presiding terminated the proceedings.

A VERY handsome white-and-gold altar frontal was used for the first time at St. Mary's Church on Christmas Day. It is the gift of a friend of the Chaplain and of the little Church in Selangor, and the best thanks of the parishioners are due to the donor, who wishes to remain anonymous.

THE sum of \$4,382, has been previously acknowledged as received towards the building fund of the new Anglican Church, Kuala Lumpur, and we are requested to publish the following list of additional donations:—Khoo Gin Lek, \$100; Lim Twa Tow, \$40; Law Boon Chow, \$20; San Lee, \$20; A. F. Martin, \$11; T. J. McGregor, \$10; J. Dalgleish, \$5; making a total to date (11th January, 1894) of \$4,608.

THE "festive season" is generally made to bear the blame of causing an excess of what is known as "liver," mostly evinced by snappishness and fault-finding. "S.S.," however, furnishes us with a result quite the opposite: the good cheer of Christmas appears to have changed pessimistic "S.S." into optimistic "S.S." That being so, we feel called upon to draw attention to one or two little matters which, we feel sure, would not have escaped the "S.S." of yore. It would be an improvement if a lamp could be placed at the corner of Holland Road, opposite Gombak Bridge; if the roads in and about the town could be restored to some semblance of decency after being broken up for the laying of the water-pipes; if a few of the goats and cattle that stray about the streets at night could be pounded; if the reckless driving through the crowded streets of the town, now so common, could be checked; and if some of the filthy gharries and 'rikishas, now allowed to ply for hire, could be burnt,

THE Selangor Rifle Association opened the season's shooting on Saturday last at the Petaling Rifle Range. Only six members turned up for the first stage of the competition, particulars of which appeared in our last No., and which is to be continued on the 1st and 3rd Saturdays in each month until June 16th. The conditions are seven shots each at 200, 500, and 600 yards. Three prizes are offered in each class, the 1st for the highest score, the 2nd for the next highest, and the 3rd for the best average, so we hope to see a much larger number present as the competition proceeds. The shooting was very erratic, and the scores made, which we give below, need not deter others from coming forward to shew their prowess as marksmen.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
R. Charter	16	18	10	44
J. Brown	17	0	7	24
W. Crompton	17	19	22	58
H. C. Ridges	13	11	8	32
C. R. Cormac	21	19	8	48
T. J. McGregor	25	17	23	65

THE Annual General Meeting of the members of the Selangor Planters' Association is announced to be held in the office of the Association on Saturday, the 17th February, at 10.30 a.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To read the minutes of the last meeting.
2. To receive the Committee's report for the past year.
3. To receive a statement of receipts and disbursements for the past year.
4. Proposed by Mr. C. Meikle, seconded by Mr. P. Stephenson, the following alteration of the Rules:—Rule 3 to read: Planters in Selangor who may desire to join the Association shall be entitled on election by the Committee to the privileges of membership on payment of the registration fee and subscription. Rule 4 to read: The right of membership is not confined to Selangor Planters only, but is also open to employers of labour, whose election may be considered by a General Meeting to be in the interests of the Association.
5. To consider whether it is in the interests of the Association to elect Mr. W. W. Bailey, of Pengarang Estate, Johore, as a member.
6. Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by the Honorary Secretary: To elect Mr. Alfred R. Venning an honorary member of the Association, in accordance with Rule 12.
7. To elect a Chairman, an Honorary Secretary and three other members of Committee for the ensuing year.
8. To discuss any other points which may be brought before the meeting, of which notice must be given to the Secretary not later than the 7th February.

"GUP"

ABOUT THE YEAR THAT'S AWA.

CHRISTMAS has passed, and this being the first No. of the *Journal* for the new year, "S. S." is not going to criticise in his usual way, nor find fault with anybody this time.

In fact, although people say that it is very easy to find fault, it must be admitted, looking at things all round, that it is very difficult to do so here. The progress of Selangor in general is so marked, that even "S. S." cannot help noticing it, or object to give the D—eserving its due.

Mr. Birch early in the year handed over the reins of Government to Mr. W. H. Treacher, C.M.G., and we have enjoyed the benefit of an undisturbed rule for the whole of the year.

The anticipated revenue, which was looked upon as too sanguine, has been exceeded far beyond all expectations, and the finances of the State are in a most flourishing condition.

Many useful Regulations have been passed by the Council, which will, probably, in course of time, be to the benefit and advantage of the State.

The output of tin has been greater than any previous year, while in agriculture we can notice great progress. Land has been taken up in the Klang District, and there is every prospect of some new estates being opened in the Kuala Lumpur District within the near future. The existing estates have all been increased, and the prices realised for the crops have excelled anything ever paid before for Liberian coffee, and there is every hope of Selangor becoming, in course of time, an important planting district. A Planters' Association has been formed, and will no doubt, with the support of the Government, be of great benefit to the further development of the agricultural resources of the country. Government has shewn the importance it puts on agriculture by granting a subsidy towards an Agri-Horticultural Show, and I feel sure the Show, under the indefatigable management of the Honorary Secretary, will prove a great success, and be of ultimate advantage to local industry and agriculture.

The railway has been extended in two directions. The line to Pudoah has been opened, as well as the line from Rawang to Serendah, and there is every prospect of the line being completed and opened in the present year to Kuala Kubu. The Pudoah line is being extended to Cheras, whilst the extension to Pahang is only a question of time and money, a most convenient route having been traced by the railway authorities. The traffic on the railway increased enormously during the year, and everything went off well, notwithstanding the great demand on the staff, with the exception of the accident on Sunday, 30th July, referred to in No. 24.

The wharves at Klang have done good service, but I hope, nevertheless, at the end of this year, to be able to announce that the extension to the Klang Straits has been sanctioned, and Selangor will then boast of the best harbour of the whole Malay Peninsula, including Penang and Singapore.

Public Works, under the new management, have progressed considerably. The P. W. D. Factory is an accomplished fact, and a sight worth seeing. Commodious bachelors' quarters have just been finished, as also five new houses in High Street. Many new roads have been opened, the principal ones being from Ampang to Pahang Road, and from Pahang Road to New Amherst Estate. Also, in town, some new roads have been constructed, one from Skew Bridge to the Government Offices, another from Residency Road to Maxwell Road, and a Lake View Road.

The most important work, however, is the new Waterworks which are rapidly nearing completion, and which, when finished, will be a blessing and a source of general health to the inhabitants, and add to the attractions of the town. The improvements effected in the Kuala Lumpur Rest House must not be forgotten, it now offers good accommodation for at least eight travellers, and people need not any more be afraid to visit our capital.

The hot springs at Dusun Tua have attracted many invalids, who have all greatly benefited by their use, and the proposed Sanatorium at Bukit Kutu, some 3,000 ft. above the sea, will be another attraction to our State, and an inducement for Europeans to settle in Selangor.

The Savings Bank, which was anticipated last year, has been established, and will be a boon to many, as the patronage which it enjoys amongst all classes of the community clearly signifies.

In the educational line we have kept pace with everything. The foundation stone of the Victoria Institution was laid in the presence of a large and representative assemblage of the community of Kuala Lumpur, and the inhabitants of Selangor will in coming years be able to secure to their children a good and thorough education, without parting from those who are so dear to them, and who are so much in want of paternal supervision and motherly care and love, not to speak of the expenses connected with the necessity of sending the children to school abroad.

The Fire Brigade, under its energetic Captain, Mr. H. F. Bellamy, has been kept up to the mark, and can claim to be a smart body of men, who can confidently stand comparison with any other Volunteer Brigade. A most successful Competition Drill was held by the Brigade during the year, and the prizes were presented to the successful competitors by Mrs. Treacher, on the occasion of the opening of the new Fire Brigade Station in Ampang Road.

The Selangor Rifle Association has had its first annual prize shooting for a cup presented by the Honorary President, the Hon. W. E. Maxwell, C.M.G., which was won by Mr. T. J. McGregor, with 85 points out of a possible 105.

The Gymkhana Club has held two successful Race Meetings, and a Gymkhana Meeting in August.

The Selangor Club, under the Hon. Sec., Mr. H. Hüttenbach, is going ahead steadily, and has done a great deal for local amusement

and for the entertainment of visitors. At Christmas time it was again shewn how much we owe to this Club, and to this Club alone, for the reputation of Selangor as a pleasant, social, and hospitable place. The past year has been a successful one for the Lake Club; a new billiard table has been put up and the alterations and improvements referred to in the *Journal* a year ago have been partly effected.

Queen's Birthday was celebrated in 1893 as successfully as in the year before, and the children also had their Christmas Tree on New Year's Day—thanks to the energy and kindness of the ladies of Kuala Lumpur.

Cricket, under the new Captain, Mr. Dougal, is as popular as ever. Several matches were played during the year—the most successful one being the match against Penang, which resulted in a great victory for Selangor, but Perak in the recent match has lowered our colours again and beaten us by one innings and three wickets.

In football we still rest on the laurels gained against Penang; but with the energy Mr. W. D. Scott shews in getting up matches, we hope Selangor will be able to stand their ground against Singapore in the event of a match on the occasion of the Chinese New Year in February next.

The Selangor Golf Club has fairly introduced this game, which seems also very popular amongst the ladies, and I wish this young Club every success and prosperity.

The Scientific Society has given us several readings, but I am afraid this Society has not fulfilled the great expectations which were based on it, and I believe a debating society would prove much more popular and successful.

A great event, which I must not forget to mention, is the liberal subscription towards a Protestant church, and in the present year we may be able to see a place of worship worthy of the State.

Another sign of the prosperity of Selangor is the progress in Freemasonry. A new Lodge is to be erected in Damansara Road, for which the capital, we hear, has been subscribed in full by the Masons of Selangor. The ceremony of laying the foundation stone was most impressively performed on Monday, 6th November, in the presence of the R. W. District Grand Master, H.E. Sir Charles Warren.

The hospitality of Selangor has been well kept up at the Residency by Mrs. Treacher, one of the most successful social events being a Christmas Dance given on Saturday, the 23rd of December.

There is yet another matter which "S.S." must also acknowledge with satisfaction and that is in having a free press in the *Selangor Journal*, which is all the more to be appreciated as it is a paper patronised by Government, and this contradicts clearly the erroneous impression that Government is opposed to fair criticism.

One very sad event, the death of Mr. J. A. G. Campbell, has to be chronicled; he died on the 17th of June, deeply regretted by his many friends.—S.S.

PERAK DURING 1893.

IN the year just drawn to its close, the State of Perak may congratulate itself on its sustained prosperity. The revenue, estimated to bring in \$2,534,994, will, it is now anticipated, realise close upon \$3,000,000. This increased revenue has enabled the Government to re-vote a further sum of a quarter of a million of dollars to pushing on its railway works.

MINING.—Tin, the staple commodity of the country, shewed an output up to the end of November of over 285,000 pikuls, and the estimated duty has so far been exceeded by about \$200,000. Kinta has maintained the lead which it has for some time taken in this direction, but the discredited and largely worked-out district of Larut still yields a large quantity of the metal. In Batang Padang great activity has been shewn in the appropriation of mining allotments, and this is no doubt due to the facilities which will shortly be granted by the connection of the first section of the Kinta Valley Railway with the road system of the district. In Kuala Kangsar the opening of a portion of the northern road has had admirable results in the same direction. It is worthy of remark that the district of Membang-Di-Awan, which was for many years considered to be valueless, has been opened up by the construction of a small tramway, by private enterprise, and that about 5,000 Chinese, engaged almost solely in mining industry, are now working there. Examinations made by officers from Kuala Kangsar of the tin- and gold-bearing land of the southern watersheds of the Sungei Plus, have shewn that the aboriginal workings are confined to small valleys at a considerable elevation, but the great territory to the north of this river remains as yet unexplored. "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good," and though Government officials have suffered largely from the depreciation of the dollar, those engaged in tin mining have naturally benefited from the fall in silver.

AGRICULTURE.—Notwithstanding the admirable results attending the cultivation of coffee (Liberian) on the gentle slopes to the north of Gunong Saiong, and the excellent prospects of the coffee (Arabica) as grown on the Waterloo Estate, the influx of planters has not been equal to that which might reasonably have been expected. This is largely owing to the want of cheap labour, the very extensive works being carried out by the Government for the development of the country having naturally a tendency to raise wages. The cultivation of pepper, more particularly in Kuala Kangsar District, promises to flourish, and is admirably suited to the employment of the many leisure hours of the Malay population. The cultivation of rice in the Krian District, which is purely agricultural, has largely increased, and in other districts there has been a satisfactory impetus to padi planting, although many acres of land, which with a larger population would be utilised, still remain uncultivated. There are about 3,000 labourers employed in growing sugar-cane, which at present prices gives a good profit, and the only estate under European management (the Gula Estate) is giving handsome returns.

RAILWAYS.—Two sections of the Kinta Valley Railway have been opened for traffic during the year, offering considerably increased means of transport to this wealthy district. Twenty-nine miles of railway have been opened during the year in the Kinta and Lower Perak Districts. The remaining portions of this line are being hurried forward by the railway officials, the works being now in the hands of the Government.

P. W. D.—Although the expenditure on public works has necessarily been considerably reduced—the surplus revenue of the State having been for the most part devoted to the extension of the Kinta Valley Railway—the roads, for which Perak is justly celebrated, have been maintained in their usual excellent condition, and eight considerable sections of cart-roads have either been completed or largely extended during the year. The Teluk Anson Waterworks are now on a fair way towards completion, the assistance of some of the most talented experts having been secured by the Government. Increased attention has been given to Sanitary arrangements, and Sanitary Boards established.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.—The post and telegraph system is spreading, shewing the increased prosperity of the State, and several improvements, such as the introduction of the window delivery of letters, have been introduced.

EDUCATIONAL.—There are now 77 schools in the State, extending from Lenggong in Upper Perak to Tanjong Malim on the borders of Selangor. Of these 67 are Malay, seven English and three Tamil, with a staff of 150, including an Inspector of Schools and an Assistant Inspector (not yet appointed), English, Malay and Tamil teachers. The total number of boys on the register is approximately 3,500. At head-quarters there is a fine English school with 150 boys, chiefly Chinese, who are taught by a European head-master assisted by four native teachers. An excellent result was attained at the examination of the girls' school, not one of them sent up failing in any single subject—a proof of the careful manner in which they are taught. The general expenditure in the Education Department reaches \$50,000, while the receipts are small, as no fees are exacted in any of the Malay schools, and all books are supplied free of charge.

PERAK SIKHS.—This force, under Lieut.-Col. Walker, C.M.G., has maintained its high reputation. It lost a valuable officer by the death of Lieut. Martin. Capt. Talbot resumed his duties with the force the 4th of July, after having been for some period A.D.C. to H.E. Sir Cecil Clementi Smith.

SOCIAL.—The Resident returned to the State from leave the 9th of January, accompanied by Mrs. Swettenham. The presence of this lady has always a beneficial result on Taiping society, as she is most energetic, and spares no pains in getting up entertainments, she is an excellent hostess, and interests herself in everything. Mrs. Swettenham has occupied herself largely since her return in reforming a large tract of waste land, which, with the assistance of convict labour and the supervision of Mr. Scott, under her direction and advice has been turned into charming pleasure grounds.

The Chinese residents presented a handsome fountain, which was formally handed over to the Resident, and the gardens declared by him open for the use of the public, in November last. The band plays there weekly and it will probably become a popular resort.

The Resident has found time amidst his arduous duties to write a bright and interesting booklet, entitled "About Perak," which his intimate knowledge of the Malays and the country renders valuable. It is to be hoped he will add to it later on. Mr. E. W. Birch took up his appointment as Secretary to Government, 14th January, and was elected Captain of the Cricket XI.

H.E. the Governor, accompanied by Lady Clementi and the Misses Smith, visited the State on the 10th of July. During the visit Lady Clementi performed the ceremony of driving the last nail in the Bider Bridge, and His Excellency declared the first section of the Kinta Valley Railway opened.

An Agri-Horticultural Show was held in Taiping, 24th June. It was the first that has been attempted, and was an unqualified success; but probably the next will be far better, as the natives will understand more what is required of them, and, the ice having been broken, will have less hesitation in bringing in their exhibits.

The Perak XI. can safely lay claim to being stronger than ever, and it will soon become a matter of difficulty who to include in the team. Some important matches and several minor ones have been played. The principal matches were:—

1st and 3rd April	Perak XI.	v.	Penang
	309 for 9 wickets	...	76 and 2 for 2 wickets
	innings declared closed.		
1st and 3rd April	Perak	v.	Province Wellesley
	231 for 5 wickets	...	33
	innings declared closed.		
19th June	Perak	v.	Selangor
	204 and 125 for 3 wickets	...	165 and 80 for 4 wkts.
	2nd innings declared closed.		
25th, 26th and 27th Dec.	Perak	v.	Selangor
	242 for 7 wickets	...	135 and 69
	innings declared closed.		

Five Perak men went with the Straits Team to Ceylon, but two unfortunately were unable to play owing to illness. The Perak Captain issued a challenge to the rest of Malaya to play a three days' match at the forthcoming Chinese New Year, but the Singapore and Selangor fixture has prevented the possibility of the match being played.

The races took place on 4th and 6th February, and 24th and 26th August. Both meetings were highly successful. Race Balls were given on both occasions, and smaller dances at the club. Taiping is a go-ahead little station at intervals, and then relapses into a calm and peaceful stagnation, which is apt to become monotonous, especially when accompanied by the rain, which, with the exception of a few months in the year, comes down with great regularity just at the time people are prepared for cricket or tennis.

A burlesque, composed entirely by the late Lieut. Martin and acted by some ladies and gentlemen of Perak, was performed in Taiping, and later on in Penang, where it created quite an excitement, it being the universal opinion that nothing so well done had been seen in Penang for a very long time. On Friday, 28th July, was celebrated with great pomp and splendour the marriage of Raja Nya Halimah, the eldest daughter of H.H. the Sultan, and Raja Nya Mansur, son of Raja Abdullah. The ceremony took place at British Chandan in the presence of the British Resident and all the Malay Chiefs, His Highness subsequently gave a ball to celebrate the event, which took place at the Residency, Taiping, on 25th August.

Mr. Burnside was married to Miss Caton, and a very pretty wedding took place on 5th October between Miss Niven, sister-in-law to the Secretary to Government, and Mr. Ebdon, Collector of Land Revenue, Selangor.

Several official changes have occurred during the year. Mr. Clifford has been appointed Magistrate, Kuala Kangsar, but has not as yet taken up his appointment, being still Acting Resident of Pahang. Mr. A. L. Ingall has gone to Kinta as Magistrate. Mr. Barnes relieved Mr. R. G. Watson, who has gone on leave, in the Chinese Protectorate. Mr. Brewster is now District Officer of Telok Anson in place of Mr. Noel Denison deceased. Mr. Duhan (Perak Sikhs) still remains at home, he was obliged to leave the State owing to the wounds he received in Pahang. Mr. T. Thorold resigned the Service. Mr. Daniells has been appointed Junior Officer and Mr. Hanson, owing to increase of railway construction, has taken up his residence in Batu Gajah. The vexed question of house rent has finally been settled, and officers are exempt from this. The new club building has been commenced and is making rapid strides towards completion. An influential committee of some of the oldest officers in the State was formed to consider the best means of addressing the Government on the question of the depreciation of their salaries, and it was decided to refuse the offer of the Secretary of State for the Colonies made to the officers of the Colonial Service.

OBITUARY.—Death has been busy amongst us this year, and the shadow of his wing has fallen heavily on the State. In Mr. Noel Denison the Government sustained a loss which it is difficult to overrate. He was a man of extreme energy and ability and for years had devoted his whole life to the service of the State. His loss was greatly felt. He died in Penang, 2nd August. Lieut. Martin, Connaught Rangers and Perak Sikhs, met with his death in a terribly sudden manner while tent-pegging with his wife, 4th June; he died, without recovering consciousness, 7th June. He was a great loss both officially and socially, being a clever and versatile writer. A fortnight later came the equally sudden death of that promising official Mr. F. W. Brewster, at Ipoh, accidentally shot when out after deer. Mr. Bird died at Kuala Kangsar, of acute dysentery. A popular man with all, he was much regretted. The last sad event was the death of the little daughter of Mr. Ward of the Public Works Department on 30th November.

HOW TO PRODUCE THE MESMERIC STATE.—II.

[A Discourse delivered by Mr. A. F. Martin before the Selangor Scientific Society; and containing some few extra paragraphs unavoidably withheld on that occasion owing to time.]

(Continued from page 112.)

But there is a fund of useful information in Dr. Carpenter's "Mental Physiology," which should be imbibed by everyone who wishes to read both sides of the question, for though many mesmerists believe in the existence of *will power*—I may be included in the list—there are others who are more inclined to follow his teaching—which explains nearly everything, but not quite all, of the bewilderingly curious and rarer phenomena of mesmerism. Amongst phenomena I allude to *mind reading*—I will not say *clairvoyance*—in my own experience I have had the most certain evidences of *thought transference*, even at a distance between mesmerised and non-mesmerised people, where there was not the slightest chance of collusion. Mesmerised people tell you "the truth and nothing but the truth." They cannot—will not—tell you lies!

A sort of mind-reading capacity is common to readers of human character—as judges. There are people I would not believe on their oath: but let me once cast them into the deep mesmeric sleep, and I shall then let you hear the truth. They will out with it—even suppose it condemn them to death! No, there can be no doubt of the reality of *thought transference* any longer. It is one of the facts of Nature. But by what strange means is this inter-communion of mind and mind effected? Certainly by no known method of communication that we usually exercise. Can it be, then, that the mind is, after all (in contradiction to phrenological philosophy), situated as much in the point of the finger as in the convolutions of the brain? And has our psychic individuality—or some apprising portion of it—the ability, at certain times, to venture forth beyond the body, borne upon some rare matter fitting all the universe and ourselves—as ether? And does it in this or some other similar, purely mundane though perplexing, fashion obtain intimations of the thoughts of any one person with whom it may be *en rapport*—as at other times it may drink startling intelligence at the immeasurable fount of world-wide human knowledge? Was Pope right when he sang—

"All are but parts of one stupendous whole—
Where body Nature is, and God the soul!"

However, I will leave it for adepts in speculative philosophy to settle amongst themselves: I confess I cannot do it. But in regard to Dr. Carpenter's work I must admit that I received much valuable information from it; but though his philosophy deals deadly blows on that which recognises *will power*; though his philosophy serves, as I said before, to explain much that *will power* used to erroneously consider belonged to its province—it bears you in safety only to that border-land of mystery, where it sinks with you on the rocks of controversy at the sight of *thought transference* and other unexplainable phenomena.

Now regarding the cause of mesmerism, it is very commonly considered that "animal magnetism" has everything to do with it. But there should be no difference between "animal" magnetism and any other form of magnetism manifesting itself. I consider that the human constitution is quite impervious to very powerful influences of magnetism. Quite recently I read of experiments that were conducted to test this question, and they successfully demonstrated the fact that the nervous system of a healthy person was not affected in any way. A man voluntarily placed his head in the intense magnetic field of a powerful dynamo for some considerable time without experiencing any unusual sensation or discomfort; so I am inclined to believe that the effect of magnets concerns the imaginative more than anyone else.

It goes to shew that the popular belief is incorrect that *magnetic healing* (our modern miraculous system of curing) is due to the influence of magnetism—as the agencies that many a time afford relief (and in some rare cases effect cures) are more likely to be mesmeric or due to the effects of the bodily electricity of the one acting on that of the other. There can be no curative power in magnetism, pure and simple, however easily and effectively the term has been used to explain away the up-to-now-unexplainable things of mesmerism—of "magnetic" healing—and the instances on record of material benefit being derived from the effects of even small magnets are no doubt due to changes for the better produced by cheery hope or the wonderful influence of healthy *faith*, warmth or friction. Or they may be the result of extreme expectation, perhaps; for if you very much expect or long for a thing to occur, it will very often appear to, or really happen. An expectant mode of mind very often reverses the old saying "seeing is believing." Dr. Carpenter and Sully are keenly alive to the many illusions of sense and the many changes that occur in the body through extreme expectation.

It is now an established fact, however, with physiologists in general, that if your attention be lengthily directed to any particular part of your person—so intimately is the mind connected with the body—you will, after some time, perceive unusual sensations there. Changes for the better or for the worse are taking place in accordance with the mode of mind you are in. If you are melancholic you fancy all sorts of pains and ills gnaw at your vitals (read "Three Men in a Boat" for an example), and so the changes are for the worse, functionally at least, if not organically; if in the happy and devout expectancy of relief—for the better. However infinitesimal the effects may be they nevertheless occur; nor need we be surprised when we have facts such as the following occurring under our eye betimes—shame or confusion redden the cheek, the sudden realisation of imminent danger pales it; the sight or thought of something funny convulses the body in paroxysms of mirth; our tears run at the sight of a true friend's grief; or, when it is subsequently imparted to you in a confidential sort of way that you have surely partaken of ~~smoke~~ in the delicious dish of a moment before, how the heart sickeneth; ~~or sit~~ ~~down~~ before a brass band and suck lemons, and note the effect!

So we see from all this that a mental emotion is capable of determining a flow of blood to or from a part: that bodily changes are effected, the secretions, etc., being altered: that *expectation* is a factor in producing these changes. Now the *attention* is always engaged when the mind is in a state of expectation. I want to shew you presently that when you are "mesmerised" your attention is in a state of complete captivity, that all the above effects may be magnified in intensity, that your mind may be most readily *influenced* by *suggestion* this way or that: that the effects of continued concentration of attention—intensity of beliefs—and extreme expectation may then be witnessed to perfection. In our ordinary state there are but very imperfect illustrations of emotional causes producing bodily changes. In our ordinary state, you know, our attention has so much to concern it—is ever being so distracted by the many outside impressions conveyed continually to us through the avenues of the senses concerning our ordinary daily occupations, that it prohibits serious self-contemplation and morbidness: so that there is nothing like hard work to soften care and keep us well and happy.

Those people who have not the ability to compose themselves to lengthily concentrate their attention on an uninteresting object—who, in their ordinary condition, derive no appreciable benefit or hurt from the effects of *long expectation* are people who cannot be very easily mesmerised. I think I am one of these. For instance, I, with some others that I could mention, have for a very long time been in a state of very great expectation—for a *rise in salary*, now the dollar has gone down; but our "great expectations" have always been healthily extinguished by the frowns of our chiefs, and our attention diverted into other channels; so that no change for the better has so far occurred.

We are not the only living things that are subject to mesmerism either. Birds, for instance, are sometimes fascinated by snakes. It is said that Miss Martineau, the political economist, once mesmerised a cat in her leisure hour. I did this once myself—by passes and gazing; but the task was tedious in the extreme. A salmon when tickled becomes quite entranced with the agreeable sensation and gradually losing all its native sense of danger will turn over on its side and suffer itself to be caught. Instances could be multiplied; but in every case the instances would only point to the fact that we may be mesmerised by sight, by sound, by touch—provided the impressing cause be sufficiently absorbing as to quite occupy the attention.

Are there instances of self-induced mesmerism—a mesmeric condition in which some people fall into themselves without any apparent cause? Yes. There is a peculiar disease called *catalepsy*: a state into which morbidly-sensitive or highly nervous people involuntarily sink. It may be self-produced, in such persons, by gazing at a very bright light—or by listening to a prolonged note, as given out by an organ. The person becomes transfixed in whatever attitude he or she may be in at the time. The greater portion of the muscular system becomes perfectly *rigid*. If the eyes be closed the person passes into a somnambulistic condition and may be made to think, act, or feel by any bystander who loudly addresses them.

Catalepsy is an always-producible state in the deeper mesmeric sleep. Then there is ordinary trance—always distinguishable from death by electric excitation, in which state people are often buried alive. I have learnt to recognise two states of mesmerism (although there are others which lead up to these)—the first is the impressionable state; the second the true mesmeric. The peculiarities of the impressionable state are these: in this state we are always conscious of things external to ourselves—every sense being apparently in its normal condition. One exists in this condition for some time after the true mesmeric state has been dispelled. To all outward seeming, the person is just as naturally conscious, as wide-awake, as you are. Don't be afraid if I say it is just possible that some of you may be in that impressionable condition even now and not be aware of it. Many people exist in it naturally; but there is a way of discovering this which I will explain a little further on.—(To be continued.)

TO A LITTLE LADY.

(SONG OF A DELIGHTED PHRENOLOGIST.)

ONE rarely possesses
Those light golden tresses
In Childhood; ay—seldom such beauty
you meet;
Lips, of Dawn's earliest;
Teeth, snowy—the pearllest,
Oh, beautifully pure and tenderly sweet!
As sunbeams from heaven,
Translucently driven
By worlds that are far off, sublimer than ours,
Now shining arise
In the blue of our skies,
So the ray that illumines those soft depths of
yours!
To see the light spirit
Of fun you inherit—
To notice you gambol so graceful and gay,
In butterfly antic
So frolicsome, frantic—
Makes me feel many years younger to-day.
Stay, fairest of gallopers—
One moment for callipers,
Nay—chide me not, fear not—dream not of
pain;
So—now you're at leisure,
Let me look at this treasure—
This splendidly-shaped and most wonderful
brain.
* * * * *
Bright little Beauty,
I think it my duty
To say what an excellent head you have got;
It gives me much pleasure
To note and to measure—
Believe me, sweet Enid, I flatter you not.
Here is, for example,
A brow high and ample—
That speaks of young wisdom—a future bright
mind;
Your crown, rising o'er all,
Makes a head highly moral,
You shall be a good lassie—just, righteous,
refined;
Behind the Mind's mansion
Is another expansion;
That tells me you're social: with what's
above,

You have, little say one,
A head really "A 1,"
Plainly expressing wit, justness and love!
* * * * *
The rose-buds of Charity—
In children a rarity—
Spring glowingly glorious in hearts such as
thine—
Come, the bright things, instanter
Of Hope, the enchanter
And vanish the troubles of youth at a sign.
Ah, the dim eye, and scarlet
Of dark Grief—unstar-lit
Is often unseen—undreamt of—untold!
Till such fond ones unmask us,
Clasp—tender and ask us—
"Where's the pain now, dear papa? Is it
better—the cold?"
May your joyous laughter
Smile following after,
And tincture with sweetness your sighs and
your tears;
Be incessantly flowing;
And pleasantly glowing
The new day to break of your womanhood
years.
Now—off to your Aiden,
My beautiful maiden—
Your Aiden of Childhood—your innocent
bliss;
For the joy of young hours,
My fairest of flowers,
Is dearest of all—sweeter far than first kiss,
Found only adorning
Our transient morning;
But never the noon of the life that awaits:
To be happy and serious,
My Princess imperious,
Do, be good; be wise, to our future relates.
With a father to bless you,
A mother to caress you—
With Angels to watch o'er those babies they
bring—
Your fate must be gladness,
Unmingled with sadness,
You beautiful child—you dear little thing!

NOTES AND NEWS.

MRS. TREACHER held an "At Home" at the Residency on Thursday, the 18th instant.

THE Resident left Kuala Lumpur by the morning train on the 10th instant for Serendah, and then drove on to Kuala Kubu, making the journey in four hours; it used to take two days! On the 12th Kalumpang was visited, Sangka Dua on the 13th and Batang Kali on the 15th. Later on Serendah and Rawang were inspected, and the *tali ayer* at Gumut, Mr. Dunman's mining land at Kalumpang, the dam in the valley of the Kali River, the settlement of Menangkebau Malays near Ulu Yam, and the site of the railway bridge in the Rasa Valley were also visited, as well as the Buluh Telor and Limau Prot mines near Kuala Kubu. On the 19th the Resident went down the Selangor River to Kuala Selangor, returning to Kuala Lumpur on the 24th. We hope soon to be able to give a more detailed account of the journey.

WE hear that the Right Reverend Bishop Hose is expected to visit Selangor on 2nd February, to stay in Kuala Lumpur over the Sunday. It is hoped arrangements may be so far completed to enable the Bishop to assist at the laying of the Foundation Stone of the New Church during his visit. The members of the Selangor Volunteer Fire Brigade have been invited by the Chaplain to parade and attend St. Mary's Church at evensong on Quinquagesima Sunday, 4th February, when the Bishop of the Diocese hopes to preach.

THE "Victoria Institution" really commenced its career on Monday, 15th January, though for the present its home is the unpretending quarters of the late Government English School, with the addition of a class room lately added. The Acting Inspector of Schools is temporarily looking after the interests of the Institution, so far as his duties allow him and pending the arrival from England of the Master. The staff of teachers at present consists of three,

besides the Acting Inspector of Schools. At roll call on the 15th 86 boys answered to their names. Arrangements have been made for the boys to be drilled regularly by a Sergeant of Police. A Cricket Club has been started. The new building for the Institution now presents quite an imposing appearance, and will evidently be out of the contractor's hands by the time specified. We are sure our readers will join us in wishing *floreat domus*.

THE following additional donations to the Church Building Fund have been promised since the publication of the last list:—G. Stafford, \$10; Captain and Mrs. Cox, \$5; making a total of \$4,678.50 promised. During the present month \$1,420 have been collected, making the total of cash paid into bank \$5,997, which includes the \$2,000 given by the Government.

THE Dance at the Selangor Club on the 19th instant was not largely attended, owing possibly to the rain that fell in the fore part of the evening; but what it lacked in numbers was made up for in merriment, and those who went say that they spent a very pleasant evening. There will be a Concert at the Club on Monday, the 5th proximo, and a Dance on the 6th, both in honour of our visitors from Singapore.

IN a letter, addressed to Mr. W. D. Williams, Kuala Kubu, Dr. Travers says:—"I was most shocked and grieved to read in the Straits papers that Mr. Apothecary Collins was dead. I had a very high opinion of him, and his work generally was very good, more especially since his removal to Rawang, where his steady application and excellent results, under some very trying circumstances, met with the warm approval of both the Resident and myself. He had the happy gift of working amicably and peaceably with those both under him and over him, and was, I am sure, a general favourite both in the department and out of it. His friends might like to see that I thought well of him, and as I do not know their addresses I shall be obliged if you will convey to them my sincere condolences and sympathy with them in their loss."

WE quote the following "Note" from the last *Government Gazette*:—"On and after the 24th instant the s.s. *Sappho* will leave Klang at 9 a.m. on Wednesdays, she will call at Port Dickson about 3 p.m., leave Malacca about 8 p.m., and arrive at Singapore on the Thursday morning. As before, she is timed to leave Singapore at 5 p.m. on Saturdays, Malacca at 5 a.m. and will now call at Port Dickson at 10 a.m. on Sundays, arriving at Klang at about 5 p.m."

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of the Selangor Club is convened by the General Committee, in accordance with Rule XXVI., for to-morrow, Saturday, the 27th of January, 1894, at 6 p.m., to transact the following business:—(1) To read the Minutes of the previous Meeting. (2) To pass the accounts for the half-year up to 30th September, 1893. (3) To consider the engagement of a Secretary.

THE second meeting of the Selangor Rifle Association was held at the Range on Saturday, the 20th instant, to shoot for the prizes offered by the Association. The following is the scoring:—

	200 yards.	300 yards.	400 yards.	Total.
Captain Lyons	16	15	11	42
J. Brown	7	11	0	18
W. Crompton	18	20	8	46
H. G. Carpmael	13	21	18	52
R. Charter	16	17	18	51
A. F. Martin	24	16	22	62
T. J. McGregor	19	18	21	58
C. R. Cormac	22	25	22	69

THE Selangor Cricket Eleven will most probably be chosen from the following:—E. W. Neubronner, C. Glassford, J. Glassford, W. Dunman, Paxon, B. J. Perera, E. A. Christoffelsz, F. Thomasz, W. Mitchell, W. D. Tisbury, D. J. Highett, H. J. Neubronner, H. C. Holmes. The Singapore Team will probably consist of Messrs. Guggisberg, Orman, Mactaggart, Grant, Duder, Elliot, F. Dennys, Hinde, Cook, McClosky, A. P. Talbot.

WE give below, with all reservation, the probable players for Selangor in the Football Match against Singapore, and the team they will meet: Selangor—Messrs. W. Cook, S. W. Davies, L. P. Ebdon, J. Glassford, A. K. E. Hampshire, D. J. Highett, A. B. Lake, W. Mitchell, W. D. Scott, E. B. Skinner. Singapore—Messrs. Carr, A. H. B. Dennys, F. O. B. Dennys, E. B. Forman, McDougall, Morren, Robertson, P. R. Scott, Scoular, Sisson and Lieut. Jenkins.

THE Billiard Tournament at the Selangor Club is going along rather slowly now. Davies beat Cliffe in the 4th draw, and has to play Mitchell in the 5th, in which Berrington has a bye. In the event of Berrington being beaten in the final, he will have to play the loser of the 5th draw for second place. We give the scores in the 4th draw:—

Players.	Points.	Players.	Points.	Score.
1. S. W. Davies	+ 35	beat H. Cliffe	+ 60	165
2. Berrington	-120	„ A. E. Venning	- 50	237
3. Mitchell	+ 20	„ Sanderson	+100	186

THE totals in the Tin Export Return for 1893 are:—Tin, pikuls 190,505.61; tin-ore, pikuls 91,254; total, pikuls 281,759.61. Approximate values:—tin, \$7,008,049.03; tin-ore, \$1,740,835.69; total, \$8,748,884.72. Duty collected, \$1,081,842.61. The total Chinese emigration for the year is given as 25,349 souls; immigration, 49,111; being an increase of 23,762 of the latter over the former.

THE s.s. *Sappho*, on Sunday last, landed at Klang, among other passengers, a very strange-looking group, consisting of ten men and a woman. From what we could gather they are Goorkha "medicine men," who have come here to do business in disposing of "charms" and "obat." They are a short, thick-set people, with strongly marked, but not unpleasant, features, and accounted very hardy; the dress consists of one garment, a kind of toga, covering one shoulder, fastened round the waist with a girdle and falling to the knees like a kilt. We heard that they are not addicted to bathing, but prefer to cleanse themselves by scraping the body with a stick: this may have been a pleasant fiction of the Captain who brought them here—he related it after the "fatigue" of the voyage was o'er; but as these new comers are said to always sleep in the open air, and as we do sometimes get a shower in these parts, the chances are that sooner or later they will experience the novelty of a bath willy-nilly.

Soon after midnight on the date of our last issue, 12th January, a fire broke out at the residence of the Rev. C. Letessier, near the Roman Catholic Church, Kuala Lumpur, and did considerable damage. From some unexplained reason and in spite of the fact that the scene of the fire is in full view from the fort, and within a few hundred yards of the Fire Brigade Station, the alarm guns and rockets were not fired until half an hour after the outbreak. The *Straits Times* correspondent gives the following description:—"The fire was seen by a number of people some time before the signals were heard, and a small crowd quickly assembled. The house was a two-storied brick building with an atap roof; the kitchen and stable are attached to the main building. The fire broke out in the kitchen and in a few minutes that building and the stable were in flames. It was thought advisable to remove the atap. Some volunteers managed to get on the top and commenced tearing them off. A few buckets of water would have saved the roof, but they were not to be had. The flames caught the ataps and compelled the gentlemen on the roof to take their departure hastily. In the meantime the horse and cart had been taken out of the stable and all the furniture removed from the

house, so that, when the burning ataps fell in, they came to the bare floor of the upper storey and, with the exception of charring the floor in places, did no damage. Most of the members of the Fire Brigade reached the scene in good time, but it was not till 1.15 a.m. that the engine was set in order and the water began to play on the fire. The cause of the conflagration is supposed to have been the ignition of the firewood, due to the carelessness of the cook. The loss which the Rev. Father feels most is the damage done to his library. The cause of the delay in getting the engine out was said to be due to the want of observance on the part of the Sikh Guard on duty at the Fort. The matter should be well looked into. If the fire had broken out in one of the main streets a half hour's delay would probably have given such a start to the flames that a whole block of buildings might have been lost. The watchman at the Fire Station was not to blame as the position of the building made it almost impossible for him to see the glow of the fire."

A QUARREL occurred on the morning of the 24th inst., between some of the Chinese employed on the extension of the Locomotive Workshops, resulting in the death of one of them, the foreman, who was struck on the head with a hatchet and fell from the roof, where they were working, to the ground, the assailant then attacked the Chinaman in charge of the work, who went to the other's assistance, aiming a blow at him which, fortunately, missed its mark, and then quietly "walked off" and has not yet been arrested. This is very lamentable, but things of this kind, unfortunately, occur in the best regulated gangs, with the same fatal termination, and no possible foresight can prevent them. What we do think could be avoided, if we are correctly informed, is that when the injured man was conveyed by Mr. Shepherd to the General Hospital he was refused admittance, and his bearers, on asking where they were to take him, received the laconic reply of "Over there" pointing towards the Gaol. At the Gaol, however, they were equally obdurate—in fact, they laughed at the idea of receiving wounded men there—but the sufferer, later on, solved the difficulty of where he was to be taken by quietly expiring, thus shewing that the mortuary was his proper bourne. We are told that the man was too badly wounded for medical aid to have been of much avail, but still—!

OWING to the new postal order the *Selangor Journal* cannot be sent post free from the publishing office. Subscribers, therefore, will have their copies posted and be charged at the rate of one cent per copy. We are very sorry, but it "can't be helped."

"GUP"

ABOUT THINGS IN GENERAL.

WHO is "S. S."? What right has he to criticise other people's business? Why does he not mind his own? We have a P.W.D. to look after roads and buildings; a Railway Department to manage the railway; a State Council to advise H.H. the Sultan; and a Sanitary Board to do all that is needful for the town. Surely we could do without "S. S.'s" wisdom. There are quite enough people who are paid to say what's wanted, and criticism from him is quite uncalled for.

But Kuala Lumpur is a queer little place, inhabited by heaven-born engineers and people who always know other people's business better than their own, and "S. S." does not claim to be an exception. The Sanitary Board assemble regularly to discuss the affairs of our town; they dispose conscientiously of all the business the Chairman puts before them, and then they go home with the honest feeling of having done their duty. Citizens, you can sleep at peace; you need not trouble your mind about elections for the Sanitary Board, or any other Municipal business. The welfare of the town is in safe hands. Government has appointed only good, worthy and fit men, who do useful work, whilst with election there is always a risk that a man has only to be popular—a jolly good fellow—to possess all the accomplishments which are necessary to qualify him to be elected a member of all Committees and Councils.

A road which is wanted very much in town, and which not only would prove of great advantage in case of fire, but also generally improve the appearance of the town, would be an extension of the road from the market along the river to Java Street. Nature has done a good deal to facilitate the construction by depositing land there, which is flooded down by the river, and the owners of the houses there have not been slow in availing themselves of it, and have built on it. It would be an interesting question to decide if this land belongs to them or to Government.

The 'rikishas are getting day by day more dangerous for public safety, and something might perhaps be done to improve matters. A 'rikisha cooly never knows the rule of the road, and if he sees a carriage and a horse he loses his head and crosses right in front of you to the left and back again to the right. At daytime it is not so bad, because one can see what is going on, but at night, when you drive along at a trot and you suddenly see something coming towards you on the wrong side of the road and crossing just in front of you, it becomes a serious matter, especially when one is driving a

frisky horse. It would be a blessing if the Sanitary Board passed some regulation to distinguish 'rikishas by their lights from other vehicles.

Chinese New Year is approaching, and with it the season for firing crackers, which means another danger to the community, and with the large number of griffins that, now the races are over, are between the shafts, I fear it will not pass without some nasty accidents.

The Sanitary Board water-carts are still left on the roads at night without lights, and the P.W.D. follow suit with their rollers, and so do all the bullock carts and hack gharries; and every European's syce thinks, when his *tuan* goes into a house for a short time, that it is his duty to economise and to go in for saving, and promptly blows out the lamps. One or two of these vehicles taken to the Police Station would very soon improve matters.

The "system" is still flourishing, and Market Street Bridge bears evidence of it. The holes on this bridge in the heart of the town, with the heaviest traffic of Kuala Lumpur, ought to have been put in order long ago, and it is to be hoped sincerely that somebody with a little more authority than "S. S." will speak about it, too. The Sanitary Board gets all the blame for it, but it should be mentioned, in justice and fairness to them, that the upkeep of the main roads in town is in the hands of the P.W.D.—S. S.

THROUGH "NO MAN'S LAND" TO KUALA LUMPUR.

THE casual visitor to Sepang at the present moment will very possibly see little in the town to admire, and doubtless it is difficult to realise that behind the screen of jungle which belts it, there lies an estate of some thirty thousand acres, fully planted up. Yet this is a fact, and there is no doubt that the line of country traversed, which is now known only to the select few, possesses a character entirely its own, and is likely to become a good deal better known when the promise of the fine Kuala Lumpur Road (now being carefully and laboriously traced by Mr. Guinness) has taken definite shape.

I left Sepang on the 23rd of August attended by a numerous following, which distantly reminded me of an historical ascent of the Riffelberg by a famous author, and which included, in Indian—or rather in Malay—file, the Penghulu of Labu (Raja Abdul Rahman) and a string of his henchmen (most of them laden with "*barang*"), a forest ranger (who also performed with great *eclat* the duties of a "*Tukang Masak*"), one or two of my own servants, and lastly, a Flower of the Youth of Jaffna, whose length of limb and smiling countenance helped to beguile the tedium of the way. I may explain, however, before going further, that I do not systematically travel with so large a retinue, for which there happened to be—for this occasion only—special reasons.

The Labu track starts in a northerly direction from the foot of the small hill now crowned by the Sepang Police Station and the Assistant District Officer's quarters, and after a brief interval of jungle winds along under the crest of a slightly loftier hill, from which a wide view of the Sepang Valley meets the gaze on the right-hand side, thanks to the extensive gambier clearings there situated. A few moments later the "pedestrian" (as Bædeker hath it) descends a "steep incline," the path leading to a "veritable fairy glen," which affords not a few opportunities of distinction to the practised log-walker, and then breaks off suddenly to the right across a log-bridge before the next clearing is entered. This brings us to the first of Loh Cheng Keng's bangsals, of which there are a full half-dozen along this particular track, and where there are generally some loitering coolies to enquire, not in a spirit of inquisitiveness, but of sheer *bonne camaraderie*, where we are going and why we are going there? These never-failing questions, which are considered, I believe, a mark of politeness in Chinese circles, are met on the homeward journey by a brief "To Kangkah," the latter being the Chinese name for Sepang, just as "Kangchu" is the racial appellation for Towkay Loh Cheng Keng. These clearings include both pepper and gambier plantations and are scattered broadcast over the whole of the large concession in the midst of which Sepang is built, the ladang paths raying out in every direction, and, despite unimportant twists and turns, travelling Roman fashion—for the Chinaman, who will turn aside for a log, looks upon a hill as a minor obstacle—slap up the hills and down the dales of this undulating region. There are about half a dozen of them to be passed on the way to Sungei Chinchang, one of which was the scene of a murder some years ago. The pepper, some of which is very fine, makes by far the best display, as the gambier is left untended till it is almost choked with *lalang*, which is only cut twice a year to facilitate the operation of taking the gambier shoots. It is noteworthy, by-the-way, that the Chinese say the only way to make pepper a success is to plant gambier in conjunction with it, as besides the earlier opportunity of profit resulting from the latter, its refuse leaves are used to manure the pepper. Each ladang has its own *bangsal* and each *bangsal* a furnace, which may often be seen in full blast, and where the divers processes of manufacture may be investigated by those who are interested.

Before leaving the *ladangs* there is a famous old *Krahmat* to be recorded, which is situated at the side of the track on the way to Labu, and of which strange stories are told. This roadside shrine is dedicated to a departed celebrity of the name of Toh Kamarong and is guarded by a "spectral" elephant and tiger. About the latter, at all events, no reasonable doubt can exist, for it is a well-known fact that his "Dato-ship" devoured a Chinaman who had come to pay his vows at the spot, and in the innocence of his heart had offered up—a piece of the forbidden *pork*! A cognate shrine similarly guarded exists at Pantei in Sungei Ujong, and is dedicated to the name of Toh Parwi. The spoor of the Sepang tiger is easily distinguished as it has one foot smaller than the other. I may add that

according to local tradition the shrine of Toh Kamarong originally stood on the sea-shore, the sea having in former times, as everybody knows, extended as far inland as Ulu Klang.

The clearings extend for the greater part of the distance to the old Malay kampong of Sungei Chinchang, which lies just beyond the boundary of the concession on the direct route to Labu, and forms a most convenient half-way halting-place.

Referring to my notes I find the following:—"This place though very small at present is promising as the nucleus of a future kampong. It is surrounded by low and gently undulating hills, is well-watered, and if, as I have no doubt it will, the soil turns out to be satisfactory should prove a first-rate planting district." In this neighbourhood, though probably in Sungei Ujong territory, must be the watershed which divides the Sepang and its sister rivers from the tributary streams of the Langat, the Sungei Chinchang falling into the Sungei Jijan, the Jijan into Sungei Labu, and that in its turn entering the Langat River at a distance of some hours' journeying down its swift and swirling current. At no great distance, too, but almost certainly, I fear, on the wrong side of the State Boundary,* was the mine formerly belonging to Raja Mahmad, and which has possibly something to do with the universal assertion of the natives that there is tin hereabouts.

After a short but welcome halt at Sungei Chinchang, which was generally welcomed for "stoking" purposes, a walk of about four miles through the jungle over a track that was literally alive with leeches, brought us to a small landing-place on the Jijan River, where Raja Drahma's boat was awaiting us. And here I may add a word of warning to possible travellers by this route—viz., make sure of your boat the day before you start: otherwise, as I did on a later occasion, you will waste some hours in a fruitless attempt to patch up a mere sieve in the shape of a leaky dug-out canoe, which is apparently kept on the spot for the sole purpose of tantalising the unwary, and then have to shout yourselves hoarse, if the wind is in the wrong direction (as it was with us), until a chance boat from Bukit Ibul turns up, by miracle, to rescue you from duress.

On this occasion, however, we were expected, and swiftly descending the Jijan for a few hundred yards between the opposing thickets of rattan and bertam which overhang the stream and line the banks as with the bayonets of contending armies, poled our way up the yet more rapid Labu to the ford below Bukit Ibul, which is the place at which Raja Drahma has fixed his residence. Here is a small colony of Menengkabau Malays, engaged in planting padi, which it is said has been grown, when care was taken, with unexampled success. It is a kampong which from its position is almost certain to expand when the new road is opened, and I should not be surprised to see it attain considerable size. At present it suffers from the competition of the Sungei Ujong kampong at Batang Labu, which is considerably larger in extent and tends to eclipse it.

* The country between Batang Labu and Lukut may fairly be called the Alsace-Lorraine of Selangor.

I slept for two or three nights at Raja Drahman's house, every day being spent in exploration of the country, until we threatened to run short of everything—except mosquitoes, which at Labu can even give Langat the "go by." I shall not forget having to sew up the opening of a thick Chinese curtain, and then spend the rest of the night in wholesale slaughter. They must have bitten their way in, as there was not even to be found a hole the size of a pin's head, and yet, next morning, my curtain was *black* with them *on the inside*. So I called in my dog, and he sat on his haunches and snapped them down until he could swallow no more!

The Menengkabaus, here and at Sungei Chinchang (as is I suppose their custom everywhere), have a singular weakness for aristocratic-sounding names, of which Panglima Laut, Panglima Dalam, Panglima Besar, Baginda Raja are instances. The Panglima Besar of Lintang Balei, Bukit Ibul, by-the-way, is a little old gentleman, dignified, energetic, fair-spoken, but ambitious withal, whose one trouble in life is that Raja Drahman, a much younger man, should expect him to attend when the big drum is beaten. He possesses great enterprise, and is the owner of a small herd of buffaloes and some goats, one of which was stolen from underneath the house by a tiger the very night before I arrived, a broken fence and fresh tracks remaining as witnesses of the raid. In the jungle beyond Labu I saw a large number of wild beast tracks, which included those of the elephant, rhinoceros and tiger, so that there is no doubt of the abundance of big game in these parts. Sepang was famous for it in years gone by before the opening of Loh Cheng Keng's estate, the rhinoceros and tapir being comparatively common along the river, which was literally the "happy hunting ground" of Sungei Ujong *Pawang*s. I have even heard on trustworthy authority that in those days were seen strange footsteps, resembling those of a man walking on the ball of the foot with the toes turned outwards, the footsteps of the *Mawas*, which has now disappeared from the country.

I might continue the record of my journey, which took me right through to Kuala Lumpur, narrating how I slept—no inconsiderable feat—on board a Chinese charcoal-burner's barge and crossed the swift Semenyih River—no less an achievement—on a raft consisting of two perilously narrow stems of bamboo—but "that is another story."

W. S.

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HOW TO PRODUCE THE MESMERIC STATE.—III.

[A Discourse delivered by Mr. A. F. Martin before the Selangor Scientific Society; and containing some few extra paragraphs unavoidably withheld on that occasion owing to time.]

(Continued from page 144.)

In this impressional state, previous to *suggestive* effects, the nervous system is not effected in any way: sensibility to painful impressions is unimpaired; the person will converse with any bystander as usual: but let the "operator" suggest what a beautiful cat a handkerchief is—"beautiful cat" it becomes, and the person affectionately strokes it.

Hand him a walking stick and tell him it is a bar of platinum 500lbs. in weight—that by very great exertion it is just possible for a “strong man” like him to put it on end—the sweat may pour from him profusely, but he will be unable to do more than this. This castor oil that you hand to him will be considered peculiarly delicious if he be informed it is choicest honey; and to his suggestion-affected sense the sweetest rose may be made to give off odours that are worse than *durien*. Tie up his head with a handkerchief and say these words: “Do you often get these dreadful toothaches?”—and witness for the briefest moment his terrible agony. Or if he has been suffering from some neuralgia, or other distressing pain, make a few passes over the part (explaining at the same time that downward passes have an anodyne or somnolent effect—upward, an exciting or awakening power), let the passes be then made downward, and the effect will be wonderful. He will surprise you probably by declaring that he is entirely free from pain. As likely as not he may remain permanently cured where the disease is of a functional nature.

But when you are mesmerised—that is, when you are cast into the trance state—you remember nothing of the outer world; there is the memory only of an eye, piercing into your soul, or a gold disc shining from the realm of utter forgetfulness. I have often asked people—as the state progressed—what the appearances and sensations were like. Some have told me that the little golden object has seemed liked the sun setting in a crimson sky, until all is lost in the gloom of purple night. “How far does my voice seem to be from you now?” “Nine feet, twenty,” they have responded, “and now—and now?” “Oh, it is far, far off!—and yet at the time I was speaking loudly into their ears. Europeans say the state is extremely pleasant; Chinese and Malays say “*sedap*.” A person once said to me, “I can hardly give you an idea of the peculiar light which in my case I always see surrounding the object gazed at, till recollection is lost; it may be seen in the dark by pressing your finger on the inner edge of the eyeball near the root of the nose.” Assun, whom I hypnotise in from fifteen to twenty seconds, by gazing simply, has told me that what *interests* him most is a light in my eye like that given off by a firefly—phosphorescent and sparkling. Well, in combing my hair before the mirror I have never noticed this; indeed I have one of the most harmless eyes in creation and certainly not beautiful—a brown-green! If I had had a glass eye there might have been something in the assertion; there might have been something which could account for the spell-creating light.

Well, when you are in this state you are by no means *asleep*. Though your eyes be closed you are merely in a state that resembles reverie—rapt attention. You have no consciousness of the outer world—save the operator; volition is absent, insensibility to pain complete; memory, the reasoning capacity and the imagination are inactive; there is complete loss of the powers of locomotion and thought. While, as a rule, there is hardly any perceptible alteration in the performance of the bodily functions, or general appearance of the subject, I have noticed in some persons an increased respiration—a stronger, more frequent pulse; and, although I have noted no increase

in temperature, drops of perspiration often roll down the face. The retention of sensibility to impressions from without and the capacity to produce voluntary muscular movements seem to remain longest with the organs of vision, sometimes these latter, as the state advances, converge or persistently turn upwards; the lids often quiver and twitch spasmodically. The snoring peculiar to a deep and dreamless slumber is occasionally heard: but the mesmeric is distinctly *not* a comatose state. A person—if entirely undisturbed by spectators, or the operator, may pass into, and out of, the mesmeric condition almost without being aware of it in a few minutes, or hours—extending in extreme cases to over forty. A light, peaceful, pleasant look often overspreads the countenance—indicating a composed and comfortable state. Through repeated trials and experiments, I am enabled to assure you that a person may be mesmerised *every night for months* without detriment to the healths of either “subject” or “operator.”

As in the impressional state already described, suggested ideas also become “dominant” ones in this. Suggestion sets the mental phonograph of remembered—nay, often forgotten—knowledge into instant and harmonious action, but everything—owing to the duality of Self—that the subject says or does, feels, thinks, or fancies appertains to a consciousness unknown to the waking—one that perfectly realises mesmeric-trance life: which bears a resemblance to that which causes us so often to consider the dream-world of our ordinary slumber to be so real—so unforgettably true to life—a second consciousness which is *latent* always when awake—*patent* only when be-tranced.

THE CONDITION NECESSARY AND FAVOURABLE.

The ordinary subject must be passive and agreeable to be mesmerised. I say “ordinary” because there are very sensitive people, who may be cast into the state without being very passive. The volunteer must not run over the multiplication table or work out any problem in his mind. He must give himself away for the time being. A worried, much-concerned business man may be considered a difficult task. He who sits down to be mesmerised must condescend to gaze for some few minutes at a tiny, harmless, non-exciting object—as a golden shirt stud. He must be comfortably seated. If there be music at all it must be softly and sweetly played—the light, faint, weird tones of the Dyak pipes ought to assist the state’s induction: the music should have no startling changes in it, variety of theme would distract. At any other time variety of theme does not distract the average mortal: save when one is “syren-aded” by fiendish “whistlers!”—otherwise there must be perfect quiet. The room must not be too hot, or, on the other hand, uncomfortably “breezy,” or too cold. The volunteer for mesmerism, while he is contemplating the spell-producing stud, must not have an idea that he is being watched (or possibly laughed at) by the spectators: for this always effectively prevents or indefinitely prolongs the production of the hypnosis—since there is a sub-division—a scattering of the attention on this and that which should be rivetted on “the little charm that lulls to sleep!”

Another favourable condition is unconscious imitateness, or agreement in thought and action between two people; or the ability to feel strange sensations of tingling, pricking, etc., in any part over which slow passes—without touching—are made and the attention is directed to. I also think that highly nervous and, particularly, hysterical people are most amenable to the influence. I have noticed those people who have a large full eye—a nervous one with great prominence of the eyelid—to be very sensitive. But there is also a sort of sympathy which enables one very often to pick out four or five out of a dozen which should be considered a very fair percentage for a beginner. It should be distinctly pointed out that it is not only the weak-minded who are susceptible to mesmerism: it depends on the quality of persistent mental concentrativeness, of which the strong-minded—the powerful brain-workers have the most: Dickens and Aggasiz were mesmerisable sceptics.

HOW TO PRODUCE THE STATE.

This is commonly done by the act of gazing at a simple object very intently—with as little winking as possible. This is often accompanied by somewhat ludicrous manipulations or *passes*. Please to note how I induce the state in the Malays (the lecturer here mesmerised the Malays present). I doubt if the particular uses of *passes* are known yet. It may be that their monotonous regularity helps to dispose the "subject" towards deeper objective contemplation by intensifying the effort of attention. There's everything in monotony when you come to consider subjects having anything to do with sleep—perhaps the monotony of this address is disposing some of you to "doze" at present! I believe the monotony of the *passes* affects the sight—till the eyes close; the hearing, till that ceases; the touch—through hand-warmth affection. Or it may be the bodily electricity of the one acting on the other. There is no doubt one can dispel the state by upward *passes*—without having suggested that this will have an awakening effect; and often subjects describe the effects of downward *passes* over the eyes as having a heavy, closing, soothing effect. When I mesmerise I throw my whole soul into the process and whatever will-power to conquer that I may possess—frequently audibly, often mentally, commanding the person to "sleep—sleep—sleep!" It may not be electricity that affects; but it is possible. In Brooke's "Natural Philosophy" there is an interesting chapter on "Animal Electricity" which please refer to when you have time. It shews that if the "nerve force" be not identical with the "electric" it is exactly similar in its effects. The incessant "heterogeneous changes" constituting life are constantly attended by the liberation of electricity. A French scientist proved that electricity—in a *galvanic* shape, *i.e.*, as it issues from the cells—could perform the nervous functions of life. The pneumogastric nerves of rabbits were severed, preventing assimilation, and the animals began to starve, but when the circuit was completed—when the severed ends were placed in connection with the poles of the battery—digestion went on as usual and the animals fattened. When our nervous force is

unable to cause voluntary muscular contraction in a paralysed limb electricity will do it, if there be not complete atrophy; indeed, it is an excellent remedy. It, moreover, disposes me to believe it an active agent in mesmerism, owing to its peculiar effect on the system: if sent down a nerve it soothes—is anodyne; if sent up has exactly the reverse effect. Our nerves are not strings—they are full of cells at intervals—probably repositories of the electric “fluid,” if we may, with Carl Herring, consider it “matter” after all. There are animals that actually impart “shocks”—as some eels and torpedoes. So one must not look upon *passes* as being altogether useless.

I prefer, for many reasons, to commence the passes over the back of the head and down the spine. The subjects do not laugh at one so much then. After a while I return to the front and perform them over the eyes. It is a good thing to take the person's hands in your own—your thumbs pressing into the centre of his palm. Then gaze intently into either eye, instructing the person to return your gaze unwaveringly and in the same manner. Please remember that a little breathing on the crown of the head has a somnolent effect. The passes, as you will observe, are quietly and slowly performed by the downward motion of the hands over the subject's head and body—as close as possible without touching; keeping the hands well away from the body in returning to repeat the action. Touching would distract, and returning too closely would weaken the effect. When there are indications of ordinary sleep you must next know

HOW TO DISTINGUISH THE STATE FROM COMMON SLEEP.

Take a needle and prick some sensitive part, very gently at first; if there be insensibility to pain prick more freely and deeply: when you are assured there exists complete anæsthesia, the deeper mesmeric state has been produced.

If, on the other hand, the person winces—appears to still retain sensation and opens his eyes and says to you “I am not asleep”—take him by the hand and try him for the *impressionable state*. Command him to re-close the eyes; make a few passes over them, then inform him that he cannot now open his eyes. He may or he may not be able to do this. If able to do it you may consider that you have been unsuccessful. If he cannot open them he may be either in the first state or—shamming. Now relieve him by telling him to open them at once. *He must do this if you tell him.* He is fooling you if he persists in keeping them close; but you must be prepared for this. Direct next his attention to his hand—make a few passes over it—convey to him the idea that the capacity to feel painful impressions no longer exists. Use the needle this time somewhat severely: if he be shamming he will now betray himself by flinching, or changing countenance, but he will evince no feeling if in the *impressionable state*.

THE PHENOMENA OF MESMERISM.

There are many marvellous things common to mesmerism. There are things that one would almost be inclined to believe never could happen—were erroneous perceptions of the senses through expectation,

having foundation in the imagination merely—but that you remember afterward—that you have a paper signed by many people who saw the same thing (where there was no undue anticipation of the occurrence common to *them*). It is not my intention to deal with these things this evening; I may say, however, that conditions of anæsthesia, hyperæsthesia, paræsthesia may be produced as desired; and the curious effects of *posture* in creating idio-motor actions shewn. A clever actor need not *speak* to convey meaning—to make us aware that he is amused, is in deep thought, is in distress, or horrified: gesticulation, posture, facial expression, serve to express enough to us. So you can cause ideas to be “acted-out” by the mesmerised—say, for instance, you gently pressed a man down to a kneeling attitude, crossed his hands and turned his face towards heaven. If it be the attitude common to his prayers, he will pray. Try it—you cannot frown without *feeling* the meaning; screw your lips into a smile without feeling something of the tendency to laugh. Muscular rigidity is another curious condition. Curative and reformatory impressions may be made; and the disillusionment—by *mesmeric suggestion* of subjective hallucinations, morbid ideas, suicidal tendencies, dipsomania may be effected.—(To be continued.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.]

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SELANGOR CLUB.

To the Editor of the Selangor Journal.

SIR—To-morrow, Saturday, there will be a General Meeting to consider the engagement of a Secretary, and it is to be hoped that the members will shew their interest by attending in full numbers.

The Committee, by the rules of the Club, have the right to appoint a Secretary and to fix his remuneration, and their choice has fallen on Mr. Fabris, who is considered a good all round man; but as this is rather an important step which involves great responsibility, the Committee have wisely decided to ask the sanction of a General Meeting first.

If the members wish to see their Club flourish and prosper, they must support their Committee and unanimously express their opinion.

It is a very difficult matter to find an Honorary Secretary who not only will give his time and devotion to the Club, but who also possesses the necessary qualifications to manage the Club successfully.

A Club of the size and importance of the Selangor Club should not be dependent on the good nature and good humour of Honorary Secretaries, who will throw the Club up as soon and as often as they get tired of the work.

A paid Secretary, if he is a good man, will save the Club more than double the amount of his salary; and from all reports the members of the Selangor Club may congratulate themselves if they succeed in securing the services of Mr. Fabris.

It would be a great pity, after the Club has been put on its legs, if the management was given over again to inexperienced hands, and it is not fair to try any more experiments with the debenture shareholders' money.—I am, etc., COMMON SENSE.

AN HOTEL READY MADE.

To the Editor of the Selangor Journal.

SIR—I hope you will allow me, a passing visitor to Kuala Lumpur, to make a suggestion through the medium of your paper, regarding a matter of no small moment to most who visit your charming town, or, to be more correct, the charming suburbs of your town. Like all who come here I endeavoured to see as much of the place as I could, and, under the guidance of a friend “inspected,” among other places, the new Mess Room, a place intended, I was informed, to accommodate six European bachelors. The building consists of a fine central hall or dining-room with six rooms on each side, there are the usual out-houses, and, an excellent idea from a sanitary point of view, the bath-rooms are not attached to the bed-rooms, but are at a lower level and reached by a covered way. The first idea that struck me was, where are they going to get their six men, who, for comfort's sake, should be pretty much of a mind and taste, to live amicably and harmoniously together? Although I am a stranger to Kuala Lumpur, I am no newcomer to the East, and during my stay in this part of the world have more than once experienced some of the comforts (?) of a “chummery,” and I take it that that is what this new building is to be the home of. I could give many instances, but am afraid to trespass on your space, of the *unavoidable* friction that occurs: this “chummery,” however, will have one grand objection over others, for being a Government one its members, placed there by Government, will be unable to leave it if they do not like it, whereas in a private “chummery” if a man does not care for it he can quit it, or if one member is objectionable the others can invite him to “shift.” Thinking thus, I “struck a bright,” “Why not turn it into an hotel?” My short experience of Kuala Lumpur has proved to me that it is a much felt want: and here is a splendid building ready for it. I am sure that there are several enterprising men, either in the end of the Colony where I live or at the other, who would gladly pay for the place a rent which would be a good interest on cost of building, and “run” it as an hotel. There are now what could be made 12 splendid bed-rooms, each large enough to contain two bedsteads, and thus accommodate, at a pinch, 24 people, or even 48 at a time like your race meetings; and with a few additions, such as an annexe with a billiard-room and bar, and another for a sitting-room, I am sure it would prove a boon and a success. Thanking you, in anticipation, for allowing me to make the suggestion, I am, etc.,

CARAVANSARY.

NOTES AND NEWS.

MRS. TREACHER held an "At Home" at the Residency on Thursday, the 8th instant.

AMONG the visitors to Kuala Lumpur, other than those in the cricket and football teams, were the Hon. Stratford Tollemache, and Messrs. W. Carle, J. R. Davison, Gilmour, J. A. Harwood, A. Keyser, and W. G. St. Clair.

MR. CHARLTON N. MAXWELL arrived by the s.s. *Sappho* on Sunday last. He will fill one of the vacant appointments of Junior Officer.

THE teams from Singapore, accompanied by Mr. H. C. Holmes, who went to Klang to meet them, arrived in Kuala Lumpur at about 6.30 p.m. on Sunday. They were received at the Railway Station by those who were to be their hosts, and taken to their respective quarters. On Wednesday morning, at 7 o'clock, there was a gathering at the Railway Station to give them a good "send off," and wish them a pleasant voyage. We hear that the accommodation on board the s.s. *Sappho* was pretty severely tested; but on the return journey, when the eleven from Singapore visiting Malacca were to be taken on board at that port, it must have been "more so;" but there is no doubt that Captain Wahl would be equal to the occasion, and give yet another instance of his ability to meet any emergency.

FOR the entertainment of our visitors a Concert was arranged by Messrs. Bourne and Dunman, and given at the Selangor Club on Monday evening. Mrs. Watkins very kindly accompanied on the piano. The audience, which was fairly large, gave every evidence of satisfaction with the following programme: Piano Duet, "Bolero," Mrs. Little and Mrs. Stafford; Song, "Ora pro Nobis," Mrs. Maynard; Song, "Devout Lover," Mr. Bourne; Duet, "Home to our Mountains," Mrs. Haines and Mr. Dunman; Recitation, "Locusts," Mr. Harwood; Mandolin, March, Mr. G. Cumming; Song, "The Better Land,"

Mrs. Haines; Duet, "The Moon has raised her lamp," Messrs. Bourne and Dunman; Piano Solo, "Faust," Mrs. Ebden; Recitation, "Fuzzy Wussy," Mr. Harwood; Mandolin, Selection, Mr. G. Cumming; Song, "How shall I woo her?" Mr. Dunman. On Tuesday night there was a Dance, the arrangements for which were made by the Hon. Sec., Mr. H. Huttenbach, who is not to be blamed if the gentlemen present greatly out-numbered the ladies.

THE visit of the Bishop of the Diocese this year to Kuala Lumpur will always be associated with the laying of the Foundation Stone of the permanent Church of St. Mary the Virgin. Bishop Hose arrived at Klang from Singapore by the *Malacca* on Friday last. At the port he was received by the Rev. F. W. Haines, the Chaplain, and Mr. R. A. J. Bidwell, the Hon. Sec. of the Church Committee. The party, travelling in the Resident's saloon, reached Kuala Lumpur at 10.5 a.m. The ceremony of laying the Foundation Stone of the New Church by the Resident took place on Saturday, 3rd February, at 5.30 p.m., the Bishop and the Chaplain, who had previously robed in the Raja School, proceeded to the site where all things were in readiness. The order of service was ostensibly the same as that used on the occasion of the laying of the Foundation Stone of the New Church at Singapore, dedicated to St. Matthew. In the course of the service a silver trowel was handed by the Church Architect (Mr. A. C. Norman) to the British Resident, who then duly laid the stone, "In the Faith of Jesus Christ and in the Name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost." The church choir, augmented for the occasion, rendered the musical portion of the service most creditably. On Sunday (Quinquagesima) the Bishop celebrated the "Holy Eucharist" at 8 a.m. There was a large congregation and 25 communicants. After Matins His Lordship confirmed the candidates presented by the Chaplain, and the Bishop's address was listened to with great attention; at 9.30 the children of the Church Sunday School were catechised. Evensong was sung at 6 p.m., and a happy Sunday was brought to a close by the Bishop preaching a most interesting and impressive sermon on the subject of "Life," illustrating it by a beautiful parable from nature taken from his own experience of vegetable life in the jungle. The Chaplain asks us to take this opportunity of expressing his thanks to those friends who assisted in the choir, for their hearty co-operation in the singing was excellent and helped considerably in making the services bright and real. More than \$40 was collected during the day towards the New Church Furnishing Fund. Bishop Hose, who was the guest of the Resident and Mrs. Treacher, left for Malacca on Monday. We are

glad to say that the site and plans of the New Church met with his warm approval. It may be noted that the Church, the foundation stone of which has now been placed, will be the first brick Church of the Church of England in the Native States. The Church site is bounded on the north side by the Gombak River and on the south by a main road adjacent to the Parade Ground, from which the edifice will be approached by a carriage drive of crescent form. The style of architecture adopted is Early English Gothic, and the building consists of a nave, 87' x 28'; chancel, 29' x 22' with octagonal end; vestry and organ chamber. The porch at the south-west end will form a base for a future tower and spire, 78ft. high. In order to render the building suitable for a tropical climate verandahs 10ft. wide will be built at the sides. The nave is divided into six bays, with octagonal piers having moulded caps from which spring the main trusses of an open timber roof, ceiled under purlins, the apex being 39ft. from floor level. Provision has been made for lighting and ventilation by double doors opening on to the verandahs and coupled lancet lights in clerestory to be filled in with tinted glass louvres. The chancel, which is to be raised two steps above the level of the floor of the nave, will be lighted by three lancet windows glazed with tinted opaque cathedral glass. On the south side of the chancel provision is made by a broad archway for an organ front. It is intended to pave the chancel and sacarium with tessellated tiles, the main body of the church being paved with Indian patent stone. On the exterior the walls of the nave have flying buttresses to receive the thrust of the roof, these are also utilised in the formation of the verandahs, the roof being carried between them, thus breaking up an otherwise uninteresting line of roof. The organ chamber and vestry, which have gable ends with three lancet lights, are to be built out on the north and south sides to complete the cruciform plan. The walls will be of brickwork, pointed, with concrete dressings and enrichments, and the roof covered with tiles. When completed the building will provide accommodation in the nave for a congregation of 180, and in the chancel for a choir of twenty, and when necessary the church is capable of extension westward. The pulpit will be placed on the north side of the chancel arch and the font at the west end near the main entrance. In a future number of the *Journal* we hope to be able to publish a perspective sketch of the building.

THE Chinese New Year was announced with noisier crackers and more bombs than usual, and the streets of Kuala Lumpur have been crowded with ever increasing numbers of mining coolies, many of whom have come in from Rawang and Serendah. But the recent

festival of the Sz Ya, observed with so much popular demonstration a few months back, seems to have satisfied the appetite of the public in the way of street shows, which have been markedly absent. The peaceful character of this year's holiday has, however, been outraged by a shocking case of gang robbery with murder, beyond Pudo. Every old inhabitant knows Lew Fat's white house in a coconut garden, a little short of the 3rd mile on the Cheras Road, built many years ago. On the first night of the first moon, shortly after midnight, it was attacked by a strong party of Chinese, who broke open the door and cruelly cudgelled to death the first occupant they met, Lew Fat's wife, a Malacca-born Chinawoman of 44 years of age. There were two grown sons in the house, one of whom succeeded in driving off the gang by firing into them two or three times. It appears that one of the marauders was fatally wounded, as the police found the body of a Chinaman shot dead in the neighbourhood. Several arrests have been made. Much sympathy is felt for the widower, who is quite an invalid and 68 years of age. He was unable to stir in defence of his wife, but probably this circumstance saved his own life, for one of the defenders is now in hospital, wounded with a blow on the head from an iron bar.

A Straits Settlements *Government Gazette* Extraordinary, dated 1st February, 1894, publishes the following Notification:—"His Excellency Sir Charles Bullen Hugh Mitchell, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, having arrived in this Colony, this day presented a Commission from Her Majesty the Queen appointing him to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Straits Settlements, which having been duly read and published, the Oaths of Allegiance and of Office were administered to His Excellency by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements, in the Council Chamber at Singapore, in the presence of the Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, Public Officers, and others, and thereupon His Excellency assumed the Government, and all persons are hereby required to take notice accordingly."

OUR attention is called to certain misstatements in a paragraph in the last issue of the *Journal* regarding the non-admission of a wounded Chinaman into hospital. The man *was* admitted into hospital and died there, and when those in charge of him were referred to the Gaol, it was supposed that they were seeking the Apothecary, who happened to be in the Gaol at the time. The impression conveyed that the man was not admitted to hospital at all, has caused

the authorities there considerable annoyance: for this we are very sorry and hasten to say so. It is, however, to be regretted that there should be the slightest difficulty in obtaining admission into hospital for a man in a dying condition; and in the case we referred to, whether from the absence of the Apothecary, who was attending to patients in the Gaol, or from some other cause, there seems to have been delay in getting the man in.

WE hear that the Sunday express train from Klang to Kuala Lumpur, which used to leave Klang on the arrival of the s.s *Sappho*, has been discontinued, and that the ordinary 5 p.m. Sunday train now awaits the arrival of that steamer; also, commencing on Sunday next, 11th February, and each Sunday until further notice, trains will run at the same times as on week days. On Good Friday and Christmas Day trains will run as on week days.

WE have all been complaining of the rain for some months past, and no wonder, as this is what the returns tell us:—4th quarter, 1892, rainfall, 14.77 in., 3rd quarter, 1893, 15.84 in., and 4th quarter, 1893, 31.28 in.

THE Sungei Ujong and Jelebu Gymkhana Club have fixed a Meeting for the 26th and 28th March. There will be three handicaps for horses each day open to all comers, of the value of \$500, \$350, \$250, \$300, \$250, and \$150. George Tait, Esq., of Perak, will be the handicapper, and the entries close on 21st February. Further particulars can be obtained from the Hon. Secretaries of the Sporting Clubs in Singapore, Penang, Perak, Sungei Ujong and Selangor, and from Mr. H. Abrams, Singapore. The Resident and Mrs. Treacher have promised to be present, and the Sungei Ujong Club look, with every confidence, to receive strong support from Selangor. The handicaps of the first day are a new feature, the large prize of \$500 is to be a sweepstakes of \$30 each with \$500 added, and, if the entries are anything like they should be, the prize will be a good one. The Selangor Band will attend each day, and this ought to mean that there will be a dance each night.

AN extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the Selangor Club was held on the 27th ult., the Vice-President, Mr A. T. D. Berrington, in the chair. The accounts for the half year ended 30th September, 1893, were passed, and a discussion was held on the proposal of the Committee to engage a paid Secretary, a step rendered necessary by the contemplated resignation of the Hon. Secretary, Mr. H.

Hüttenbach, whose business engagements are too heavy to allow him to devote sufficient time to the management of the Club. A motion was carried that the appointment be left in the hands of the Committee, and a General Meeting to confirm this will be held to-morrow, the 10th inst.

THE ordinary Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the Selangor Masonic Hall Company, Limited, will be held, in accordance with Rule 23, on Friday, the 23rd of February, 1894, at 5.30 p.m., to transact the following business:—(1) To receive and to consider the statement of income and expenditure and Directors' report. (2) To elect five Directors in place of Messrs. F. G. West, C. E. F. Sanderson, A. J. W. Watkins, J. L. Welch and H. O. Maynard, who retire, but offer themselves for re-election. (3) General.

As a result of the surveying operations carried out recently by H.M.S. *Egeria*, at Tanjong Kubu (Police Station), below Klang, Captain A. M. Field, R.N., has unofficially informed the Resident that there are 1,100 yards of river frontage on the eastern shore available for wharves, without crossing the Sungei Au. The turning space available outside the three fathom limit for getting away from the wharves is 400 yards throughout. There is room for six mooring buoys to be laid down for vessels waiting, extending from a position 400 yards south of the Police Station to the westward for a distance of half a mile, and further westward still, so that ships can lie at single anchor, without in any degree obstructing the fairway, to a number almost without limit. South of the Sungei Au the wharves could be extended for a further distance of 1,000 yards, the available space for turning gradually decreasing from 400 yards to 250 yards. For purposes of comparison it may be stated that at Singapore New Harbour the available space for turning varies from 200 to 400 yards. The total wharfage at Singapore eastward of the P. & O. Wharf is about 2,000 yards. The port at Klang, therefore, appears to be not inferior in its capacity and capabilities. The depth of water is such as to accommodate ships of the heaviest draught, and the deep water extends *close* up to the eastern shore all along the proposed wharves. The entrance from the westward is not only straight, but deep and clear of danger. Mr. Wellford, Chief Surveyor, was engaged in examining the entrance, and Captain Field describes his work as a highly creditable and satisfactory piece of hydrographical surveying.

In the 5th draw of the Billiard Tournament Davies beat Mitchell, and has now to meet Berrington for the final.

"GUP"

ABOUT THINGS IN GENERAL.

WHEN the Selangor Magpies gave their last performance, the first thing they did every morning when they got up was to look out for the flagstaff at the Government Office. They had a joke about it in their programme; and they were in great fear that it might be taken down and replaced by a new flagstaff before the day of their performance. But there was very little fear of the P. W. D. disappointing us in such a way with unexpected energy, and the joke came off. Had "S. S." done the same with the Market Street Bridge, as the Selangor Magpies with the flagstaff, he could have saved himself the humiliating position of having to confess now that the holes were repaired irrespective of his criticism, and before the last *Selangor Journal* had been out. Well done, P. W. D.!

The Chinese New Year resulted as usual in a great rush on the Railway, the Straits Trading Company and the Bank. Enormous quantities of tin were piled along the one side of the road, which was used by the Treasury as a convenient weighing place. The other side of the road was blocked by hundreds and hundreds of bags of tin ore for the Straits Trading Company, and the centre of the road was blocked by numerous bullock carts, and traffic was almost entirely stopped along this main thoroughfare of Kuala Lumpur for several days. I quite admit that these were exceptional circumstances, but it is on occasions like this that I would like to see the police equal to the task. It is their duty to keep the passage clear, and every one of those obstructing the public thoroughfare should have been summoned, although prevention would have been better than cure. The Straits Trading Company have an approach at the back of their premises and the Treasury could have weighed their tin inside the Railway premises all the way along to the new goods shed. There is not the least reason to justify the obstruction of the road, except that this is a Native State where everybody does exactly as he likes without the slightest regard to public rights or safety.

Speaking of public safety, it should be acknowledged with thanks that a notice had been issued by the Superintendent of Police that no crackers were to be fired before 9 p.m., and that bombs were not to be fired under any consideration. Reading this, everybody thought he would be safe in driving about during the hours that crackers were not allowed to be fired. But this proved to be a mistake, for crackers and bombs were heard at all hours of the day. Exceptional circumstances again—but I have not heard that anybody was run in, as an example. It is a difficult task to prevent Chinese from firing crackers on such occasions, but having once published an order that no crackers were to be fired between such and such hours, it was a great pity that it was not strictly enforced.—S. S.

LOCAL SPORT.

SELANGOR GYMKHANA CLUB.

I REALLY did hope that when the Autumn Race Meeting was brought to a successful termination that my labours were over for at least six months, but the editorial edict has gone forth that "copy" in some shape or form must be procured and I am one of the unfortunate victims who have been pounced upon to help fill up a page or so of the yellow rag. However, as I can start by recording a win in a foreign country for a local horse I don't so much mind.

Yes! strange as it may seem it is yet true that *Hard Times* has won a race at last, having captured the Maiden Plate in Penang. This is now the fourth time that the old horse has run as a maiden, but having once got his head first past the post let us hope that it will not be long before Peter is asked to open the little wicket for him again.

Alagappa, who accompanied *Hard Times*, had bad luck as he got badly cut about whilst being transhipped in the Penang roads. He is one of the worst travellers I ever saw, and hardly ever goes on a voyage without getting damaged in one way or another; this time he was so badly hurt that it was found impossible to run him, and he is still in Penang undergoing repairs.

The Sungei Ujong Gymkhana Club have prepared a tempting programme for a meeting to be held at Easter; one of the chief attractions of this will be a Sweepstakes of \$30 with \$500 added, to a handicap for all horses which have run in the Straits or Native States during the last two years. The handicapping will be left in the hands of a well-known Perak sportsman who has the reputation of being a good judge of racing. Besides this race, which should attract most of the cracks, there will be handicaps for 2nd and 3rd class horses, and the rest of the programme will be made up of local events.

I hear that our Resident has kindly promised to lend the band, and I should fancy that this being the case and bearing in mind the great time which Sungei Ujong gave our Sportsmen last year a big crowd will find their way over from here. We shall also have several crocks to help swell the entries, to wit, *Gloriana*, *Alagappa* and *Hard Times*. *First Dawn* may also be given a run as I have lately seen him being ridden about the roads by his owner, and although he still appears to go a little short in front the month's rest he has had has evidently done him good. If he would only stand up during his training he would be a dangerous customer to meet as his Australian record is undeniably good.

I hear that our Gymkhana Club has received a proposal, through Mr. Martyn of Penang, from a Java pony breeder who has undertaken to provide pony griffins, 13 to 14 hands, F. O. B. Singapore, \$145, and further promises to give a prize of \$150 if ten ponies are taken.

I think, myself, seeing how well our last batch of Australian griffins turned out and what good sport they afforded, that it would be a pity not to get another lot for our next regular meeting; it is

proposed, however, to have a local Gymkhana Meeting next August, and the Committee propose to get up a batch of these ponies, provided that ten subscribers are forthcoming. If this can be put through it will be the making of the meeting, as it is always difficult, especially in a place like this, to get enough entries for a Gymkhana pure and simple. Judging from the height of the ponies they must have Australian blood in them, and this being the case the ponies are very cheap, as being of this size there should be no difficulty in selling them afterwards to the accommodating celestial.—THE MAN IN THE LALANG.

 CRICKET.

 SELANGOR *versus* SINGAPORE.

THESE sides had not met since Christmas, 1891, and the acceptance of the challenge from Selangor delighted those here who are interested in cricket. Of the Singapore team, A. P. Talbot, Cook and Grant, and on the Selangor side, Holmes, Hight, Dougal, Paxon and Perera, had taken part in the previous encounter, memorable for Selangor having snatched the victory by one run. Of the Selangor eleven who played in December against Perak, Holmes, Hight and Tisbury took the places of C. Glassford, Lake and Christoffelsz. Dougal, who had been unable to get much practice, had handed over the captaincy to Holmes on the latter's return to Kuala Lumpur. Fine weather fortunately prevailed during the match, a heavy shower on the Monday evening having but a slight effect on the play, the ground on drying in the morning allowing of some work on the ball for about an hour. The features of the match were the splendid innings of 84 not out by Neubronner, and the wonderful bowling of J. Glassford, who took 10 wickets for 47 runs on a fast and true wicket. The Selangor Captain won the toss, and Dunman and Mitchell commenced batting at 10.18 to the bowling of Guggisberg and Mactaggart. Mitchell got the latter away twice to leg, but was cleaned bowled by Guggisberg at 13. Neubronner followed, but refused a call by Dunman for a hard hit to cover, the latter being easily run out. Tisbury followed, but was well caught at the wicket after making 8. Three for 33—by no means a good start. Perera went in, and the score was steadily taken to 55 when Duder relieved Mactaggart. This stopped run-getting to some extent, neither batsman relishing the new bowler's slow leg breaks. Perera soon, however, commenced a more punishing game, and the 100 went up at 12, soon after which Perera was caught by Jenkins. He had made 47 in his usual free style, and although not one of his best efforts, it was useful to his side when runs were wanted. Paxon followed in and drove Mactaggart for 2 and four, but was out at 130 l.b.w. Thomasz joined Neubronner, who was playing a fine game, and the score rose to 151 before Thomasz was bowled by Guggisberg. Glassford was in while 10 runs were added before being caught in the slips. Hight went in just before the luncheon interval, the score then standing at 162. Play was resumed at 2.20. With the score at 183 Hight was caught by Dennys, being followed by Holmes

who played a good game. The 200 went up, the 9th wicket putting on 35 runs before Holmes was run out. Dougal was bowled by a good one from Dennys without scoring, and the innings closed for 218, Neubronner being not out 84, made almost without a mistake, including 2 fours, 10 threes and 12 twos. The Singapore bowling was very steady and the fielding, on the whole, good, through so long an innings in the hottest part of the day. There were six changes of bowling among four bowlers, the bulk of the work being done by Guggisberg and Mactaggart. The fielding of Orman at cover point is worthy of notice.

Singapore sent in McClosky and Jenkins at 4 p.m., Glassford and Dunman bowling. Jenkins placed a ball in Dougal's hands with the score at 8 while at 11 McClosky was well caught by Thomasz at the wicket. At 17 Dennys was bowled without scoring. These wickets had all fallen to Dunman, but at 20 Orman was out l. b. w. to Glassford in trying to pull one. Cook followed only to be bowled by Glassford after making 2 in the slips, and Grant was similarly bowled by Dunman, who also secured Duder for 12, in which were 3 threes. Guggisberg was nicely caught by Tisbury at long off—8 for 36. Talbot and Mactaggart made some sort of stand, until at 53 Talbot played one on to his wicket. Elliot followed in but at 5.15 rain stopped play for the day. Resuming at 10.20 on the Tuesday, Mactaggart was caught at leg by Paxon, the innings closing for 66: a very feeble effort on so good a wicket. Glassford and Dunman shared the wickets between them.

Singapore commenced their second attempt at 11.5 a.m., sending in Elliot and Orman. Things were lively at first from stolen runs, which, however, the Selangor field did not long permit. The score was taken to 15 before Orman was bowled round his legs by Dougal, who was sharing the bowling with Glassford. McClosky followed, and at 26 Paxon relieved Glassford. Dunman replaced Dougal at 32 and bowled Elliot. Guggisberg followed in and commenced hitting in a risky manner; at 44 McClosky was finely caught by Neubronner at point off Paxon. Duder joined Guggisberg and runs came more freely until at 70 Glassford replaced Paxon and Perera took the ball from Dunman. Both changes proved effective, Glassford getting Duder's wicket, while with his first two balls Perera secured Guggisberg and Talbot, the latter wicket resulting from a catch at extra slip by the Captain. Cook shaped well, but no one stayed with him, until at 84 he pulled a ball from Glassford's hand into Dunman's hand at short leg standing close in. The last wicket fell at 90, leaving Selangor victorious at one o'clock by one innings and 62 runs. The fielding of Selangor was, on the whole, very good indeed, and the management of the very effective bowling excellent. The Selangor eleven, though hardly as good on paper as that which met in Perak in December was really very much better, all the team having benefited by the practice which fine weather has allowed. As one prominent member of the team remarked after the match, "It is about time we commenced to practice." It is to be hoped that this victory will induce more than eleven to appear on the

cricket field for Saturday matches in future, and that something may be done at once, now that there will be no more home matches for some time with other States, to raise and level the cricket ground.

The following are the scores:—

SELANGOR.	
W. T. Dunman run out	7
W. Mitchell b Guggisberg	9
E. W. Neubronner not out	84
G. D. Tisbury c Talbot b Mactaggart	8
B. J. Perera c Jenkins b Mactaggart	47
H. C. Paxon 1 b w b Guggisberg	11
F. Thomasz b Guggisberg	10
J. Glassford c Duder b Dennys	5
D. J. Hight c Dennys b Mactaggart	10
H. C. Holmes run out	16
L. Dougal b Dennys	0
Extras, b 8, 1 b 1, w 1, n b 1	11
Total	218

SINGAPORE.		2nd Innings.	
1st Innings.			
A. J. McClosky c Thomasz b Dunman	7	e Neubronner b Paxon	14
A. Jenkins c Dougal b Dunman	1	Do. b Glassford	1
G. H. Duder b Dunman	12	1 b w b Glassford	15
F. Dennys b Dunman	0	Do. do.	0
J. J. Orman 1 b w b Glassford	3	b Dougal	8
J. Cook b Glassford	2	c Dunman b Glassford	13
F. H. Grant b Dunman	2	not out	5
F. G. Guggisberg c Tisbury b Glassford	4	1 b w b Perera	17
A. P. Talbot b Glassford	11	c Holmes b Perera	0
J. G. Mactaggart c Paxon b Glassford	8	b Glassford	1
F. M. Elliot not out	1	b Dunman	13
Extras, b 7, 1 b 8	15	b 1, 1 b 2	3
Total	66	Total	90

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

SELANGOR.				
Bowlers.	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Guggisberg	44	18	73	3
Mactaggart	30	5	74	3
Duder	11	3	22	0
Dennys	14.2	3	38	2

SINGAPORE.					2nd Innings.				
1st Innings.									
Bwlers.	Overs.	Mdns.	Rns.	Wkts.	Bwlers.	Overs.	Mdns.	Rns.	Wkts.
Glassford	15.2	5	23	5	Glassford	16.3	6	24	5
Dunman	13	3	27	5	Dougal	8	1	13	1
Dougal	2	1	1	—	Paxon	5	1	15	1
					Dunman	4	1	22	1
					Perera	10	3	13	2

FOOTBALL.

SINGAPORE *versus* SELANGOR.

THE match against Singapore played on 6th February, is the second inter-State match Selangor has played. The previous match was against Penang when Selangor scored a well merited victory. On the present occasion, however, Selangor unfortunately were not represented by their best eleven, and consequently the places of players had to be re-arranged.

Singapore won the toss and Selangor kicked off. They made little progress and were called upon immediately to defend their charge, after about ten minutes' play Singapore scored what to most

players and spectators looked an off-side goal. Highet, the home goal-keeper, was so certain of the player who kicked the goal being off-side that he did not attempt to stop the shot. The referee allowed the goal, however, and the ball was again kicked off from the centre. The first half ended with the score at 1 to 0 in favor of Singapore.

The second half was a repetition of the first, Singapore having almost all the game, and they managed to score other two goals, leaving them victors by three goals to nothing. Towards the finish Selangor brightened up and tried Morren with two good shots, which he stopped in good style.

The better team won, the Singapore men treating the spectators to an excellent exhibition of football. There was an understanding among their players that was quite absent on the Selangor side, and had it not been for the very brilliant display of Highet in goal the score in their favour would have been much larger. The forwards of the strangers' team are a good lot, Jenkins and McDougall being particularly good. A. Dennys spoilt a good display by being too often off-side. Forman shewed good dribbling powers, but was inclined to be too selfish; Carr in the centre kept well in his position and was always ready to accept the passes he got. The half-backs and backs were very good, and Morren in goal did the little that was required of him in good style.

Coming to the Selangor team it was a pity to have to play men in places they were unaccustomed to. Among the forwards Scott and Skinner were prominent, and did most of the forward work for their side. Day and Stonor, considering they have not played much Association Football, performed very creditably and with practice ought to turn out good men. We expected a much better display from Hampshire. The presence of Davies and J. Glassford among the Selangor forwards would have strengthened them considerably. They are both good forwards, but have not had sufficient practice to make them sure defenders. We have seen Lake and Ebdon perform much more creditably on many occasions. Cook worked hard and did some good stopping. Highet in goal was excellent, he might have saved one of the goals, but considering the very many shots he had to negotiate his display is one that is not often seen in the East.

In conclusion, we might say that Association Football is a game in which thorough understanding between players is necessarily wanted if the game is to be properly played. Our Captain, Mr. Scott, deserves all credit for the way he has tried to get men to turn out to practice, and it says little for the sportsmanship of Selangor men that we had to put a team against Singapore that hadn't been able to have a practice together owing to it being impossible to get another side of eleven men to oppose them.

ANOTHER report says:—

This match came off on Tuesday evening on the Parade Ground in front of the Club, and was witnessed by a large and interested number of persons. The Singapore team turned out in their Club colours of blue and yellow parti-coloured shirts and blue knickers,

looking extremely well and a bold contrast to the Selangor team who turned out in white looking equally well and fit—this made the game much more enjoyable for the onlookers than it otherwise would have been as it was easy to distinguish the teams throughout the game. F. G. Guggisberg acted as referee while St. Clair and Dougal were the linesmen. Shortly after five o'clock the ball was set rolling. From the outset it was obvious that Selangor was outclassed, and the calm and cool way in which Singapore played the game was worth going a long way to see. Their passing was very fine, while their dribbling and tackling was equally good, and no undue roughness or unnecessary charging was indulged in. Selangor has much to learn from the play of such a team, who simply "walked round them," and but for the good play of the backs and the excellent way in which Hightet defended his goal, must have scored considerably more than three goals. There was some brilliant individual play on the part of Selangor, but the want of combination nullified this in almost every instance, and the Singapore goalkeeper was only called upon to save three or four times throughout the game. He sat on the ground, deserted, most of the time, while Hightet was put to the severest test, having to save repeatedly, some very hot shots being sent in to be kicked or fisted out. Only once was his judgment at fault, when he kicked over the ball and it passed through. Early in the game a difference arose, Selangor claiming off-side for the first goal; this, however, was not given, and the game proceeded. In the end Singapore had won by three goals to Selangor's 0.

The teams were as follows: Selangor—*Goal*, Hightet; *Backs*, Davis and Cook; *Half-backs*, Glassford, Ebdon and Lake; *Forwards*, Day, Hampshire, Scott, Stonor and Skinner. Singapore—*Goal*, Morren; *Backs*, Scouler and F. Dennys; *Half-backs*, Robertson, Scott and Maxwell; *Forwards*, Jenkins, A. Dennys, Carr, McDougall and Forman.

TENNIS.

At about 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon Elliott (Singapore) met Vane (Selangor), and the result was a victory for the visitor by two sets to one, the games being 6—4, 6—4. Although Vane was in far from his usual form, and Elliott had been playing cricket in the morning, some really good play was seen in the games, and we hope that on some future occasion it will be our pleasant business to chronicle a victory the other way round.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.]

"THE SPOTTED DOG."

To the Editor of the Selangor Journal.

SIR,—On 1st of April, 1892, the Selangor Club was bankrupt. Taking the Assets at their full costs, without making any allowance for wear and tear, depreciation of furniture, building, etc., they only

amounted to \$833.56 less than our Liabilities, not taking into consideration the \$3,000 contributed by Government towards the Club building.

During the half-year from 1st April to 30th September, 1892, the Club, after making allowance for depreciation on building, \$389.40; furniture, \$207.10; cricket and tennis materials, \$51.45; shewed a net profit of \$1,670.52.

The following will shew more clearly the position of the Club during the past year and a half:—

1st of April, 1892	—	\$833.56
Net profit, 1st April to 30th Sept., 1892	+	1,670.52
		<hr/>
		+ \$836.96
„ 1st Oct. to 30th March, 1893	+	875.93
		<hr/>
		\$1,712.89
Loss, from 1st April to 30th Sept., 1893	—	454.90
		<hr/>
		\$1,257.99

This, however, is only a statement on paper, as it is entirely in the power of the Committee to write off as much or as little as they like on the value of their assets, and the position of the Club might be improved by thousands of dollars without actually shewing any profits.

The way members look at the position is, How much do we owe? and this I think is a sensible way of looking at things, and here is the information:—

Debts, on 1st April, 1892	\$14,938.79
„ 1st October, 1892	„12,672.29
„ 1st April, 1893	„10,127.05
„ 1st October, 1893	„10,071.00

Thus, from 1st April, 1892, to 1st April, 1893, during the year I was in charge of the Selangor Club, this Club reduced its debts by \$4,811.74.

Four thousand eight hundred dollars in one year! And what has been done with all this money? Have we improved the premises? Have we given entertainments? Have we furnished the Club? Have the members had any benefit, any advantage of this enormous revenue?

No! not the least, not the slightest, like honest men they have deprived themselves of all and every comfort to pay debts, not incurred by themselves, but by their predecessors.

In justice and fairness to the present members, this money should have been spent for their benefit; but we all know it could not be done. We had to deprive ourselves of every pleasure to pay other people's debts.

We have done so now. If we wish to liquidate to-morrow we can pay every cent we owe.

My task is finished. I wish to retire. The Club is on its legs again.

The money which will be earned now can be spent for the benefit of the Club and its members, and my successor, whoever he may be,

will have the satisfaction of seeing the result of his work. He will enjoy the pleasure of spending the revenue of the Club whilst every cent made in my time had to be paid to our creditors.

I am anxious about the future of the Club. I wish to see a steady and permanent management secured, irrespective of the Committee who change every few months, and who meet only once a month.

I feel like a father who has brought up his child in sorrow and honesty, and who, naturally, on parting with him, wishes to see his child entrusted to somebody who will take care of it. One year of bad examples impressed on the young and tender heart might be sufficient to spoil the child for ever—and the dear, promising youth, the pride of his father, might become a detestable brute.

Dear readers, members of the Selangor Club—I appeal to you. I know you don't care who is your Secretary—who is on your Committee. You make use of the Club as little as possible—you hate the place—it's a dirty, filthy place, a pot house—the "spotted dog," uncleaned boys, old and broken furniture.

Pull yourselves together to do your duty. Take an interest in the management of your Club, and you will see the result—but don't blame your Committee, the honest Selangor Club, who has paid other people's debts.

I appeal to you—don't allow the years of labour I have devoted to the Club to be wasted. The Committee have the right to appoint a Secretary—the Committee, however, wished to consult the members of the Club on this important step. At the last General Meeting called to consider this question, no opinion was expressed until it was proposed to leave the matter in the hands of the Committee, when, out of 26 present, 10 (including one member of Committee) voted against the motion; 13 (including four members of Committee and the Secretary) voted for it. Three (including one member of Committee) did not vote—I approve of the action of this member.

The members, if they have confidence in their Committee will express their opinion and leave the matter to the Committee. My opinion is, that if the members vote against leaving the matter in the hands of their Committee, it is a clear expression that they have no confidence in them, and the only honest step open to all and every member of this Committee is to resign.

At the General Meeting, on Saturday, the 10th instant, it will be the duty of the members of the Selangor Club to vote for or against their Committee.—H. H.

AN HOTEL READY MADE.

To the Editor of the Selangor Journal.

SIR,—With reference to "Caravansary's" letter in your last issue I would suggest that instead of the new Mess House being made into an Hotel, the Selangor Club be converted into one, and that in its place a Cricketing Pavilion be erected similar to the one in Singapore.

There is land adjoining the Club on which the requisite number of bed-rooms could be built, while the billiard tables and reading-room would, I presume, be always open to the public.

The Club Debenture holders, with the assistance of Government, are the people to take the matter up, if at all.

The Mess House will always be useful for Surveyors and Out-Station Officers, should they desire to use it.—I am, etc., Ego.

A CORRESPONDENT, signing "Athenian," sends us a letter, but forgets to enclose his name as a guarantee.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. R. P.—(i.) No, we are sorry we cannot inform you who is the champion envelope maker in Selangor.

(ii.) Too thin.

(iii.) The wrapper off the *Gazette* will cut up into a neat envelope for private correspondence.

BROKE.—You have our sympathy, the horse market is glutted; look out for further falls. Why not exchange for Jenny?

MINER.—(i.) A "prime mover" is simply the local name for an absconding cooly.

(ii.) Is it better to keep mining land vacant for a year and then sell it by auction or to let miners go in and work it at once? Oh, of course keep it vacant, the longer it is so the more *biji* will drift down from the hills. This is common sense.

QUERIST.—Why is it fashionable to use other peoples' horses and carriages? Why, you noodle, because it's cheaper!

F. M. G.—(i.) Yes, if you have put your name down for a subscription to the new church you'll have to stump up: there's no getting out of it.

(ii.) You may go as often as you like.

SYSTEM.—We are afraid you will have to pay the tax whether you can use your vehicle on the road or not. Apply to the local Sanitary Board.

PRECEDENCE.—A knotty point; but, probably, the *Peon* will take precedence of the *Punkah-puller* as holder of the higher office, whilst the respective status of the *Kabun* and *Tukang Ayer* must be settled by seniority of appointment.

TRAVELLER.—No; whether you travel in a third class carriage or a cattle truck you pay the same. No extra charge for ventilation.

H. H.—The shipping intelligence is now omitted from the *Journal*, as it is impossible to continue to insert free advertisements for all time. If you lived in Kuala Lumpur, you could obtain the information from the Post Office.

MESS.—There is a tremendous demand for quarters both in the new Mess House and the new Gaol. You had better be quick if you want apartments in the former, the latter will be ready shortly.

(ii.) Cannot say if you choose your own friends.

(iii.) Yes, Kuala Lumpur is the third city of importance in the Straits. Should not like to say which is the best hotel.

NOTES AND NEWS.

MRS. TREACHER held an "At Home" at the Residency on Monday, the 19th inst., at 9 p.m., and a large number of visitors were present. A lovely moonlight night and the Band playing in the grounds, contributed to the pleasures of an enjoyable evening.

MR. A. S. BAXENDALE, who went home on leave in May, 1893, is expected back about the middle of April.

MESSES. Robinson, of Singapore, very kindly gave a "Magic" bat to be presented to the highest scorer in the recent match, Singapore v. Selangor: this has been handed to **Mr. E. W. Neubronner**, whose 84 not out was the feature of the game; but mention must also be made of **Mr. B. J. Perera's** 47.

WE are informed that at a meeting of the Building Committee of the Church of St. Mary, held on the 10th inst., it was decided to accept the tender of **Mr. Nicholas** for the erection of the first portion of the New Church. The amount of the tender is \$8,650, and the work is to be completed in November next.

WE hear that the Selangor Gynkhana Club has very generously subscribed \$100 towards the expenses incurred by the Selangor Club in entertaining the visitors at Christmas; and have also voted \$200 towards the Sungei Ujong Race Meeting at Easter.

THE members of the Lake Club have received a challenge from the Sungei Ujong cricketers to play a match at Seremban during the forthcoming races. **Mr. Holmes** is getting a team together.

FEW of our readers will fail to recognise the portrait of a well-known figure on board "the good ship *Abdul Samad*," in the following lines:—

"The village all declared how much he knew;
I was certain he could write (Malay?) and cipher too;
Lands he could measure, terms and tides presage,
And e'en the whisper ran that he could gauge!
In arguing, too, the Parson owned his skill,
For e'en though vanquished——"

But stay, we shall be betraying the name of this accomplished individual, which nothing should induce us to reveal. So let him be for the nonce plain D. O.

THE Band will not play outside the Selangor Club on Thursday afternoons. This is a pity, for now they will play virtually but once a week (Saturday) for the benefit of the public, their attendance at the Lake Club being scarcely what can be called a public performance.

No doubt many have often seen when walking through the Enclosure, St. James's Park, some men employed in removing from the ornamental water the scum that has drifted along its surface and the garbage that has collected round its edge. This is frequently done, or used to be, and was very necessary. If something of the same kind could be managed for the piece of water at the foot of the Residency approach road, it would certainly improve its appearance as well as make it more wholesome for the young men who are in the habit of bathing there at midday!

IN the final round of the Selangor Club Billiard Tournament, Davies beat Berrington, and Mitchell beat the latter for second place.

A FOOTBALL match, Officials *v.* Non-Officials, is announced for tomorrow afternoon. We hope there will be a good attendance, and that those who go will play the game. The recent match with Singapore shewed how much we are in need of practice in the matter of combination, and it should be borne in mind that boisterous play and the flooring of men do not count much in Association games. One drawback, however, will be encountered: "the trail of the serpent" is across the parade ground. For the information of those not resident in Kuala Lumpur, this is merely a figure of speech, and refers to the pipe-line.

THE Silver State does "go it." We hear that at the recent Race Meeting in Kinta, the gross amount of the lotteries was \$25,000. This beats anything as yet achieved in this direction in the Native States.

At a general meeting of the members of the Selangor Club, on the 10th instant, the minutes of the previous meeting (27th ultimo) were confirmed, and the Committee were empowered to engage a Secretary. The Chairman (Mr. Berrington) brought to the notice of the meeting that the President of the Club was strongly averse to a proposal made in Committee that the Secretary should receive a commission on the profits. It is understood that the objection is based on the ground that a large consumption of drink would be to the interest of the Secretary. Just so: but it is not to be assumed that individual members will be tempted to drink more than they do at present; but rather that it will be to the advantage of the Secretary to make the Club so attractive that a larger number of people will be induced to use it, and a greater incentive to him to guard against waste and speculation. After the meeting, Messrs. Shepherd and Charter, members of the sub-Committee for the Reading Room, endeavoured to hold a sale of periodicals of 1893 and of 1894: the list for 1893 was shockingly deficient, and some difference of opinion existed as to selling the 1894 papers in advance. The sale fell through, and the labours of the sub-Committee were thrown away; unless, indeed, the attention that was called to the wholesale removal of papers from the Club may effect some good: which is doubtful.

THE usual monthly Committee meeting of the Club was held on the 14th, Mr. Berrington in the chair, Messrs. R. C. and D. C. P. Kindersley were elected members of the Club. It was resolved, in accordance with a wish expressed by some at the general meeting, that a notice should be put up inviting applications for the post of Secretary, and that the Committee should meet on the 21st to consider any that might be received. None were sent in, however, and at the latter meeting it was resolved to offer the post to Mr. Fabris.

THE Selangor Gymkhana Club held a General Meeting at the Selangor Club on Saturday evening, the 17th inst., Mr. Berrington in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, a letter was read from the Hon. Secretary of the Sungei Ujong Gymkhana Club asking if the Selangor Gymkhana Club were willing to present a cup to be run for by Selangor horses at the Sungei Ujong Easter Meeting; after some discussion it was resolved that a

donation of \$200 be given. Amongst other business it was arranged that a local Gymkhana Meeting should be held on the August Bank Holiday, for which griffin ponies would be imported. The question of improving the course, etc., was discussed, and Mr. Geo. Cumming, the Hon. Secretary, informed the meeting that a request, on behalf of the Club, had been forwarded to Government for a lease of the present course and premises. A financial statement, of a most satisfactory nature, was placed before the meeting, the balance of assets over liabilities amounting to \$2,599. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

A MEETING of the Museum Committee was held on the 16th. Dr. Welch in the chair, and Messrs. A. R. Venning, Sanderson, Ebdon, Russell and Von Donop, Honorary Secretary, were also present. The Committee desire to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following additions to the Museum during January:—Mr. R. Meikle, a tiger cat; Mr. J. Lindsay, 20 butterflies; the Station master, Kuala Lumpur, a parrot; and from Mr. Hock San an argus pheasant. One hundred butterflies, 45 birds and a mouse deer were brought in by the Collector. The number of visitors during January was 604.

THE Chinese New Year creates a general stir, as may readily be supposed, and the railway, perhaps, gives the best evidence of this. The traffic dealt with by the S. G. R. at Klang during the 14 days immediately preceding the New Year just entered on, was nearly 27 per cent. over that of the previous year. The following figures speak for themselves:

1891 ...	45,360 pikuls	1893 ...	71,366 pikuls
1892 ...	52,300 „	1894 ...	90,395 „

The traffic earnings for the month of January, 1894, reached the sum of \$58,315.10. This shews an increase of \$20,473.36 over the earnings during the corresponding month of 1893.

THE totals in the return of tin exported in January are well worth recording:—Tin, pikuls 35,920.49, tin ore, pikuls 10,047 85, total pikuls 45,968.34; the values were, tin, \$1,292,060.03, tin ore, \$189,401.98, total, \$1,481,462.01; and the duty collected amounted to \$182,717.56. In January of last year the total weight exported was pikuls 30,762.28.

THE attention of cart owners is drawn to Regulation No. XX. of 1893, which comes into force on the 1st of April, 1894, and provides that all bullock-carts, and all two-wheeled passenger-carts licensed to

carry more than six passengers, shall have the tires of their wheels of a minimum width of four inches, under a penalty on conviction of a fine not exceeding \$25 in respect of each cart.

THE Post Office has issued a notice that on and after the 1st of March the rate of postage on letters sent to places in Selangor and in the Straits Settlements, Perak, Sungei Ujong, Negri Sembilan, Pahang and Johore will be raised from two cents for each half-ounce to three cents. From the same date the rate of postage to places outside the Colony will be raised from five cents for each half-ounce to eight cents.

A CIRCULAR issued by Government says that a bonus will not, in future be granted to officers passing in Malay, which is the language of the State, the Government of which they have elected to serve.

IN the last *Gazette* are published the rules for working the Selangor Government Railway on the "Block Telegraph System," as well as the rules for working by "Train Staff and Ticket". An accident similar to that which occurred last year near Klang should now be well-nigh impossible.

THE Weights and Measures Regulation No. XIII. of 1893, came into force on the 13th instant, and concurrently the export duty on tin was reduced to \$12.50 per bhara.

MR. A. KEYSER, Collector and Magistrate, Jelebu, reports as follows on a journey he made in January last:—"After leaving Jerang I walked to Durien Tipus. At the extreme Ulu of this place there is a very large tract of flat open country, probably some hundreds of acres. The place is called Serdai. After leaving this valley we reached Sungei Telak and Sungei Slawie. This latter place has a considerable amount of low-lying land. We passed a range of hills *viâ* Ginting Selalu and reached Pulasan Masam. Here also was a large tract of valley land. Sungei Tankap Kuching, Sungei Sempat and Sungei Pungkah also contained a considerable acreage of land which might be mined. So far we had crossed no hills of any size. The next day we passed Sungei Kongkap. This is a very large valley—as large, I am informed, as Ayer Baniang, which is known to contain 1,200 acres—a considerable portion of this land is cleared and there is a Sakei settlement there. In the immediate neighbourhood, a little to our right, lay the valley of Glau Patak, which the Saksis assured me was larger still. The route we now followed led us over

a hill to the Ulu of the Slawie River. This low hill is a pass between high mountains. We reached Sungei Raki, which includes a very large area of valley land, probably some hundreds of acres. We then crossed three hills, the last, Bukit Palang, being of considerable height, and reached the valleys of Sungei Betis and Sungei Pikoi. After ascending the latter river-bed for some miles we traversed a very high hill and reached Kenaboi. It will thus be seen that some thousands of acres of mining land were found to exist in the districts I passed. The distance travelled was about 35 miles. It is, of course, now impossible to tell whether these valleys are stanniferous or not, but the chances are in favour of their being so since the rivers named lie between those of Kenaboi and Sertang which have been tested and found good."

MR. F. E. LAWDER, in his January report, says:—"Raja Mahmud came to see me to-day (22nd). He says that yesterday a Chinese cooly, a sinkeh, from a mine several miles up the Seringit valley, came running to the village with a red cloth tied round his head and a skewer passed through both cheeks. The man, he says, was apparently unconscious, and did not know when he was spoken to. After sitting for a short while in a shop, without taking any notice of the crowd which had collected, he got up, and ran to the end of the village to some waste land and there prayed; after which he called out that he was possessed by the spirit of the great Datoh Kramat of Temiang in Sungei Ujong and was his mouthpiece. He then went on to say that the Datoh Kramat saw that in the coming year a great deal of tin would be won in the Semenyih District and the population would enormously increase; he therefore wished to take up his abode in Semenyih, and desired that a temple should be built for him on the spot indicated. Raja Mahmud says that the cooly then walked to a shop, sat down, and suddenly came to his senses with a start; he then withdrew the skewer; there was no wound or blood marks, simply a mark on each cheek as if he had been bitten by a mosquito. The man on being questioned appeared not to know what he had been doing. I went to Semenyih the next morning. The Chinese towkays corroborated Raja Mahmud's story, shewed me the spot selected for a temple, asked that it might be handed over to them for that purpose, and said they had already subscribed sufficient to build a good temple. They are much elated at this prophecy, and inform me that the same thing happened in the days when Kuala Lumpur was a place of a few houses only. Semenyih only needs to be known to become a very important mining centre, there is any quantity of good land in the valley."

"CHARCOAL FIENDS."

AN ARTICLE recently appeared in the *Selangor Journal* treating on the subject of the consumption of timber in the Native States; and in deploring the denuding of jungle, the writer, "Weary yet Hopeful," lays the blame more particularly on the shoulders of the charcoal-burner, and again on the coffee planter.

It seems to me that his remarks are scarcely correct and his arguments will barely hold water; while he omits the principal causes of the lalang-covered hills and plains.

He tells of the perspiring traveller who passes through miles of shadeless roads and, in his concluding paragraph, mentions that the industrious Chinaman is not to be found on the roadside, and, as the charcoal-burner must be, as he says, sought for in the recesses of the forest, he cannot have much to do with the unshaded roads. Furthermore, the charcoal-burner picks out his especial trees, seldom more than two or three close together.

There are essentially two trees used for the production of charcoal—*Kumiss* and *Kampoh* (or *Kompass*, the spelling is phonetic)—and I have never heard of any other tree being used in any quantity for this purpose, except for the *soft*-wood charcoal used with the blower furnace, for which any *soft* wood is made use of. Of the two trees named, no doubt not a single specimen could be found within a considerable distance from Kuala Lumpur, and the charcoal-burner, therefore, has to go far into the jungle to get what he wants. Now to what other uses is this special timber applied? It is not a *hard* wood. It is not used by natives in any way, nor does the sawyer make use of it for planks, as he much prefers *seriah* or *meranti*, of which untold quantities are to be had in most jungles.

I am inclined to differ with the remark that hard woods give the best charcoal. *Merbau*, the best known and the most common in use of all the hard woods, is certainly not used for charcoal, for which a timber is required in which in the process of smouldering lateral splits are made by the heat, causing the charcoal to be burnt throughout, whereas a piece of close-grained wood such as *merbau* would simply burn away.

As a matter of course, for coffee-planting many hundreds of acres of jungle have been felled. We can't have our cake and eat it too!

What is the small area of coffee planted compared to the acreage felled yearly by Malays, who in many instances plant hill padi and pisangs, and in two years' time most of their clearing is abandoned.

Firewood for steam engines and general purposes can account for the want of timber in the vicinity of townships. But even this is not a wholesale evil, as the clearing certainly makes such a place more healthy and does away with the heavy fogs and mists prevailing in the vicinity of jungle.

Of all destroyers of forest, the tapioca planter is the real fiend. Last year one clearing in Sungei Ujong was burnt of an area of nearly 1,000 acres. While one only has to travel along the road from below

Linsum Estate in Sungei Ujong to miles beyond Tampin in Negri Sembilan, where the area of lalang from this cause comprises *hundreds of square miles*!

The sleepers used by the Selangor Railway are all merbau, and there seems to be a very reasonable quantity of this wood about. There are many other hard-wood trees in the jungle, and it is only because so little attention has been paid to forestry here that more use is not made of some of the finest timber.

It seems improbable that metal instead of wooden sleepers were used in the construction of the Sungei Ujong Railway owing to the want of wood, seeing that the line, for certainly 10 miles of the total extent of 23, passes through primary forest where barely a jungle path exists.

Taking it all round, I do not think the charcoal-burner is the chief aggressor. The protection of Government is required to prevent ruthless felling of jungle for cultivation which is not permanent; never to allow tracts of lalang to be burnt, as this destroys all the young tree shoots; and to plant up waste lands generally with hardy and quick-growing trees.—JUNGLE WALLAH.



SELANGOR PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Selangor Planters' Association was held on Saturday, 17th February, when the following Annual Report was presented to the members:—

“This being our first report, your Committee desire to give you a short sketch of the formation of the Association.

“At a meeting of Selangor planters and others interested in Agricultural enterprise, held in the Selangor Club, on Saturday, the 10th December, 1892, it was unanimously agreed to start a Selangor Planters' Association, but as Mr. Hill, Mr. Carey, Mr. Glassford and several other gentlemen were not present at this meeting, it was agreed to postpone further steps until another meeting could be held.

“This second meeting took place on the 24th of June, 1893, and Messrs. Carey, Hüttenbach and P. Stephenson were elected as a provisional Committee to draw up rules and to submit the same to a General Meeting as soon as possible.

“It should be mentioned that the initial difficulties connected with starting this Association were many. Some planters were of opinion that it would be better to have a Straits Settlements Planters' Association instead of a Selangor Association, and others did not see the benefit of an Association at all and refused to join. All of these used their influence to convince the others and the camp was thus divided into three parties and the existence of the Association was yet very doubtful at this stage of the proceedings.

“On the 16th September, at a General Meeting, the provisional Committee submitted the rules, which were adopted with very few alterations,

"The first Committee of the Selangor Planters' Association, elected at this meeting, consisted of the following members:—

Mr. E. V. Carey, *Chairman* | Mr. H. Hüttenbach, *Hon. Sec.*
Mr. P. Stephenson | Mr. C. Meikle | Mr. C. M. Cumming.

"The original members of the Association are the following:—

1	Glen Marie Estate	represented by	Mr. B. Nissen
2	Enterprise	"	" F. A. Hurth
3	Aberscross	"	" J. O. Gordon Glassford
4	Ebor	}	" P. Stephenson
5	Beverlac		
6	Selangor	"	" H. Hüttenbach
7	Batu	"	" E. Schwenninger
8	New Amherst	"	" E. V. Carey
9	Klang Gates	"	" M. A. Stonor
10	Tremelbye	"	" T. H. Melbye
11	The Mount	"	" C. Gordon Glassford
12	"	"	" C. M. Cumming
13	Weld's Hill	"	" T. H. Hill
14	Wardiburn	}	" C. Meikle
15	Setapakdale		
16	Kent	"	" A. B. Lake
17	Batu Caves	"	" E. B. Skinner

"Annexed is a statement of the acreage under cultivation and the number of coolies employed on these estates, so far as the Committee has been able to gather this information.

"Another General Meeting was held on Saturday, the 18th November, and Mr. F. M. Porcher then joined the Association. There are several other applications for membership from planters of neighbouring States and employers of labour, and the Committee hopes that ere long all the planters in Selangor will belong to the Association.

"The Association being so young cannot be expected to have done very much work or to have yet proved of great advantage to its members; but there are many important questions affecting the mutual interests of the planters and the State, and the Committee hope that in course of time, with united strength and the hearty co-operation of all parties, much good may be done not only for the individual planters, but also to the benefit and advantage of this country.

"The Association is at present in correspondence with the Government with a view to the alteration of certain points connected with arbitration in the clause dealing with the valuing of land reserved for public purposes, and endeavours are also being made to induce Government to reserve to the planters a prior claim to mine on their own land.

"Should these objects be achieved, as we have no doubt they will in course of time, with the liberal and broad-minded Government we have to deal with, the result will no doubt be beneficial to the further development of the agricultural resources of the State and to the advantage of the pioneer planters of Selangor.

"Statistics of acreage under cultivation and labour employed on the European Estates in Selangor.

Names of Estates.	Acreage under cultivation.	NUMBER OF COOLIES EMPLOYED.						Total coolies employed.
		Tamil men.	Tamil women.	Tamil children.	Total Tamils.	Chinese.	Javanese.	
The Mount ...	80	24	4	2	30	...	...	30
Tremelbye ...	110	44	11	6	61	...	...	61
New Amherst ...	251	125	10	17	152	...	35	187
Glen Marie ...	110	33	16	3	52	...	...	52
Setapakdale ...	...	26	1	...	27	...	...	27
Wardiburn ...	145	63	17	...	80	...	...	80
Enterprise ...	70	...	...	...	...	5	25	30
Ebor ...	25	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
Beverlac... ..	35	...	...	...	...	28	...	28
Aberscross ...	113	28	9	2	39	...	...	39
Selangor ...	50	10	...	...	10	...	12	22
Batu ...	100	12	1	1	14	...	16	30
TOTAL ...	1,089	365	69	31	465	48	88	601

Returns were not received from Klang Gates, Kent, Weld's Hill, Batu Caves, Lincoln, and Hawthornden estates.

"For the Committee,

"E. V. CAREY, *Chairman.*

"H. HÜTTENBACH, *Hon. Secretary.*

"KUALA LUMPUR, 1st February, 1894."

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HOW TO PRODUCE THE MESMERIC STATE.—IV.

[A Discourse delivered by Mr. A. F. Martin before the Selangor Scientific Society; and containing some few extra paragraphs unavoidably withheld on that occasion owing to time.]

(Concluded from page 159.)

Mr. F. W. H. Myers recounts some very interesting phenomena. He says Dr. Morton Prince has met with cases of self-mesmerism, and conditions of morbid imitiveness, imitative yawning leading on to spasm, and paralysis. Dr. Kraft Ebing has slowed the pulse, and Prof. Bernheim has produced redness of the skin and blisters by means of *suggestion*. Drs. Mabile, Ramadier, Bourru, and Burot have produced hyperæsthesia, epistaxis, ecchymosis; while Dr. Forrel has arrested and restored the secretions. The temperature has been

raised by Dr. Ebing, and on the other hand, lowered 10° centigrade by Dr. Burot. By the *power of suggestion* Prof. Charcot has caused the appearance and disappearance of swelled wrist. This has also been done by Dr. Pratine. Prof. Charcot has done much to reduce the production of the state to a science.

THE THERAPEUTIC USE OF MESMERISM.

The better to understand this, one must know why mesmerism is an anæsthetic—and something about the nature of pain. Pain—though annoying and sometimes agonising—is a most useful sensation. It serves to inform one of the inroads of disease; being, as it were, a danger signal advising us to take heed and “go easy”—an alarming symptom whose indications must be attended to if we are delicate, functionally or organically, and have a hankering after longevity.

Many of us are inclined to condemn pain; some fly to drink to cure it, others imbibe destructive narcotics. But the majority of us consider that “here we suffer grief and pain” unavoidably and necessarily, though we would almost think, at times, that the Almighty, in constructing us “so wondrously,” might have blest us more by *not* imbuing us with the capacity to feel or suffer pain: still, no doubt, “whatever is, is right.” It is most useful; and if the capacity were wanting, we would probably know nothing of pleasure. But the Supreme One prevised and provided for the suffering by the creation of things and states to subdue pain—among these the one I am treating about this evening. Shakespeare says, “the labour we delight in physics pain”—and he is right. How often we notice this in everyday life. There are many instances on record of great literary, scientific and religious orators and writers being the victims of most painful complaints; who—when they were “delighted with their labour” forgot their pains—only to re-suffer after the mind’s release from absorbing occupation.

You will get some idea of *pain* from the newspaper advertisements of patent drugs. Have you never read about Clementi Tonic, Warner’s Safe Cure, Holloway and Beecham’s Pills, Mother Seigel’s Syrup and Perry Davis’s Painkiller? I have. Somehow I always feel ill afterwards. I think, they say pain is a condition of discomfort or irritation of the nerves. The nerves intimate the brain, of course. The pain may be corporeal or mental—internal or peripheral. The nerve-telegraphic system acts often very strongly. In the great central depôt, the sensorium, sits the Superintendent Attention: when he is engaged with anything in particular, and not everything in general, messages of most painful import and great value *run to earth*—though unconsciously and automatically registered on the tape of memory. We have the familiar instance of the man who is intently reading a book. He understands nothing of a conversation carried on in his neighbourhood, and if he becomes engaged in listening the insensible eye wanders down the page—the passages are unremembered, and have to be re-read to be understood. There are some apparent exceptions to this; but they are merely apparent: the thing holds good owing to the strictly *successive* nature of our ideas.

This shews that in our ordinary waking condition there may be partial insensibility to impressions; that when the attention is mainly engaged with impressions received through any one sense the brain becomes almost impervious to outside influences acting on it through the other senses. This of course applies to all impressions—to painful ones. We could expect to produce complete anæsthesia, then, upon the complete capture-fixity of the attention. Well, this is what we do when we produce the true mesmeric state—this is why it is anæsthetic; why it is a most valuable one, in that no drug has been introduced into the blood, and that there is no consequent danger of depression as an after-effect. The person could laugh and chat with you—help you to tie up the bleeding arteries of a major amputation!—help you to a whisky and soda or roll you a cigarette while you rasp the merciless saw through his marrow-bones.

ITS ADVANTAGES.

Now there are diseases the most agonising and cruel in their infliction of pain which are apparently not due to any observable destruction—or more properly degeneration—of tissue, which are called functional diseases. They are caused by the defective action of one or more organs. They are chiefly due to nervous derangement or morbid ideas, and are very widespread. Hysteria—with its hundred and one imitations of real organic disease—is a good example of a protean form of malady especially amenable to mesmeric influences of a curative nature. Besides hypochondria, insanity (monomania), tetanus, St. Vitus's dance, the spasms of hydrophobia, suicidal tendencies, disorders of impaired sensation, dipsomania, opium-smoking, these and many other similar complaints ought to be suitable to mesmeric treatment. But mental depression, proneness to despond, and unaccountable irritability of spirit are most easily cured by suitable suggestions.

Say that, for instance, a man felt greatly dejected with the miserable memories of some terrible reverse of fortune, was very much "acquainted with grief" or deeply distressed by worry: say that his life was almost unbearable because of the pangs of disease, or that his heart, now joyless, enfeebled and cold, felt weighed down into despondency by strange imaginary fears, by the utter darkness of his future prospects—such a person could not do better than to ask some happy-natured person to mesmerise him—some lady, preferably (for women are as powerful mesmerists as men; for although physically more delicate, though mentally man's equal in most matters, their "psychic individuality" is unquestionably of a superior, more transcendental nature—is more beautiful and magnificent in its attributes, hence better adapted to persuade and to refine, to cheer and elevate—to bless); such a sufferer, I say, could do no better thing than to ask some light-spirited magnetic lady, such as Shelley sings about, to recite impressively those charming words—

Sleep, sleep on! forget thy pain,
My hand is on thy brow,
My spirit on thy brain,
My pity on thy heart, poor friend;
And from my fingers flow

The powers of life, and, like a sign,
Seal thee from thine hour of woe,
And brood on thee, but may not blend
With thine.

* * * * *

Like a cloud big with a May shower,
My soul weeps healing rain
On thee, thou withered flower.
It breathes mute music on thy sleep;
Its odour calms thy brain;
Its light within thy gloomy breast
Spreads like a second youth again.
By mine thy being is to its deep
Possessed.

But he should ask her to wake him in these humble lines I add—

Now, hear me; and—*forget it not*—
When thy sweet dream is o'er,
Rest blessed in thy lot;
Let all that hurt thy life now cease—
Be thought of nevermore:
Feel that thy morrow cannot take
The woeful form that once it wore.
To a new day of joy and peace
Awake!

But though exerting but very slight beneficial action in real, advanced organic disease, it always retains its valuable anæsthetic qualities for operations; and would be most serviceable when there is organic brain or heart disease of a serious nature when the administration of the ordinary narcotics are obviously inadmissible.

ITS DRAWBACKS.

The worst of it is: you cannot always produce the state, and so would be placed in an awkward position if you went out without chloroform and cocaine or morphia. Up to the present time (I will not say anything about the immediate future) there is no infallible method of producing it in all cases. Indeed, a very susceptible patient, mesmerisable at ordinary times in from 15 to 20 seconds, may be quite unmesmerisable during extreme agony. And, so far as I know, the person must be in a conscious condition to admit of the production of the state at all, and if conscious must be free, for short intervals, of distracting pains. But it should not be despised because it has these drawbacks: rather we should strive to learn more of its real nature, in order to be able to produce it the more certainly and promptly.

ITS POSSIBLE ABUSE.

Of course, a mesmerist is punishable for any abuse of his power (see Taylor's "Medical Jurisprudence"). No doubt, many evil deeds have been done by suggestions from bad-minded people—or from others, meaning no harm, who have jocularly suggested the performance of acts that might be considered criminal, which in the earnestness of false belief on the part of the victims they have, to their subsequent unavailing sorrow, seen carried out by the mesmerised.

In any case where susceptibility to impressions is provable by experiment—I refer to the first and quite conscious condition—they should be considered no more legally responsible for their acts than the insane—who live and act their dreams in accordance with the ideas that spontaneously arise within—as the mesmerised person, in the other case, is helplessly at the mercy of the power of suggested ideas awakened by impressions from without. I think, therefore, in important trials where there exists no motive, and especially where a life or reputation is at stake, that a good mesmerist should be asked to determine if the party be impressionable or not.

But the improving usefulness of the state may be put in the balance and far outweigh its dangers: a doctor would not think of abandoning chloroform because it can produce death—or because it may be looked at exactly in the same disparaging and punishable manner as I have regarded abusive mesmerism.

THE QUALIFICATIONS NECESSARY FOR AN OPERATOR.

The personal qualifications should be something like this: I think the operator should be a medical man, because he alone knows what pains are functional—what indicate organic disorder—and is best prepared to know how far he may continue the anæsthesia with safety. The medical man should be authorised to practise it as he is to administer chloroform. He should be healthy—mentally, morally and physically—and be of a cool unexcitable temperament. Any one with these qualifications may be a mesmerist; and almost any one with plenty of patience and passiveness might be mesmerised.

The impressional state does not continue long afterwards in most subjects, and people who cannot be mesmerised at one sitting may be so at the next or the third—under different conditions and surroundings. I hope in the future to see much done by mesmerism, and if no silly performances be indulged in, and

DEMESMERISATION

properly effected, there should never be any bad effects. This is done by making a few upward passes; but I prefer always to tell my subjects that “One, two, three!” *must* wake them—or the simple command “Awake!” A little cheery conversation must be indulged in afterwards and, although apparently not anxious about any further dissipation of the state, be careful to note the return of complete wakefulness and brightness, and if you think it necessary owing to some slight persisting dulness, say to the person, “Let me look at you a little. Ha! I must make a pass or two to completely set you right and comfortable—there! Now you are yourself again!”

In conclusion, ladies and gentlemen, I may say that I look upon mesmerism as one of Nature’s balmiest of “sweet restorers” and can say of it, in the words of Sir Walter Scott—

When pain and anguish wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou!

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- BACHELOR.—If you want a wife, why not advertise in the local papers? Will write you privately.
- W.—Am very sorry to hear it, you want rousing—Try
 (a) A voyage in the s.t. *Abdul Samad*.
 (b) Travel up to Serendah in a cattle truck.
 (c) Take a brand-new trap over some portions of our main trunk cart-road.
 (d) Write and publish a poem on all the "Bills" you have known; and if one of these remedies does not at once restore you to life and vigour yours must indeed be a desperate case.
- E. L.—Yes, quite true—we are always abreast of the times. Close the road at both ends for a few months and there you are, don't you know—repairs can be executed with convenience to the—Oh no, not the public, but to the man who is executing them.
- D.—It would give us great pleasure to answer your query as to which is the most flourishing district in Selangor. But after many hours' search through monthly letters, reports, etc., we have come to the conclusion that they are all so splendidly managed and have such magnificent prospects for the future that were the palm awarded to one, the officers in charge of the others might bring actions for libel. It is delicate ground to tread.
- F. P.—H. L.—BARD—M. O. B.—and about ten others—Must really decline to answer your queries on the subject of "Our Mr. ——" and "Kerosine oil tins;" every possible adjective has already been exhausted verbally.
- N. O.—Yes, there is a "Home" in Kuala Lumpur; apply for full particulars to the Hon. Secretary.
- DOUBTFUL.—It is rumoured that a new Regulation will shortly appear under the title of "The Bankruptcy Ordinance" (compiled with the approval of the Singapore Chamber of Commerce). A falling dollar, 25-cent points and small salaries have necessitated this essentially English measure.
- Q. is not satisfied with the *Gazette*; says the district reports are lacking in "breadth of feeling" (what does he mean?); can we suggest something better? Oh yes, *of course* we can—couldn't suggest anything worse. How will this do, Q?:—"Got up at 9 a.m. on the 16th, after playing Nap with the District Engineer, etc., till nearly 12 o'clock on the previous evening, found the Tamil barber was drunk last night—accounts for his hand shaking. Went out and swore volubly at the gardener for not having cut any flowers for the table—I don't pay the gardener and the flowers don't belong to me. Went down to the office in a very bad temper—nobody at all keen to pay in their rents and increase the revenue, but must hasten to explain, etc. The peon says his mother is ill, I wonder what's the matter with her, colleywobbles perhaps. 17th instant—received a telegram to say the Resident is coming next month, that means I shall have to put on a white shirt—I do hate white shirts—confound it!"

- J. P.—Old beer bottles—the older the better—may be sent to this office. Any with the corks drawn will be returned as unpaid empties.
- W. D. wants to know “whether he will have to pay the furniture tax, the carriage tax, the church tax, the horse tax, the Selangor Club tax, the Lake Club tax, the Masonic tax, the Gymkhana Club tax, the Golf Club tax, the Scientific Association tax, the Rifle Association tax, the Provident Insurance tax, the subscription tax, the small balance at Bank tax, and the daily tax on his patience all in the same month?” The insurance pigeon is still on the shelf. For the rest we don’t know what you are talking about: Europeans are not taxed in the Native States. Oh, pardon—there certainly is the social tax, umph, m’yes!
- POVERTY.—The dollar is now at 2/1, and may be expected to fall to 1/7. Apply to the proper quarter for an increase of salary.
- ZULU.—There is a way of obtaining a supply—say, a bottleful morning and afternoon—at a minimum cost: the method, however, is hardly according to Cocker.
- (ii.) The completion of the Waterworks may improve the quality, but will hardly affect the quantity, of the supply.
- ELECT.—Cannot give you any precise information regarding the necessary qualifications for membership: social position, past, present, or prospective, may tell; so may supposed financial soundness: would not advise you, being a new-comer, to approach by any other track than the well-beaten one of bluff.
- SHORT AND SWEET.—Your letter is a little too long for insertion (we estimate it at eight pages and a half of printed matter), and the subject, “A Ship Canal from Kuala Klang to Kuala Lumpur, the coming Manchester of the East,” just a trifle in advance of our time.
- POPPING CREASE.—You are evidently thinking of the traditions of another State, and you are rather too old to start at the game now.
- (ii.) Yes, golf might answer as well.
- LEX.—Your suggestion to open a “Legal Column” cannot be entertained.
- MAKAN NASI.—We should have no objection to publish statistics forwarded as to the most economical daily bazaar account for, say, a household of three; but cannot offer a prize for the “champion.”
- BADMINTON.—The “Suggestion Book” at the Club would serve your purpose.
- (ii.) Battledore and shuttlecock may “catch on,” and so may marbles, but “oughts and crosses” would, we fear, prove too great an incentive to gambling.
- CONSTANT READER.—Not suitable: the nearest approach to originality is the signature you have adopted—and even that we fancy we have seen elsewhere.
- SPIKE.—You are very kind, and it is encouraging to know that our efforts are appreciated, but we really cannot answer questions of so personal a nature. No doubt it will suit him when he dons it—especially the helmet.

NOTES AND NEWS.

1 / 11 i i i i i i

MRS. TREACHER held an "At Home" at the Residency yesterday.

MRS. MAXWELL is staying at the Residency, until the Sungei Ujong Race Meeting.

H.E. ADMIRAL THE HON. SIR EDMUND FREMANTLE, K.C.B., and Lady Fremantle arrived off Klang in H.M.S. *Alacrity* on Friday morning; H.M.S. *Severn* accompanied the *Alacrity*, having on board the Senior Naval Officer, Captain Henderson, C.B., R.N. The Admiral, Lady Fremantle, the Senior Naval Officer and Flag-Lieutenant Leatham were guests at the Residency until Sunday morning, when the *Alacrity* left for Penang and the *Severn* for Singapore. On Saturday, the 3rd instant, a cricket match was played between some of the officers from the two vessels and the Selangor team that will go to Sungei Ujong during the race week, and in the evening there was a well-attended reception at the Residency. We believe that this is the first visit of a British Admiral to Selangor, and we trust that now that it has been ascertained that we possess at Klang a port as commodious as New Harbour, Singapore, we shall see more of our naval friends.

THE HON. Major McCallum, R.E., C.M.G., Colonial Engineer, S. S., arrived in Kuala Lumpur on the 4th instant, to report on certain matters connected with the Kuala Lumpur Waterworks. During his stay he was the guest of Mr. Spooner. Major McCallum left Selangor by the *Sappho* on the 7th instant.

MR. CLAUDE VINCENT arrived at Kuala Lumpur on the afternoon of the 6th and is staying at the Residency. Mr. Vincent, who by the by is a brother of Colonel Howard Vincent and of Sir Edgar Vincent,

holds the position of Under Secretary to the Government of India P.W.D. His mission is to report on the suitability of the Kuala Selangor District for irrigation on a large scale, with the object of encouraging the cultivation of padi. Mr. Vincent has just completed an elaborate report on the proposed scheme of irrigation in the Krian District of Perak, prepared by Mr. F. St. George Caulfield, the State Engineer. The scheme provides for the irrigation of 52,000 acres of padi, and for the supply of drinking-water to the coast villages. In Mr. Vincent's opinion the scheme is promising, though some revision is necessary before it is actually sanctioned, in order to improve the water supply and to provide for the effective drainage of the land in periods when rain falls in excess. The services of an Assistant Engineer will probably be required to prepare the plans and estimates of the revised scheme in accordance with Mr. Vincent's recommendation.

THE following additional donations to the New Church Building Fund have been promised: C. N. Maxwell \$10, and W. Cook (Serenadah) \$10, bringing the total up to date to \$4,472. The time of the daily morning service at the temporary church has been, by request, changed from 7.45 a.m. to 7.30 a.m.

JUNGLE WALLAH, who wrote about "Charcoal Fiends" in our last number, in a postscript, which came too late for insertion, says: "Since writing, I find that charcoal burners here use other woods besides those named, but only when *kompas* and *koumisa* are not obtainable; they are *penak*, *kranji*, *mata ulat* and *kaya kijang*. Of these the first named, *penak*, is a most valuable hard wood and is preferred to *merbau* by the P.W.D. in Negri Sembilan. The use of this timber for charcoal should certainly be prevented, if possible. I understand there is a lot of *penak* at Bukit Kanding. *Tambusu*, another fine wood, is to be found in plenty at Kuang. The Government Factory authorities might note this."

A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Masonic Hall Company, Kuala Lumpur, was held on Friday, the 23rd ult. The provisional Directors asked that the capital should be raised to \$6,500, and this was agreed to. The retiring Directors were re-elected, except Mr. F. G. West, who is in Europe, Mr. H. C. Paxon being elected in his place. An informal meeting of Directors was held after the close of the General Meeting. Mr. W. Nicholas is the contractor for the new building, which is to be completed some time in August next.

KUALA LUMPUR town was looking rather strange on Friday, the 2nd inst., owing to most of the shops being closed, to the absence of gharries and 'rikishas plying for hire, and to the presence of a small body of Sikhs under arms. From what we can gather this state of things seems to have been brought about by two or three causes: the shopkeepers in a certain part of the town objected to hack-gharries making a stand outside their shops, the gharry-drivers objected to move off to the place assigned to them by the Sanitary Board, and rather than do so took their vehicles off the road, inducing the 'rikisha pullers to follow suit; a certain class of street hawkers also imagined they had a grievance in not being allowed to dump down their wares wherever they liked, or in being "moved on" when stopping to serve a customer—something after the style, no doubt, of what can be seen any day opposite the Mansion House—"Well, aint I a-movin' on? Carnt I stop a minit to serve this 'ere gent?" At any rate, beyond one or two people being "run in," nothing serious happened; and although the Selangor Fire Brigade was on duty, ready for any emergency, from early evening till early morning, their services were not required, and on Saturday it was again possible to get a gharry or a 'rikisha.

AN object lesson, in the shape of the crown-plate of the boiler of a portable engine, is just now to be seen at Messrs. Riley, Hargreaves Works in High Street. It is an iron plate $\frac{3}{8}$ an inch in thickness, and stiffened with the usual girder stays; yet it is forced out of all semblance of what it should be and is like a piece of corrugated roofing, and, in addition, is torn in two places, as though it were a pocket handkerchief. Looking at the plate one imagines that a tale of some shocking accident causing loss of life, is connected with it: fortunately this is not so—it is only, in this case, the natural outcome of entrusting engines to the care of totally inexperienced men. It teaches us, however, that the "Regulation to provide for the periodical inspection of steam boilers and prime-movers (ashore)" is rendered almost useless while it is in the power of owners of engines to engage as drivers men who are not only uncertificated as to fitness, but even unregistered; and it further shews us that we may—in spite of any precautions the inspectors can take to guard against it—at any moment hear of some terrible accident arising from this cause. The matter is worth the consideration of those whom it concerns.

It is just as well to remind our readers that a Fancy Dress Ball at the Selangor Club will be given some time during April (we think the 11th was the date suggested), as many of them may wish to have

time to prepare something really startling in the way of fancy dress. It wouldn't be amiss, in view of what occurred last time, if the Committee responsible for the arrangements issued a list of costumes not to be worn. It is very annoying, after expending time and trouble on a dress, to find upon arrival that the Committee have tabooed that particular one.

SUNGEI UJONG is sparing no effort to make the meeting there at Easter a big success. It is anticipated that many distinguished visitors will be present, including H.E. the Governor and Lady Mitchell, Mrs. Maxwell, the Resident of Selangor and Mrs. Treacher. In fact, "everybody is invited," and arrangements are being made by which, if necessary, the Club can be used as a general mess, with sleeping quarters close by, for friendless bachelors. Only one thing the Hon. Secretary asks, and a very reasonable request too, considering that the visitors' own comfort may probably depend upon it, and that is that he may be informed of intending visitors. The S. U. D. C., whose fame has spread everywhere between Ceylon and Saigon, are busy preparing a dramatic treat; Mr. Holmes will take a team there to show what cricket is, as understood in Selangor; and on Wednesday evening a Race Ball will bring the holidays to a close.

THE entries for the open races at the Sungei Ujong Meeting are as follows:

1ST RACE.	2ND RACE.	3RD RACE.
<i>Hard Times</i>	<i>Parmesan</i>	<i>Parmesan</i>
<i>Gloriana</i>	<i>Alagappa</i>	<i>Donovan</i>
<i>Grand Duke</i>	<i>Grand Duke</i>	<i>K. C. B.</i>
	<i>Richard</i>	<i>Golden Hope</i>
	<i>Moonstone</i>	<i>Richard</i>
	<i>First Dawn</i>	<i>Moonstone</i>

The same horses are entered for both days in all events. The third race of six sweepstakes of \$30 each with \$500 added will be worth \$680. There will also be a Roadsters Race value \$150 each day, open to members of the Selangor and Sungei Ujong Gymkhana Clubs. The fifth event on the first day is the *Haute Ecole*, a distance handicap, owners up, in which all local sportsmen are to have an opportunity of displaying their horsemanship. On the second day a Consolation Race for all horses that have run and not won during the meeting, value \$150, will bring the meeting to a finish.

THE football match we announced in our last issue, Officials *v.* Non-Officials, was played on the 24th ultimo, and resulted in a good all-round game. The teams were well matched and although the Officials

scored the only goal which was conceded, we think that there were one or two others which might have been reckoned had there been a referee to decide disputed points. Playing a football match without a referee and linesmen is, to our mind, like playing a cricket match without an umpire, which, of course, no team ever thinks of doing, nor should they at football. Surely it would not be difficult to induce someone acquainted with the laws of the game to take sufficient interest in our matches, and it would prevent many disputes and perhaps insure a better game to have a referee, whose decision is *final* and not subject to dispute. The game at times was fast and furious, but we can specify no brilliant individual effort. The absence of that combination which is the life and soul of Association football is still very apparent, and it would be well if passing tactics were practised a little more. The penalty kick for wilful handling in front of goal should have been taken from the 12 yards line, with all the players, except the goal-keeper and the person taking the kick, at least six yards behind the ball. Had this been done the Non-Officials could hardly have failed to have scored. The game seems to be popular alike with the spectators and the players, and our criticism is in the interest of the latter, who we are sure, will be only too glad to remedy any defects in their play which we may point out. The teams were as follows—Officials: goal, Highett; backs, Cormac and Holmes; half-backs, Hemmy, Ebden and Buchanan; forwards, Brown, Day, Scott, Vane and Lott. Non-Officials: goal, Baxendale; backs, Shepherd and Kemp; half-backs, Kinnersley, Dougal and Porcher; forwards, Lake, Davies, Skinner, Mitchell and Hampshire. Another match is arranged for to-morrow, Saturday, at 5 p.m.—England *v.* The World—when we hope to witness some good play. "Practice makes perfect" is an old axiom, and we feel convinced that this is all our men want to make them formidable in Association football. It is proposed to play a match under Rugby rules on Saturday, the 17th instant.

WE intend to reprint the accounts of the Resident's visits to Districts which appeared in the *Government Gazette*, a publication which, possibly, many of our readers do not see. They are interesting reading, and taken in conjunction with the late Mr. J. W. W. Birch's account of Selangor in '74, printed in the first two numbers of the *Journal*, will furnish a good record in years to come of what the State was like. It is a pity that the "History of Selangor" which was started in No. 5, of Vol. I., and would have covered the intervening twenty years, was not continued: perhaps some public-spirited person, in a position to do so, will fill up this hiatus.

THE Rifle Association seems to be settling down again into its former state of lassitude and indifference, in spite of the tempting programme laid before its members, particulars of which appeared in our issue of 29th December. What is the reason of this state of things? and what are the new Committee about that they do not infuse more life into the Association? Perhaps it would be well if the President and Vice-President took a little more interest in it. We understand that a successor to the Secretaryship will be required in a few days, and no steps have as yet been taken to find one. Only a few regular shots seem to turn up for the competition firing. We would remind members that in order to qualify for the prizes offered they must attend at least six of the fortnightly competitions which are held on the first and third Saturdays in each month. Since our last report the following has been the scoring:—

3RD FEBRUARY.						
	200 yards.	300 yards.	400 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	Total.
T. J. McGregor	23	...	29	...	25	77
C. R. Cormac	19	...	25	...	23	67
17TH FEBRUARY.						
C. R. Cormac	20	...	27	...	27	74
R. Charter	17	...	13	...	19	49
T. J. McGregor	22	...	22	...	24	68
3RD MARCH.						
T. J. McGregor	24	...	31	...	24	79
J. Brown	15	...	6	...	22	43
C. R. Cormac	22	...	27	...	17	66

THE Kuala Lumpur Sanitary Board give notice in the *Government Gazette* of 2nd March that assessment rates for the six months ending 30th June are now due and payable without demand. "Our Mr. V. D." will not call: the ratepayer must communicate with No. 48, Ampang Street, and that, too, before the 31st inst.

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TOPICS OF TO-DAY.

SIR CHARLES WARREN has called on all good citizens of Malaya to grasp a rifle now in the days of peace, that they may not be found wanting in that fearful future, when God's good earth shall have become a hell and the devils of war be changing all Europe and the East into one chaotic field of massacre and blood-lust.

How would this affect us in the Native States? When England be fighting to defend her very shores—be fighting to uphold an empire in the East—be fighting for her commerce on every sea—be fighting

against heavy odds for her naval supremacy in the Mediterranean—be fighting, perhaps, for many a distant colony—hard pressed for want of trained men and material of war sufficient for such world-wide obligations—what could we hope for beyond the protection of Singapore? What of Malacca and Penang?

Our danger is this: the colony is largely populated by an alien race who in their own country are not over fond of Europeans. How would the cooly class of the Chinese population stand being shelled by foreign ships of war?

Which was more awful, the disciplined German troops outside Paris or her own undisciplined rabble of frenzied Communists within?

Disorder is catching.

Now a handful of Europeans are ruling hundreds of thousands of both Celestials and Mahomadans by the mere magic of a mighty name! How will it be with us when England, Imperial England, the Mistress of the Sea and Champion Coloniser of the World, is fighting—and fighting hard—for her very life blood?

Yes, even in a Native State it may then be found that Sir Charles Warren's idea was not a passing ebullition of after-dinner oratory, but a stern, real warning from a soldier.

The Selangor Lancers would, no doubt, speedily rival the famous Sydney corps!—it would be so swagger and so exclusive; horse artillery would look decidedly smart and be equally popular until it came to high social or official nobodies being ordered to clean the guns. No, what might be raised and prove of considerable value in Selangor would be a company (or troop?) of Mounted Infantry Volunteers—for those who could afford it and wished to be extra superlative—one or two companies of Infantry Volunteers, and the purchase of a couple of maxim guns.

This need not be a simple idle fancy; there is no reason why it should not become a practical fact if there are men in the State who have energy and enterprise enough to start such a movement, and if the Government will lead the way. At present we Europeans depend on an unstable or conquered race for the protection of our lives and homesteads. Remember, also, that in case of a serious war the State might be denuded of her Sikh contingent for imperial purposes.

The Government might reasonably be expected to provide drill instructors, arms and ammunition. Retired or seconded officers from the regulars would command. A plethora of officers would not be required, but such as were, might be balloted for. Free transport, official encouragement, a small capitation grant, no snider rifles, and an annual function would increase the popularity of the movement. Uniform to be as simple, neat, cheap and workmanlike as possible—green, *not* brown khaki. Europeans, Burghers and Eurasians alone

eligible at first. The scheme would have to be taken up equally enthusiastically by all the Clubs; failing this it would not *jadi* at all.

The Fire Brigade should remain an intact and separate body.

O, gentlemen of Kuala Lumpur, remember that you live in the third city of the Straits! As day glides into day, week ebbs into week, month passes into month and the years roll on, you—you yourselves—are making the traditions of a State. Once more let Selangor give evidence to her neighbours of that energy and go which leaves her without a rival in the Peninsula. Do not in the security of the present forget that there is always an unknown danger in the future, when every Britisher may *have* to use a rifle.—J. H. M. R.

“GUP”

ABOUT KUALA LUMPUR SOCIETY.

IT cannot be denied that Kuala Lumpur is the third largest town in the Malay Peninsula, with or without brick church. An inspection of the “Straits Directory” will very soon convince people on that point, commercially as well as socially.

The number of Europeans who live in Kuala Lumpur has been increasing steadily for the last few years, and almost without our noticing it have gradually become a fashionable society, divided into classes, which are as distinctly distinguished from each other as a first and a second class Chinese Mandarin.

This is not a bad sign, and I don't mean it in a sarcastic way. Where a large number of Europeans meet, it stands to reason that there are people of different education and manners, brought up in a different style and sphere of life, and they by preference naturally associate with their own class. Birds of a feather flock together.

It does not follow that one class of society should be better or superior to another; but it is certain that each of them will feel more at home amongst their own set, and since this is the case, the members of each should be happy and satisfied.

It is equally certain, however, that there are many duties and obligations which are common to all classes of our society, generally called and known as common rules of politeness; and these rules I am afraid are very often grossly neglected by members of one class of society towards members of another, or towards such people or persons as they imagine to stand one or two steps lower than themselves on the social ladder.

I am not going to write a book on manners and etiquette for the ladies and gentlemen of Kuala Lumpur, but I would like to call attention to the want of courtesy often exhibited, especially by married people, towards bachelors who have shewn them the compliment of paying them a visit or a call,

A call is an attention shewn by one person to another, and such attention should be returned. It is not necessary for married people to invite the bachelor who calls on them to dinner, nor to recognise him in society any more than they like, but unless they wish to be particularly rude, the husband should return the call of the bachelor, or at least acknowledge it, either by leaving his card at the Club or in sending it by post.

"What? Never heard of such a thing! Married people in Kuala Lumpur never take the slightest notice of bachelors' calls, neither do they anywhere else. I am sure you are quite wrong, Mr. S. S."

"Well, Mrs. Blank, that may be; but then, probably, they do not know any better."—S.S.

NOTES OF THE RESIDENT'S VISITS TO DISTRICTS IN SELANGOR, 1894.

I.

THE RESIDENT, accompanied by the State Engineer (Mr. C. E. Spooner), left Kuala Lumpur by the 10.30 a.m. train on the 10th January, and being joined at Serendah (25 miles from Kuala Lumpur) by Mr. D. G. Campbell, District Officer, proceeded on by train to the entrance to the large cutting near Sungai Tempaian, four miles beyond Serendah, where they alighted and performed the rest of the journey to Kuala Kubu by carriage, a distance of 10½ miles, reaching the District Officer's house at 2.30 p.m., or in four hours from the time of leaving Kuala Lumpur. Less than two years ago the journey of 38 miles by road occupied two days.

On the 12th the Resident, the District Officer and the State Engineer drove out to Kalumpang, 11½ miles, on the road to the Perak boundary at Tanjong Malim, on the Bernam River. On the way the Resident stopped at the house of Syed Musahor, at Kerling, six miles, and he also examined the *tali ayer* at Gumut, 10½ miles. This *tali ayer* was constructed with Government assistance in 1891, and has recently been taken over by Government, and the land served by it raised from 3rd class to 2nd class land. It is one mile and a half in length and benefits some 100 acres of padi land, of which 50 acres are under cultivation.

At Kalumpang 88 acres of mining land being opened by Mr. W. Dunman were inspected. This land adjoins a large mine, formerly worked by Towkay Low Kim, but abandoned since 1890. Mr. Dunman has built a commodious bungalow at Kalumpang, where his Manager, Mr. Koe, resides, and it may be expected that his example will bring other miners to this district. Lampan working has for years been carried on by Malays in the vicinity, the tin being exported partly by the Bernam River, but of late chiefly by the cart-road to Kuala Kubu and thence to Kuala Selangor or on to Serendah, the present terminus of the Kuala Lumpur Railway. The line should reach Kuala Kubu by June or July, which will facilitate the operations

of miners in these mukims. Until quite recently, the duty on tin exported *via* the Bernam River to Kuala Selangor was at the rate of \$10.50 a bhara, against \$13 on tin sent by road to Kuala Kubu and by river to Kuala Selangor, but the majority of the miners preferred the route to Kuala Kubu, with the heavier duty, and the reduced rate of duty has now been abolished.

The journey from Tanjong Malim down the river to Sabak, at Kuala Bernam, takes about six days, and the return journey from 14 to 21 days. Tanjong Malim is four miles distant from Kalumpang.

The lampan workers have to be carefully watched to prevent their covering up unworked tin land and padi land with their tailings.

Mr. Dunman and also Mr. Hardouin have put in applications for mining land at Kerling, six miles from Kuala Kubu, but have not taken action so far.

The agriculturists in this thinly populated portion of the District are chiefly foreign Malays, Javanese, Menangkerau and Korinchis.

Some of the Liberian coffee gardens look in very fairly good condition, but there is room for the exercise of the personal influence of the District Officer, in counselling the native planters to keep their gardens free of weeds, to prune their trees, not to plant too closely and not to expect crops of sugar-cane, plantains, tapioca, Indian corn and sirih from one and the same bit of land. As to the topping of coffee, there is the authority of Mr. T. H. Hill to the effect that it is better not to top. Throughout the District of Ulu Selangor a considerable quantity of land is being taken up by foreign Malays for coffee and garden produce and for padi planting and it will repay the District Officer and Assistant District Officers to encourage and advise them so far as they can. These foreigners say that they prefer to come inland to taking up padi land in the Coast Districts, for the reason that they find a ready local market in a mining district, which is not to be found in the Coast Districts where there is no mining population.

On the 13th the Resident and party visited the Police Station at Sangka Dua, at $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Kuala Kubu on the bridge track, 75 miles in length, to Raub and Kuala Lipis. This is the track by which Mr. Bibby and Mr. Fraser bring out their gold and tin and up which the food supplies, to the value of some \$30,000 a year, for the miners of Ulu Pahang, the only flourishing District of Pahang at present, are conveyed. During the present year the track from Kuala Kubu to Sangka Dua will be converted into a metalled cart-road and, if subsequently extended to Raub and Kuala Lipis, will immensely benefit Ulu Pahang, which would then be put into communication by cart-road with the Kuala Lumpur Railway at its terminus at Kuala Kubu, and the port of Klang would become the port of Ulu Pahang.

At two miles from Kuala Kubu a road, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, is being made from the bridge track to the site of the proposed Sanatorium at Bukit Kutu, which will be built at an elevation of 3,300ft. above the sea.

The Pahang bridle track for 19 miles of its length follows the left bank of the Selangor River, which keeps a fairly straight course through granite country, with precipitous banks, its clear stream, scarcely yet defiled by the work of the useful but aesthetically objectionable lampan worker, rushing over boulders and flowing gently in deep pools amidst some of the most beautiful scenery to be met with in the State. There is abundant water power here, which, doubtless, some day will be utilised.

Leaving Kuala Kubu on the morning of the 15th the party drove to Batang Kali and walked up the valley of the Kali River to the dam, recently constructed under the supervision of Penghulu Panglima Kiri, to supply water to the newly made *tali ayer*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, which will irrigate some 200 acres of padi land in the valley.

The small Kali River is one of the few clear water streams so rarely met with in a mining District. The story goes that a former Penghulu, in years gone by, having hurt himself with a sharp stone while bathing in the stream, cursed the valley and pronounced that it should never bring forth tin. The valley itself is extensive, reaching back to the Pahang range; its soil appears to be good, and—as it is served by a cart-road and by a railway, is free from mining, and is only 32 miles by road or rail from Kuala Lumpur—it might repay the trouble of a visit from some of our planters.

The native agriculturists, as elsewhere in this District, are chiefly foreign Malays. Forty families came in during 1893 and 15 are expected as soon as the irrigation dam is complete. These men come in without assistance from the Government and without the encouragement of deferred rents.

Proceeding towards Serendah the Resident and the District Officer turned off the main road at Ulu Yam, along a gravelled cart-road, two miles in length, to a flourishing settlement of Menangkerbau padi planters under the rule of Penghulu Syed Mahmud, who himself is a Selangor Malay. The settlers number 200 families and there is plenty of room for more. The peasants are very well-to-do and comfortable-looking and their only complaint was the ravages of wild pigs and the failure of Government to provide them with *snapan-kep* or muzzle-loading muskets.

At "Roy's House," Sungei Tempaian, the construction engine, "Leila," was made use of and Serendah reached at 1 p.m., after a run of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It is expected that the Resident Engineer will shortly see his way to erect a temporary station at Sungei Tempaian, which would ease the present heavy firewood and other traffic on a bad bit of the road between Serendah and that place, serve the mines at Ponggor and Ulu Yam and facilitate general communication in the District considerably.

At Serendah Mrs. Spooner, who had accompanied the travellers from Kuala Lumpur and who was good enough to express her pleasure with the trip which she said involved no "roughing" for a lady, left by train for Kuala Lumpur.

After breakfast at the joint Rest House and Court House—which officials describe as a Court House turned into a Rest House and non-

officials as a Rest House converted into a Court House—some hours were spent in inspecting the very thriving mining town of Serendah, in selecting sites for a temporary new market to replace the one recently burnt down, for a new Rest House, for quarters for European Police Inspector, and for other public buildings to be completed in 1894.

Serendah, which in 1890 was a small village of a few atap houses, now possesses 20 brick shops and others are going up rapidly—too rapidly, perhaps, as one at least has tumbled down before it was completed. Lok Yew, a Member of the State Council, the holder of the Farms and one of the largest miners in the District, has, at his own cost, erected a forwarding hospital (the Government Hospital for the District being at Rawang, five miles off), and the Government is being urged to appoint a dispenser to reside at Serendah.

With the exception of the Police and the Railway officials there are no Government officials resident in Serendah, which, nevertheless, manages to advance with rapid strides. It is looked after by the District Officer from Kuala Kubu, $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles off, who visits it and takes Court once a week, and by the Assistant District Officer (Mr. Robson), who comes in from Rawang, five miles off, once a week or more often if necessary. Two Clerks are about to be appointed.

As a proof of the go-aheadness of the miners, a pulsometer, the first in the State, probably the first ever used by Chinese in any of the Native States, is successfully at work in one of the Chinese-owned mines. The advantages of a pulsometer over the ordinary centrifugal pumping engine appear to be cheaper first cost, fewer mechanics and less oil, while it can be worked below water, and one boiler can work pulsometers in two or three separate mines if not too far distant. This new departure is worth watching.

From Serendah the party drove to Rawang, five miles. The road goes along an exceedingly bad trace, it is described by the present Head of the P.W.D. as a switchback trace, it has never been metalled and a year ago was corduroyed in places, and nearly impassable. Much credit is due to the P.W.D., and especially to Mr. Stokoe, the District Engineer, for the improvements in the road recently effected, and, if fine weather is ever to be expected in this rainy district (rain-fall at Kuala Kubu 180 inches a year), the road may become a fairly good one, but, on the present trace, never good enough for what is part of the "driving road communication from Province Wellesley to Malacca, with the exception of some fifty miles in Perak between Tapah (Bidor) in the Batang Padang District and the Selangor boundary, for which distance there is only a bridle track."

From Rawang the Resident, with Messrs. Campbell, Spooner, Robson and Stokoe, walked $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the end of the metalled portion of the new Rawang-Kuala Selangor cart road, returning by moonlight. Along this road were noticed large new clearings of Menangkerau Malays. The road will be 33 miles in length and is intended to give Kuala Selangor a chance of development when the Ulu Selangor tin, which now goes thither by the river, is diverted by the railway to Kuala Lumpur and Klang. From Rawang 3 miles of earthwork and

2½ miles of metalling have been completed. At the Kuala Selangor end the earthwork has proceeded for 13 miles, metal has been spread over 3½ and is ready broken for 2 miles more.

The party put up at the Rest House, at Bandar, which was originally intended for clerks' quarters and is now one of the best Rest Houses in the State.

Bandar (one mile from Rawang and to which it has been proposed to transfer the Rawang township) has always been a feverish locality. The P.W.D. are undertaking a diversion of the Rawang River, which will drain a large swamp, possibly improve the sanitary state and open up mining land.

On the morning of the 16th the Resident inspected the Malay Vernacular School, with which, on the whole, he was well satisfied; the hospital, containing 176 patients, where sites for a large temporary ward and for dispensers' quarters were selected; and visited a mine of Goh Ah Ngee and of Lok Yew.

The town of Rawang presented a very creditable and neat appearance, the town reserves being well kept up. The railway extension from Rawang to Serendah has been at the expense of the former and to the benefit of the latter. Business formerly transacted at Rawang is now done at Serendah. Serendah, moreover, is fortunate in that no one large concession is in one company's hands. At Rawang, the the Rawang Company hold 1,000 acres of mining land.

After driving a short distance along the road to Kanching and Kuala Lumpur, the Resident returned to Rawang and breakfasted with Mr. Robson and soon afterwards proceeded with Mr. Campbell, by train, back to Serendah. The State Engineer left by road, 17 miles, for Kuala Lumpur.

Leaving Serendah by trolley as far as Sungei Tempaian the Resident was driven back to Kuala Kubu by the District Officer, arriving there at 6.30 p.m.

On the 17th the Resident and Mr. Campbell walked down the unfinished railway line from Kuala Kubu, 3½ miles, to the Rasa Valley, being rafted over the Selangor River at the point where a 100-ft. open railway bridge is about to be erected. The Rasa Valley is extensive, comprising about 2,000 acres. It was formerly mined to some extent and then abandoned for four or five years. During 1893 over 600 acres of mining land were taken up by Lok Yew and other Chinese miners.

The workings are not deep and the country is bambu land, in which, owing to the uses to which the bambu is put, a saving of 40 per cent. is said to be effected in opening mines. Some 600 coolies are at work, but the majority are on Lok Yew's land, who, as he is the Farmer, can afford to work at a lower rate of profit than others, being recouped by the coolies patronising the Farms. Should the valley prove rich, it will be one of the largest and most compact mining centres in the District. There is an excellent site hard by for a railway station, four miles from Kuala Kubu and eight miles from Sungei Tempaian.

The return to Kuala Kubu was made by Lok Yew's private road and by the Government road, at the $34\frac{1}{2}$ mile on the main road, to the Selangor River. This latter branch road was constructed some years ago to give access to the river below Kuala Kubu in case of the water in the upper reaches becoming too shallow for cargo boats in very dry weather, but it has rarely been made use of.

During the 18th the Resident visited the Hospital—75 patients—and walked with Mr. Campbell through the Buluh Telor and Liman Prot Mines, close to Kuala Kubu, which give employment to some 400 miners.

On the 19th, at 8 a.m., with the State Engineer and District Officer, the Resident started down the Selangor River for Kuala Selangor.

Few riverside kampongs were passed. Rain, pigeons and jungle fowl somewhat delayed progress, and Rantau Panjang, in the District of Kuala Selangor, was not reached until 2 a.m. on the 20th.

(To be continued.)

ROUND ABOUT OUR VILLAGE.

NEAR our village runs a river; not a clear and crystal stream, but a shallow ripple of unappetising liquid of the consistency of pea soup. It is at once a motive power for numerous water-wheels, a sewer, and a bathing-place, besides being considered quite good enough to drink. The average Chinese miner has very elastic ideas as to what are his special privileges with regard to the use of this savoury stream. The exigencies of his vocation are such that he frequently alters its natural course, sometimes turning it in a most fantastic manner and causing it to flow now over, now under itself, or impounding it in flimsily constructed reservoirs above the level of the surrounding country. Unfortunately, his operations, in this respect, are not viewed with favour by the inhabitants of our village. These good folk on the occasion of a flood are sometimes sadly inconvenienced. Indeed, the spectacle of a scantily clothed damsel fleeing unto the higher ground and balancing on her head a large feather mattress, has frequently been seen. To the youth of the Malay community, perhaps, the advent of a flood is more a blessing than a curse, for do they not on such occasions catch fish in the main drain, at the expense of but little time and trouble? Talking of fishing reminds me of the marvellous patience of the Malay Piscator. How contentedly he will hold a long pole over a stagnant pool the whole day long! In this little corner of the world "old Isaac" has many disciples. Every evening I meet home-coming strings of good, patient folk, groups of father, mother and children—paterfamilias armed with his poacher's net, the little ones bearing weapons of the hazel-wand-and-bent-pin variety, their collective bag a magnificent string of some half dozen sticklebacks. The result of a day's fishing of this sort brings back very forcibly the days of one's extreme youth, the time when the early dawn was not wont to find us wrapped in slumber, but far away on the river bank casting our flies over the unappreciative trout, the time when the evening shades

would overtake us—fishless—but comforted by the memory of many “rises.” A short while ago, after a more than usually severe, visitation from an offended river god, when, as the main drain was hoked by the mortal remains of a dead billygoat, the water, unable to pass, had swept away three lengths of piping with appalling results, it was decided that something had to be done to regulate the genius of John Chinaman. An eminent member of the Public Works Department was commissioned to make a survey, with a view to a proposed river diversion. I accompanied this gentleman one day to the scene of his labours, and watched for awhile his manoeuvres with a theodolite. It was presently discovered that a large bush, some 50 yards from the river, was in the way. Accordingly an obsequious individual of the genus Kling was despatched with a parang to cut it down. Arriving at the place he immediately sailed into the job in his very best style. After a few strokes he seemed to grow uncomfortable, and suddenly reached down and clutched the calf of his leg (so called by courtesy). Immediately after he dropped the parang, and began to make frantic dives at various portions of his anatomy, now a leg, now an arm, now the back of his neck. This went on for a minute or so, until, growing desperate, he snatched off his frowsy headgear and by no means flowing draperies, and fled shrieking. I had been watching this performance with great interest, and it immediately struck me that this unfortunate individual had disturbed a colony of red ants. To those who have had a practical experience of the staying qualities of this gentle creature I need not say that the saltatory performance of our unfortunate was fully justified. After running a short distance the old gentleman seemed struck by a bright idea, for turning suddenly he came tearing towards the river, simply hitting the high places on his swift career. Who could readily forget the sight he then presented, with his scented locks afloat in the breeze, and his arms working like the sails of a windmill. Over the river bank he went, souse into the river, and immediately disappeared. To the uninitiated his behaviour brought to mind that of poor Tit Willow, under different circumstances. Happily this episode had no tragic ending. Presently emerging, not by any means like Venus from the bath, but rid of his assailants, he had to run a cross fire of wit from sundry compatriots thither assembled. Poor weatherbeaten old fossil, he grinned feebly, and crawling out of the water, drifted away to recover his discarded draperies.—E. J. R.

FROM SELANGOR TO SUMATRA IN A NATIVE PRAHU.

PART I.

The sweetest way to me is a Prahu's (?) upon the sea

In the heel of the north-east Trade!—RUDYARD KIPLING.

AFTER the start, it all happened by accident, though the design had been shaping for months. The eve of the Christmas Holidays saw me dropping down the river through the winding lane of mangrove in the station gig, with the familiar “star and crescent” floating gaudily at the stern. The cool evening breeze

travelling up the river to meet us, freshened as the men bent to the oars, and a black starless and crescentless night settled heavily down as we shot over the bar with the falling tide. And as we lay on our oars and drifted seaward, there was no mistaking the peculiar sound which a popular author attempted to describe (though it is quite indescribable) when he wrote:—

We have heard the call of the off-shore wind
And the voice of the deep-sea rain.

On the present occasion, however, necessity compelled us to ignore the summons for the moment, and content ourselves with hastening our run across the bay to Port Dickson, where letting go the grapnel in sheltered water at the back of Pulau Arang, we "looked for the day."

At six we pulled ashore, and I presently found myself the proud possessor of a fine cub leopard, the fulfilment of a long-standing commission.

As I was getting my caged prize on board, I met an old Klang skipper who said he would tow my boat to Kuala Linggi. This was good, and we started almost immediately, the friendly steamer proving to be the s. s. *Ascanius*, Captain M., bound for Achin, the Mergui Pearl Archipelago, the Mekong and a variety of other romantic spots! She had a patent collapsible canvas boat on board, which appeared extremely likely to justify its title to collapsibility, but I learnt that this was intended for the use of the French on the Mekong, and was silent from patriotic motives! At Kuala Linggi, seeing that there was a dead calm when we arrived, Captain M., who was at the same time towing a Chinese tongkang, offered to take us on to Malacca, whence we might start across channel with the evening breeze.

This was better, and we arrived at Malacca towards the end of the afternoon, when our troubles began. In a place alive with native craft, it took several hours to bring one of the local "pirates" to terms which were only not extortionate, for the supply of a prahu and crew to go to Siak, and when this difficult bargain was concluded, our new friend had to get himself ready for departure, a proceeding which might have taken a quarter of an hour, but took exactly five times as long. This lost us the tide, and we had to wait all night in the river (none of the sweetest) before we could move, and that with a splendid land-breeze blowing, a fate which might have tempted even Patience on her proverbial monument to use "a naughty word."

But the cup was not yet full. Having wrung a reluctant pardon by promising to sleep on board with his crew and start at four o'clock in the morning, he and his men once more decamped, and at four we were in sole possession of the Prahau. Fortunately I had ascertained his abode, and sent a Malacca-born boatman to bring him back "alive or dead," but here again we were foiled as he was not "at home." That settled the business. I had an inexperienced boat's crew whose ideas of the opposite coast were uniformly as vague as my own, and my friend the skipper had further "damped" our spirits by telling us we were certain to meet "lumpy" water on the other side, and by relating a dismal story of a man who, having crossed the channel,

struck the wrong part of the coast (which as there are no hills to serve as land-marks may easily be done) and drifted about until the provisions gave out, and was picked up in the last stage of exhaustion by a passing steamer.

But I had a chart and a compass, and besides this, was not inconsiderably "ruffled," which answers for a good deal in this world of ours! The next few minutes, therefore, saw all hands on board (not forgetting "puss,") and almost before we realised what it meant, we were standing out to sea *en route* for Siak, with a strong land-breeze and the boat towing astern. The mast creaked as the big sail (fortunately for us *not* a silken one, *pace* Miss Bird) filled with the breeze, and the crunch of the bows was good to hear as we cast our late annoyances to the winds.

The first furtive peep of the sun over the horizon found us standing well out to the offing, and still running before a stiffish breeze. In front of us lay a wide expanse of waters, light blue fading into gray, no trace of land being yet visible, while far astern lay Malacca, a diminishing cluster of snowy houses that seemed to nestle on the sapphire of the sea level; and right and left, Cape Rachado, with its gleaming lighthouse, Mount Ophir, and the peaks of the Rambau range. Overhead, a dark steel coloured sky thickly studded with stars, and the time, "neither perfect day, nor night."

Then something exciting happened: "Puss" broke out of her cage and a long, stern chase ensued, which ended, after a good deal of swearing, I fear on *both* sides, by her ensconcing herself in an unassailable position below the decking, where it was judged the better part of valour to leave her in possession, a *modus vivendi* being established by the cession of a fine fish, which disappeared in a shorter time than it takes to relate. About midday the wind began to fail and a thick haze came up from the mainland, the sea growing smoother until it sank into an oily calm through which we rowed until we could see on the far horizon ahead of us a wavering dark line whose appearance may be best described in the words of the Malays as a line of "bobbing fishing-floats."

The sight of land put fresh vigour into the oarsmen, and we landed that same afternoon on a sandy beach fringed with the melancholy rhu, and with low-lying swampy ground behind it, along which we walked for several miles without meeting any inhabitants but those of the jungle (*i.e.* wild pig). At length, however, we came upon a hovel in a state of hopeless dilapidation, which contained two or three Chinese fishermen, but as they could not understand our questions, nor speak any known language, we were unable to glean any information as to our route, or even as to the part of the coast upon which we had alighted. The only sign of a higher civilisation was a cone surmounted by the Dutch flag which was planted on the seashore, which looked as if it did not know how to justify its solitary existence. Now, however, the haze fortunately lifted, and we made out the dim outlines of Cape Rachado and Mount Ophir, from which I conjectured the spot at which we had landed to be in the vicinity of Tanjong Puhah on Pulau Medang; and was thus enabled to shape our course afresh.

This was very fortunate, as otherwise we should probably have gone yet further out of our track.

Getting on board again we continued rowing until nightfall, when a breeze sprung up which enabled us to hoist the sail and give the oars a rest. About 9 o'clock, however, the wind growing violent and the tide running strongly with increasing breakers, cast us upon a lee shore in trying to find the mouth of the strait. Fortunately, however, we were able to beach the prahu out of the worst of the surf, and the tide running rapidly down in a very short time left us high and dry upon the sands.

The prahu being safe, I then made an attempt to find the strait for which we were looking by rowing out in the gig, but although we got her off successfully, we very soon found that she could not live in such a sea, and returning with some difficulty beached the boat to seaward of the prahu, undergoing such a drenching that after beaching her I took the opportunity of completing the wetting by having a bathe. Meanwhile, however, a disaster had occurred: the boy had been having a leopard hunt all to himself on board the prahu, apparently with the idea that he could replace the "beastie" in its cage, unaided, and the result was that she had jumped overboard on to the sands and disappeared. This was a great blow, but one of the boatmen at once revived our hopes with "*Itu dia!*" pointing to a dark object on the sands at a short distance. We therefore advanced towards it in a stealthy semicircle, hoping to cut it off from the jungle, and loud was the laughter which met the discomfited boatman when it proved to be nothing but an old broken basket, which had been cast up with other flotsam and jetsam by the retiring tide.

Before sun-up we were again afloat, the sea and the wind having both considerably abated, and for the next six or eight hours were sailing prosperously along the coast, until we reached a broad strait which, having lost the bearings, I at once concluded to be Selat Panjang. Here again the sea began to run high, and a half-broken beacon at the mouth of the strait looked dangerous, but as I found out afterwards, the bank was of very inconsiderable size, and when we had once rounded it we came into smoother water, and so continued till early in the afternoon. Then we met for the first time a specimen of the local craft, and a couple of Chinamen who were on board informed us that the strait for which we were looking was a day's journey further on and that we had been sailing since daybreak up the wrong channel. This was disheartening, especially as provisions were very short and the Chinamen had nothing to give us but some firewood and a little water, the former of which was especially welcome as that day we had been obliged to supply the wood we wanted by cutting the punting-poles into lengths. They told us, however, of some houses about half way up the strait, where we might get some provisions, and as soon as the tide turned we started and reached them by the evening, and at this place, which was called, I think, Dunei, we got some rice and water. But the strong wind blowing up the strait made it a very difficult matter to return, even when the tide was with us, and we at once

began to lose ground when it was against us, and so, after trying successively punting inshore, tacking, towing the prahu by means of the gig, and in short exhausting every expedient which suggested itself, we were obliged to resign ourselves to the loss of time and by beating up inch by inch during the flood and anchoring during the ebb, fought our way out by sheer force of rowing in the teeth of the wind on the following night, and bade goodbye to Selat Rupert. Having once weathered this point, however, the worst of our troubles were over, and there remained but "plain sailing" along the coast of Sumatra until we entered Selat Panjang, otherwise marked as Brewer's Strait, which lies between the mainland of Sumatra and the island of Bengkalis. Bengkalis is the name of the big triangular island which faces the estuary of the Siak River, and when at daybreak we found ourselves gliding merrily along under its lee in the midst of a small fleet of boats which were just returning from the fishing-grounds, we felt very much better, and—bought some fish! About nine o'clock in the morning we reached a small place called Bukit Batu, nearly opposite Bengkalis, and then the fun began.

On arriving at Bukit Batu, and having Bengkalis in sight, it seemed best to leave the disreputable prahu as far as possible out of sight, and so, after taking into the boat all we were likely to want, we left the prahu at anchor in charge of a boatman and proceeded to Bengkalis, where we arrived with the awning set and Selangor flag flying, in all the state we could muster.

We spent the rest of the day at Bengkalis, and when we turned to go you can imagine our feelings to see at the jetty the "fatal and perfidious barque" which we had left that morning at Bukit Batu! Some Chinamen, it afterwards appeared, had boarded the prahu in force and the solitary boatman, fearing that they meant to seize it for themselves, hauled up the anchor and fled for his life before the wind till he reached the wharves, where his arrival was the signal for a fresh outbreak of curiosity on the part of the inhabitants, just as our own arrival had been earlier in the day.

The Assistant Resident, to whose house I was conducted, gave me courteous welcome, and in the interview which followed asked a good many questions about the Government on this side of the Straits.

W.S.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

(Ladies' queries are answered first).

MRS. GRUNDY.—No less than five fair correspondents have written with reference to "Bachelor's" query in our last issue, but their letters being mostly of the suggestion order can hardly be published in this column. Two are indignant, or pretend to be, two are critical and one is amusing; needless to say the *signatures* are all anonymous.

STAR.—Dilute with one-fourth part of water, keep in a three star bottle and he won't know the difference.

MATRON.—You can trust to the ayah. What the ayah does not know about your neighbours is not worth knowing, depend upon it.

EQUITY.—A Christmas present is not like a "call," no return is expected.

BEE.—Don't ruin the poor fellow altogether!

PETER.—Cannot you recognise the fact that the P.W.D. are doing excellent work in the State; that progress, tempered with originality, is in full swing, and that the days of unexpended balances are drawing to a close owing to the work-hunger of the Department? If so, then, for goodness' sake, let us leave the eternal "system" alone for a few months now by way of a change.

P. L.—There is some talk of re-erecting the old church in Kuala Kubu, for the benefit of the miners, planters, visitors to Treacher's Hill, Government officials and others.

M. M.—These bungalows are reserved for the upper ten only.

BLOCK.—Yes, undoubtedly an excellent system when applied to finance. Never pay one bill till you receive a second from the same firm.

A. K.—We have it on very bad authority that the s.r. *Abdul Samad* will shortly be taken off her run and placed in the Museum.

G. W., with his query about the difficulty of getting gharries in Kuala Lumpur, must kindly remember that this is not a page for conundrums.

F. P.—We commiserate with you, it certainly is very annoying to be shifted into another house after one has devoted hard-earned cash to the making of a garden, but don't forget you pay no house rent now.

RATEPAYER.—We draw the line at legal conundrums on our own account; but, as it happens, we have to hand a communication on the subject you enquire about, and give our correspondent's opinion for what it is worth. He evidently thinks that the warning and threatening notice of the Secretary, Sanitary Board, in the last issue of the *Gazette* (Notification No. 124) is *ultra vires* in announcing that the new assessment rate is payable *without demand*, and that if it is not paid within a certain time demand notices, on which a fee will be charged, will be served. Our correspondent points out that Section 27 of Regulation XI. of 1890 provides that a bill for the amount due shall be presented to the person liable before the fee-bearing notice of demand is issued. Nobody supposes, says he, that the Sanitary Board officials are afraid of work, and they probably want to save their time and trouble over this matter in order to have more leisure to license illegal obstructions in the streets; but we are not responsible for his ideas, and don't know what anybody supposes, or what anybody wants to do, least of all the Sanitary Board. We have heard, however, that the urbane Secretary, S. B., K. L., intends giving an "At Home" at the Police Court during the month, inviting only those who have *not* paid their rates and taxes.

TIDOR.—We do not know what "insomania" is, so cannot recommend a cure.

NOTES AND NEWS.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor is expected to visit Selangor during the next month.

MRS. MAXWELL, who is staying at the Residency, leaves for Sungei Ujong on Sunday next.

WE hear that the Resident, owing to pressure of work, will be unable to be present at the Sungei Ujong Race Meeting.

MR. CLAUDE VINCENT, who recently visited Kuala Selangor with the object of reporting on irrigation for padi cultivation in that district, left Kuala Lumpur for Singapore on the 21st instant.

IT is with deep regret that we record the death of William Maxwell Little, M.D., at his own residence at the Pauper Hospital, on the night of Thursday, the 15th instant. Dr. Little was about 30 years of age, and joined the Selangor service as District Surgeon in August, 1891. He was stationed first at Kuala Lumpur, and it was during that time that he was sent forward to Bentong with medical stores for the expedition at the outbreak of the Pahang disturbances. It will be remembered that his party was attacked on the way up, a dresser and a cooly receiving gun-shot wounds, and Dr. Little had to return with them to Kuala Lumpur. Subsequently he took up duty as District Surgeon, Ulu Selangor, and was for some months resident in Kuala Kubu, until his removal to Klang. On the departure of the Residency Surgeon (Dr. Travers) on leave in August last, Dr. Little became District Surgeon, Kuala Lumpur. In his all too short career he had thus seen a good deal of the State, and had by his geniality and kindness everywhere endeared to him his brother officers and the subordinates of his department, with whom he was brought into contact. We cannot too deeply sympathise with Mrs. Little, who was married to the deceased officer only in December, 1892, and with his colleagues, Dr. Travers and Dr. Welch, in their sad loss.

MR. GEORGE BELLAMY, who early last month proceeded on short leave to Ceylon, has returned to Kuala Selangor, accompanied by Mrs. Bellamy and his son.

GOLF is in full swing just now on the Petaling Hill links, and no doubt we shall soon be hearing of the championship competitions. Mr. Fernando, of the Railway Department, has executed a fine championship medal in silver. It is a pity it is not in gold, one has such a contempt nowadays for anything that resembles the fraudulent dollar.

AT the regular monthly committee meeting of the Selangor Club, held on the 14th instant, Messrs. P. Gasille, C. Hanrott and A. O. Leembruggen and Captain M. Guische were elected members of the Club and, in accordance with the Rules of the Club, H.E. the Governor, S.S., was elected an Honorary Member. The date of the Fancy Dress Ball, to be given in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the foundation of the Club, was definitely fixed for the 12th proximo.

KUALA LUMPUR will be quiet, to say the least, during the Easter holidays, since all who can do so are going to Sungei Ujong, to share in the festivities connected with the Race Meeting there. The famous S. U. D. C. will perform at the Court Theatre, Seremban, giving on Monday, the 26th, "Poor Pillicoddy" by Madison Morton, to be followed by "Cups and Saucers" by George Grossmith, junr., and on Tuesday, the 27th, "The Blind Beggars" and "The Rose of Auvergne" by Farnie and Offenbach.

THE cricket team to represent Selangor in Sungei Ujong will consist of Messrs. G. Cumming, H. S. Day, W. Dunman, D. J. Highet, A. K. E. Hampshire, L. P. Ebdon, J. Lindsay, A. C. Norman, H. C. Paxon, W. D. Scott, O. F. Stonor and H. C. Holmes, Captain. There will be 12 a side, and the match will be played on Saturday and on Monday morning before the Races.

WE are requested to publish the following cutting from the *Pinang Gazette* as a hint to the authorities who look after our town roads:— "The Municipality are to-day laying a section of Beach Street with tarred metal. The heavy traffic opposite Logan's Buildings is considerable, and it is expected the tarred metal will make a more durable road." It may be more durable, but we have a vivid recollection of living in a suburb of London where the Local Board

adopted tarred paving, and if tarred metalling is anything like it, it would be rather unpleasant in this climate.

MESSEES. L. DOUGAL AND C. G. GLASSFORD, two of our popular planters, left Kuala Lumpur on the 21st inst. for Singapore, *en route* for Europe by the *Sydney*. Mr. C. Meikle had originally intended to accompany them, but was awaiting the return of Mr. R. Meikle; there is a probability, however, that, his brother having since arrived, he may be able to catch them in Singapore, though whether he will be able to secure a passage in the *Sydney* is doubtful. They hope to be back in Selangor within a year, and the best wishes of all accompany them that they may in the meanwhile have a good time.

ACCORDING to the Annual Report of the Kuala Lumpur Sanitary Board, for 1893, published in the last *Gazette*, the revenue was \$95,818.44, being \$28,438.44 above the estimate, and the expenditure was \$72,802.78, being \$1,587.22 below the estimate. There were 159 prosecutions for offences against the Regulations, 148 convictions, and fines imposed amounted to \$747. The Chairman says "No difficulty has been experienced in keeping the arcades clear of obstruction throughout the year, to the great advantage of the public in our narrow thoroughfares."

WHAT'S good for flies? Or, rather, what is bad, very bad, for them? The new comer is usually struck by the absence of what is a pest at home in summer time; but anyone paying a visit to the barber at the Rest House just now, or even sitting in the Club, will find no longer an immunity from the nuisance: flies are encountered in myriads. We have heard it ascribed to the garbage and refuse from the town that is being deposited near the site of the new church, with the object of filling in a swamp. This is how "eligible sites for buildings" are often made at home.

A CORRESPONDENT, the "Jelevu Jaéoon," who admits that he is as "mad as a March hare," says that "having had nothing to read in the jungle but the advertisements on the cover of a copy of *The Pall Mall Budget*, for a solid week, the following is the result:—

A llan's Hair Restorer is the best for baking bread.

B orwick's Baking Powder is for rubbing on your head.

C arter's Little Liver Pills will not wash cloth.

D utch Bulbs direct from Holland make an A 1 broth.

E namel Paint is warranted to restore the hair when grey.

Fry's Cocoa's very good when mixed with Indian fine-chopped hay.
 Goddard's Best Plate Powder makes your teeth as white as snow.
 Hennessy's three-star brandy makes moustache and beard to grow.
 India-rubber Stamps are good for curing corns or bunions.
 Jameson's Whisky is the best when you've been eating onions.
 Keating's Powder's excellent when taken in a "curry."
 Leca and Perrin's soothes the mind and kills all mental worry.
 Monkey Brand is very nice if taken in the morning.
 Northern Life Insurance, too, will save your feet from corning.
 Orient Line of Steamers is the safest to the moon.
 Pall Mall Budget paper's grand to read in a balloon.
 Quinine, in one ounce bottles beats all the drinks yet known.
 Robinson and Cleaver's Irish Cloth's by far the best whetstone.
 Spearman's Royal Blue Serges make beautiful dress shirts.
 Ruefitts' Finest Bear's-grease is good for burns and hurts.
 Ulster Coats by Poole should be supplied to British forces.
 Van Houten's Cocoa is the best to cover marine losses.
 Willcox Mariani Wine excels for cleaning shoes.
 Xeres "from the wood" 's first class to keep off various "blues."
 Yeast is sold by Beecham in boxes worth a guinea.
 Zebra Brand in quantities has made me such a ninnie."

LOCAL SPORT.

CYCLING.

IT is intended to hold a Bicycle Race Meeting during April, to consist of a one mile handicap and a three miles handicap. On the 10th the heats for the mile will be run off at 5.15 p.m.; on the 12th the three miles handicap will be decided, and on the 14th the final of the mile. A good number of entries are already promised. We hope that the road round the Parade Ground will be put in good repair in the meantime, as it is not now in condition for racing. The corners too, are not particularly safe for turning at high speed. If these and a few other little difficulties could be smoothed over we might expect some good sport. But what is much needed for our athletic meetings is a track with well-rounded corners, laid out around the edge of the Parade Ground. In lieu of a gravel path, which might be found too expensive, the grass, properly levelled and well rolled, would suffice. Could not something of the kind be done?

FOOTBALL.

An Association Football Match, England v. The World, was played on Saturday, 10th inst., and resulted in favour of the latter by one goal to nil. Scott, Maxwell and Mitchell played well for "The World," as did Skinner, Hampshire and Lake for "England," although

the latter failed to score off the two easy shots he had at goal, each going wide of the mark. The wearing of distinctive colours on the arm was a great improvement; but we understand that club shirts have been ordered, and when these arrive we are to see the opposing teams turn out in red-and-yellow and white, respectively. On Saturday, the 17th inst., a match was played under Rugby rules, between teams captained by Messrs. Vane and Lake. Mr. Hatchell was referee and Messrs. Glassford and Baxendale were the touch judges. The game was exciting and afforded plenty of amusement for the onlookers. We are glad to see that the interest taken in these contests is increasing. Several of the players were new to the Rugby game, and there was some difficulty in getting the required numbers—15 a side—a large order for such a small community. Maxwell scored a try which was converted by Lake who neatly kicked the ball over the bar, and later on Day scored another try for the same team, while Hemmy and Scott each scored a try for Vane's team, the former winning by 8 points to 6.

BILLIARDS.

A NOTICE is up in the Selangor Club that a four-handed Billiard Handicap, 250 up, will shortly be held under the following conditions:

1. Players will be handicapped by the Billiard Sub-Committee.
2. Each round will be drawn separately.
3. Entrance fee \$2.
4. Entries close 30th March.
5. Prizes to go to winners of final tie.
6. The aggregate points of each pair will be averaged: thus A and B play Y and Z—

A	handicap points	+ 40	}	A and B start at scratch.
B	"	- 40		
Y	"	+ 20	}	Y and Z + 40
Z	"	+ 60		

7. No advice to be offered to any of the players.

LAWN-TENNIS.

A TENNIS TOURNAMENT was started towards the end of February at the Lake Club. The entries and handicaps are as follows:—

For the Ladies' Single—

Mrs. Gordon	- $\frac{1}{2}$ 15	}	Mrs. Norman	}	+ 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15	
" Vane	scratch					" Stafford
" Ebden	+ $\frac{1}{2}$ 15					

For the Double Handicap—

Mrs. Vane	and Mr. Scott	...	}	scratch
" Ebden	" "	Holmes		
" Gordon	" "	Wellford		
" Norman	" "	Hight		
" Stafford	" "	Hampshire			+ $\frac{1}{2}$ 15
" Lyons	" "	Bourne	+ 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15	

For the Single Handicap—

Vane	-15 $\frac{1}{4}$ 15	Hampshire...	} scratch
Holmes	... }	Wellford ...	
Highet	... } -15	Stonor ...	} + $\frac{3}{4}$ 15
Cumming	... }	Ebden ...	
Dunman	... }	Lyons ...	} +15
Bourne	... } - $\frac{1}{4}$ 15	Lindsay ...	
Scott ...	... }	Forbes ...	} +15
		Maxwell ...	

In the final round, Ladies' Singles, Mrs. Vane beat Mrs. Stafford by two sets to love. Mrs. Norman beat Mrs. Ebden 6-1; 6-0.

The ties remaining to be played in these Singles are Mrs. Gordon *v.* Mrs. Norman, and the winner has to play Mrs. Vané in the final.

In the Doubles, first round, Mrs. Ebden and Mr. Holmes beat Mrs. Stafford and Mr. Hampshire by 6-3; 3-6; 6-2. The handicap for the latter pair was not enough. Mrs. Vane and Mr. Scott beat Mrs. Gordon and Mr. Wellford, 6-1; 6-5; the beaten pair were not playing up to their usual form, otherwise a very good match, probably a very close one, would have been the result.

In the second round of the Doubles Mrs. Norman and Mr. Highet beat Mrs. Vane and Mr. Scott by two sets to one, the first set falling to Mrs. Vane and Mr. Scott -6-3; the results of the other two were 6-4; 6-3. Mrs. Lyons and Mr. Bourne beat Mrs. Ebden and Mr. Holmes, 4-6; 6-4; 6-5.

In the final Mrs. Norman and Mr. Highet have to meet Mrs. Lyons and Mr. Bourne.

In the Single Handicap, first round, Lindsay scratched to Forbes; Bourne beat Cumming, 6-1, 6-2; Dunman scratched to Lyons; Scott beat Stonor, 6-1, 5-6, 6-2; Highet beat Hampshire, 6-3, 6-3; Vane beat Maxwell, 6-5, 6-2; Ebden scratched to Wellford.

In the second round Bourne beat Lyons, 5-6, 6-5, 6-2.

The ties now to be played are Holmes -15 *v.* Forbes -15, and the winner has to play Bourne. Highet -15 *v.* Scott - $\frac{1}{4}$ 15, Vane 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ 15 *v.* Wellford, scratch.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A GENERAL MEETING was held on the 17th inst., Mr. H. C. Ridges in the chair, to elect a Secretary and Treasurer in place of Mr. W. Crompton, who is going on leave. Mr. J. Brown was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy and Mr. R. A. J. Bidwell was elected to the vacant post on the Committee. Afterwards a Committee Meeting was held, and it was decided that the prizes for the Competition now going on should be as follows:—For the highest aggregate score out of six of the fortnightly competitions, 1st prize of \$25; for the second highest \$15; and for the third highest \$10, in each class—six prizes in all. Two extra days in each month were appointed for competition firing and practice, for the convenience of members who are unable to attend on Saturdays. The competition has been

going on fortnightly since January; but to those who have not already made a start we may point out that there is yet time to get in the requisite number of attendances to qualify. The fortnightly shooting took place on Saturday last and resulted as follows:—

	200 yards.	300 yards.	400 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	Total.
Buchanan	3	...	4	...	0	7
Brown	17	...	23	...	10	50
Charter	16	...	17	...	16	49
Cormac	21	...	27	...	15	63

ON WHEELS TO MALACCA.

ON the approach of the Chinese New Year, the Engineer (promoted to Prime Mover) and the Child, mindful of the great enjoyment derived from a certain trip to Dusun Tua, determined again to leave Kuala Lumpur to its crackers and go in search of "fresh field and pastures new."

The company of Charles was unfortunately out of the question, he being in duty bound to remain and scare the Singaporeans, and the Caxtonian's great idea when appealed to appeared to be that, this being a Government holiday, he must utilise it by hovering round his swell new office.

Thus disappointed, the deserted ones decided to take to their bicycles and try, roads permitting, to get to Malacca, and asked the Jockey (great upon wheels), to accompany them.

The great "Luggage Question" now, as usual, cropped up. The Child, of course, was bent upon taking evening clothes and white shirts, but when the others insisted that he must on no account go without the mosquito curtain, the butterfly net, and the demon bottle, took umbrage and said, "Oh! very well then, I'll just take a sarong and a clean sock." The Jockey did not appear to care so very much what he took, if only he were allowed to ride in boots and spurs, but on its being pointed out that spurs would have by no means the same effect on a pneumatic tyre as on a "griffin" gave up this cherished idea.

The Prime Mover only had his own way, and, as usual afterwards wished he had not. Not content with a "Gladstone" strapped on the handle bar, he also rigged up a fearful and wonderful structure astern, which was (quite characteristically) of no use and proved a beastly nuisance. On seeing this the child began to repeat, "He rides a race, he carries weight, etc.," but was promptly suppressed with the usual indignities always improperly practised on him.

As it had been most rigorously determined that the start must be before daybreak, it was not much after 7, on the morning of 4th February, that the procession began to shake of some of the Kuala Lumpur dust from its wheels (taking, however, with it, quite as much as was required) and proceeding with caution through the streets, attempted in vain to make the Chinese hear the merry cycle horn on

which the Child performed selections. Though entirely without effect on the natives, his efforts were to a certain extent appreciated by the numerous goats, fowls, dogs, etc., always to be found about our leading thoroughfares.

Stupidly enough, it had quite been overlooked that after the opening of the railway to Pudooh the upkeep of the road to that thriving village would, of course, be discontinued, and instead therefore of going round by the Ampang and Circular Roads, the rash riders left town by that neglected track, but soon had reason to repent their temerity and bitterly to express the wish that they had provided their machines with "tyres of a minimum width of four inches."

This dangerous and rugged two miles having, however, been passed, with no damage to speak of, beyond a displacement of all the internal organs, and the probable development of a crystalline structure in the iron of the machines, the journey became less toilsome and the speed increased. With no incident of interest the hill at the fourth mile was reached, when one of the party made the startling discovery that "Cycling does not let you enjoy a view half so well as walking." This point having been duly discussed (at the top of the hill), and screws, etc., shaken loose by the Pudooh Road having been tightened up, the wild career was again urged on, though owing to a crafty stipulation by the Prime Mover ("fat, and scant of breath") the wildness of the career was regulated by the rider who was weakest at the time.

After exchanging a "Good morning" with the State Engineer and Mr. Lawder, and ejaculations of wonder that men could be found so bold as to trust themselves to the mercy of a dangerous and stupid wild beast when quite capable of cycling, Cheras was reached after two miles of road which seemed to have been made on purpose for the sport, and the going being so good Kajang seemed but a few minutes distant. The question of making a halt was decided in the negative, the Prime Mover declaring that he knew there was a Rest House at Semenyih, and, the road being still good, that flourishing township was soon reached.

The usual unimpeachable accuracy of the Prime Mover's statements was here verified, for on halting and enquiring for the Rest House, that building was at once pointed out to the, by this time, thirsty travellers, who, however, had to be satisfied with this, the building being (doubtless for excellent reasons) locked up.

After admiring its beautiful proportions (the western facade being particularly fine), a foraging party was despatched through the town, the Child (whose appearance inspires confidence) being left at the Police Station to negotiate for a kettle of hot water, and all being prepared, a sumptuous cold collation of "Key" beer and Chinese buns was much appreciated, winding up with a cup of tea.

Having refreshed, the next excitement was the prospect of reaching the frontier, the road though good and undulating presenting few points of interest and no views. Indeed, with the exception of that at the fourth mile, none of the many hills has much to be said of it except that it is doubtful whether the fun of rushing down it with the proba-

bility of finding a bullock cart at the next turn, with a driver who is not only asleep at the time, but has been deaf and idiotic from birth, compensates for the exertion of riding up. Many volumes could be written about hills and bullock carts and their drivers.

The last mile or two into Beranang (the village at the boundary between Selangor and Sungei Ujong) is generally speaking flat, though exception must be made for the numerous bridges just before coming to the Police Station. Though the floor planks of these are but a few inches above the level of the road, the machines if going a decent pace rise somewhat higher, and the unfortunate rider apparently goes up about 6 ft. However, there were not more than fifty of these nuisances in the last mile or two, so that on reaching Beranang a halt was made but just long enough to make sundry small adjustments, enquiry about the next station and so on.

The Police Station being still in Selangor no passports were asked for, and as the frontier of the neighbouring State appears to be quite unprotected the journey was resumed without hindrance, the party intending to make a short stop at Setul.

Three miles, however, from this place, the Prime Mover, whose machine had been steering somewhat erratically for some time owing to the back weight, suddenly stopped short in a sandy bit of the road, and on his attempting to mount again found that poor old "Black Prince" has broken his back. After some consultation, it was decided that the best thing to do under the unfortunate circumstances was to get on to Seremban, riding and walking by turns, whence the Collapsed One could get to Port Dickson and Klang. In this way Seremban was reached a little after 3 p.m. This was the first good opportunity which had presented itself of entering into negotiations with the natives of the interior; they, however, seemed quite friendly and not averse to trade, and it was found not at all difficult by signs, and words which appear common to their dialect and that of some of the Selangor tribes, to barter some of the silver and copper counters brought for the purpose, for some of the native wine, called by them "Kunchi." This was tasted and, after the exertions, found not bad, though it is said by some travellers, when taken in quantity, to have unpleasant effects.

The party found that in Seremban there was not only a Rest House, but one which could be entered, and, the guardian having been found and stirred up, a welcome bath and cup of tea were obtained, and alarming orders given for dinner.

As the life of the guardian seemed in great danger until he should manage to produce that meal, it was considered better that the indefatigable Jockey should visit the station and enquire about trains, and should also endeavour to get information about the route to be pursued on the morrow, whilst the Child and the Wreck visited the town, enquired about steamers from Port Dickson, and by "spreading" themselves generally gave the inhabitants of Seremban a rare and splendid treat.

It is perhaps better to draw a veil over the feed which followed their return to the Rest House; the statistics of the month will doubtless reveal to the curious enquirer the number of fowls, eggs, and bottles of beer *itam* which reached their destination at that time. The trio were nevertheless able, after the meal, to organise and carry through a most successful "Smoking Concert," there being no nuisance of an audience to make unpleasant remarks.

On the following morning early rising was the order of the day, and preparations for another start were made; but it was not until twenty minutes past seven that the Jockey and the Child bade good-by to the Wreck, leaving him to the rest and quiet he had come out in search of. The Jockey, evidently full of recent recollections of victory, commenced at once to make the pace, and in spite of the remonstrances of the Child, who kept trying to impress upon him that they had come out for a pleasure trip, seemed to imagine all the time that he was riding for the "Selangor Stakes."

The road was extremely good for about three miles, and then became a little rough, although a good track could be found all along. Several large estates were passed, and from the road, which in one place rose to a good height, a very fine view was obtained in the early morning; though owing to the pace little attention could be paid to the scenery. The Police Station at Rantau was reached ($11\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Seremban) in an hour and five minutes, and a stoppage was proposed just to look at the place. The Jockey, however, began to talk about doing the whole distance from Seremban to Malacca (66 miles) in the one day, and moreover suggested that they should continue and ride straight on there, without stopping for "rest and refreshment," so as to enable him to catch a steamer for Singapore the same day. The Child did not think the point worth arguing at this stage of the journey, but merely said "We'll see."

The roads being excellent a good pace was kept up in spite of the numerous hills, for after a fast run down one hill the machines would go nearly half way up the next. This kind of switchback continued for long way, and as there were no sharp turns in the road the cyclists were able to go down hill full speed, though had a chance stone been encountered the result would have been disastrous.

Many kampongs were passed with small patches of padi and fruit gardens, but few inhabitants made their appearance on the road.

At this stage of the journey, the appearance of the cyclists created the greatest astonishment, and sometimes even alarm, in the minds of the natives, who had evidently never seen such curiosities before and were quite unable to make out what they were. "Hantu" seemed to be the prevailing idea, and the men accordingly gave as wide a berth as the breadth of the road would allow, whilst the women ran right into the jungle, and hid themselves behind trees, etc., taking, however, a furtive peep as the riders sped by. Upon going at a very great pace down one hill a woman and a child carrying a small umbrella were walking in front; just as the machines neared them the little

girl happened to look round and upon seeing what she evidently thought something uncanny immediately jumped clean into the jungle, where she crouched under her umbrella screaming with all her might as they passed.

Rasa was next reached, and after that Tampin, a good-sized village, where a short stop was contemplated; but, unfortunately, upon entering it, the Child, in trying to escape several pigs and ducks, ran over a little black puppy, which kicked up such an awful disturbance by its howling that he thought of dying for a drink would not own it, but seemed anxious to get out of the neighbourhood of that dog as soon as possible.

Soon after leaving Tampin (which, by the way, is a small village in Sungei Ujong, and not to be confounded with Tampin in Malacca, a place the cyclists did not touch) the travellers dismounted to enquire the way from an overseer, a half Portugese from Malacca, and seeing some green coconuts asked him to procure some. This he readily did, and while sitting on a log, under the pleasant shade of the palms, enjoying them, one of the travellers asked the overseer what his work was, and received the reply, "I am an overseer on the upkeep of the roads," upon hearing this the enquirer seemed to wake up, and eagerly asked "Have you got a system here?" The man seemed surprised and a little uneasy at this, and began to look round as though in search of it, saying he had never heard of such a thing, and asking what was it like? "Well," said the enquiring one, "I can't explain that, nobody can; but it is something to do or leave undone to roads; we have one in Selangor, and if it lasts we hope to have some roads too; but even if you haven't got a system in Sungei Ujong you have certainly very good roads." The other traveller thinking it time to put a stop to this conversation the ride was resumed, the road leading through a good many kampongs—Lubok China, Sungei Seput, Brisu, Sungei Bulu, Kampang Ampat, and many others—which though pretty enough had little in them to attract attention. At several of these a short stoppage was made for more green coconuts, and whenever the travellers dismounted they were soon surrounded by a wondering and enquiring crowd many of whom had never heard of Selangor, and when told how far the cyclists had come, and in what time, their astonishment was unbounded. One man, who must have been of Irish descent, remarked, "Wah! quicker than the *kreta api*." This seems rather hard on the Seremban and Port Dickson express, but of course he was to be pitied for never having travelled from Kepong to Rawang in a cattle truck, after heavy rain.

At last Alor Gajah was reached, a distance of 50 miles from Seremban, which had been done in just five hours in spite of the numerous short stoppages. It is a fairly large and pretty village with good Government Offices and several nice bungalows. A small shop was found at which some of the "Kunchi" was obtained, which seems to be as common in Malacca as in Sungei Ujong. The Jockey, however, seemed restless and determined to start off again

immediately, still bent upon catching a steamer the same day; and tried to persuade the Child to go on also. This, however, the latter refused to do, being determined to eat and to drink before going further.

They went over to the Police Station, which like many others in Malacca seems half Police Station and half Rest House, and the Child in foraging around found a long chair into which he immediately threw himself, and turning upon the Jockey reproachfully said, "I have ridden this morning 50 miles in less than five hours, with nothing to eat or drink but green coconuts; you can ride on to Malacca at once if you like, but here I can get 'Kunchi' and here I mean to stay until the evening."

Finding all his persuasions useless the Jockey started off alone, still impressed with the idea that the one aim of the trip was to catch a steamer that day. The Child waited until four o'clock in the afternoon and then rode quietly on arriving in Malacca about half past five, the road being almost level for the last six miles. After some difficulty he found the Rest House, and as soon as he entered discovered the Jockey looking dejected and anything but happy, and upon asking him the reason why he had not gone was told that after all *there was no steamer to catch that day*. It is impossible to describe the delight of the Child upon hearing this news; he seemed to think it was a just retribution for the cruel manner in which he had been rushed through the country by the Jockey with no time allowed to examine the various places that were passed or even to take much note of the scenery, good views of which might probably have been enjoyed from many of the hills which had proved such an arduous climb for the cyclists.

The whole distance from Kuala Lumpur to Malacca is 110 miles, and as neither of the riders felt knocked up, and as there was no boat until the next afternoon, a trip was made the following morning to the hot springs, a distance of 15 miles from Malacca. There is a bungalow of which much use is made by visitors, but neither the beauty of the place nor the comfort of the bungalow can compare with those at Dusun Tua, although the cyclists were charmed by the hospitality of some visitors who were then staying there.

The actual journey from Kuala Lumpur to Malacca was made at an average speed of over 10 miles an hour. The idea of "making a record" had been entirely tabooed from the first, and as a matter of fact no real fatigue was experienced. There is no doubt that with a little more practice, the journey could be done easily enough in a day.

For a pleasure trip cycling seems to leave little to be desired. One can go almost as fast as one likes, and have no syce to bother about or horse to feed, the fatigue is far less than that of walking, and it should be in a short time possible to ride away from the north of Perak, right through Selangor and Sungei Ujong to Malacca and perhaps to Muar and Johore.—IXION.

FROM SELANGOR TO SUMATRA IN A NATIVE PRAHU.

(Continued from page 211.)

PART II.

A comparison of the Dutch Colonial system, as it obtains on the Sumatra seaboard, with the English Residential system established in the Native States of the mainland, would, I have no doubt, bring to light some startling coincidences and contrasts, but would necessitate a more prolonged visit than was possible in my own case. Still, it is strange to think that there should be so little communication between countries separated by an arm of the sea of no greater width than the English channel, and that no attempt whatever is made to foster trade between the Dutch and English possessions, which appear to be as oblivious of each others' existence as if they were separated by a thousand miles of sea!

The following crumbs of information were all that I was able to gather during my single "day ashore," whose brief duration must be my apology for the incompleteness of my inquiries. From native sources I gathered that the Dutch levy a poll-tax, or rather "pigtail" tax (*Chukei Tauchong*), on all adult males of Chinese nationality above the age of 16. This tax amounts to some \$3½ per annum, is levied, I surmise, by the Captain China, and is said to be unpopular. They also let farms for opium, arrack and gaming, as in the Native States of the Peninsula. This part of the country, according to my informants, is ruled through native headmen, Malay and Chinese, who collect dues and settle all ordinary cases, the Dutch officials taking the more important cases only. In the small villages and hamlets no land rent is yet collected, nor is *ladang* (i.e., fruit and vegetable) cultivation taxed. Fishing licenses are issued, but the licenses are not carried to the fishing grounds, and are only shewn when demanded at the licensees' houses.* The medium of circulation is the rupee of the Dutch Indies and the *ringgit potong*, so called from the bust, but the Malacca dollar is now taken as the equivalent of 70 cents only! In Malay times the coin used was the *duit nipis*. All Government wages are paid in the rupee.

So far my native informants: by the courtesy of the Assistant Resident (to whom I brought an introductory letter) I learnt that the system of Government in Sumatra was, in the main, the same as in Java. He had been seventeen years, he told me, in the service, without ever returning to Europe, but was a new arrival in Bengkalis, where he had only spent one month. The island had a separate Government from that on the mainland, with Assistant Resident, Contrôleur, Captain China, Datoh, etc. There are no mines in the island, and those on the mainland do not pay very well. Generally speaking,

* I may add that I was given to understand that these fisheries had greatly diminished in value since the extension of steamer traffic through the Straits.

Chinese immigration is not wanted or in any way encouraged (a wide contrast to our own "progressive" policy); the system of farms is practically the same as ours, but in some places the farmer is only allowed to sell a certain quantity of opium which is in proportion to the numbers of the Chinese population. It is true, however, that a movement has lately been started, having for its object the establishment of a system of Government sales of opium, which it is thought by the promoters would tend to check some of the acknowledged evils of the farms.

The Court, which is styled the Landraad, goes on circuit, but I should not imagine, at Bengkalis at least, that it has too much work to get through, and the small band of convicts who are employed on the roads in town limits are apparently permitted to reside at home.* Not only are there no mines, but there is no coffee or tobacco culture in the island, and the few roadside patches of vegetables which here constitute the native gardens looked miserable enough.

The town of Bengkalis, with its trim jetties (off which a steam launch lies afloat) and snow-white houses, looks very attractive as you approach it from the sea, and reminds one at a distance of a *bijou* Malacca, but on landing brings to mind thrice accentuated recollections of "Rip Van Winkle." Though it is only about half the size of Klang, the various Government buildings, with the houses of Dutch officials (of whom, as I was told by a subordinate, no fewer than ten reside at Bengkalis), take up nearly two thirds of the whole town site, whilst the remaining third consists of a single straggling street where the local merchants (!) most do congregate. Yet the town is built of brick, and the private houses (notably that of the Captain China) are palaces with wide verandahs and magnificent porticos which, as in the West Indies, contrast strongly with the class of buildings (with unhealthily "skimped" verandahs) which fall to the lot of the majority of Government officers on this side of the Straits. The shop-houses which compose the street, however, are of the familiar two-storied brick-and-tile type, and present no peculiarities. The same absurd incongruity of wares is prevalent, and a European will notice no difference between the High Street of Bengkalis and the High Street, say, of Klang, except in the one unimportant item of *price*! "Ay, there's the rub!" No doubt there is a natural temptation to spoil the Egyptians; but, still, to be unable to get mere necessaries except at rates half as high again as those which prevail on this side of the Straits, with a ten or twenty per cent. deduction, as the case might be, for "change," and that doled out in a *tempurong*, or coconut shell (the local substitute for a *chupak* measure), was somewhat trying in these days of a fallen dollar. Strolling about the streets might be seen natives attired in various uniforms, the *upas*, who answers, I was told, to our *peon* or *tambi*, and wears a coloured handkerchief on his head instead of a cap; boatmen and constables, the former distinguished by the

* I was told at Bengkalis that the economical plan is adopted of allowing the convicts to reside at their own homes. If so, why build a gaol at Pudo?

narrowness and the latter by the width of the red trimmings on their uniform, and dingy-looking warders, far outshone by the black uniform, slashed at the sides, which adorns the persons of the convicts whom they are guarding.

The Residency, an extensive and comfortable-looking group of buildings on the bungalow principle, is easily distinguishable by a sentry box, at the side of which is suspended a roughly-hewn wooden gong, which is evidently of local manufacture and looks as if it dated back to the "Tempo Malayu." The approach, through the typically Dutch garden, is by a broad drive flanked by ornamental flower pots at intervals along the borders. The age of the trees which compose the avenue will at once strike a visitor from Selangor, and very pleasant is the shade they afford in the heat of the day.

On leaving the Residency I proceeded, on the Assistant Resident's recommendation, to pay a visit to the Captain China, but found to my surprise that this sonorous title disguised an extremely commonplace and offensively-mannered Chinaman, who asserted that he had no dealings with the *Tuan Besar*, and whose house I was only too glad to quit when the interview was at an end. I was the less prepared for this exhibition of ill-breeding because the Chinese headmen, in this part of the mainland at least, possess a great reputation for the display of hospitality, especially towards Europeans. I can only account for it by supposing that there were some questions of administration or otherwise into which he feared I might enquire too closely.

The Assistant Resident most kindly furnished me with a letter to the Dutch Administrative Chief of Siak, and it was with the greatest reluctance that I found myself compelled to abandon my projected visit to that port, owing to the non-arrival of the steamer which plies there. A Chinese steamer came in, however, while we were there, and proved to be the *Teck Seng Guan*, which has since been in collision, under the command of Captain Miller, an Orkney skipper, who told me that he had been on the Klang run in the old days of Bukit Kuda. Just before leaving we met the owner of our *nade* (boat), who had arrived from Malacca, and whom we carried back with us on the homeward journey. The return voyage was very laborious, as we had to make way against a head wind, and consequently had to accomplish the greater part of the distance by rowing. Altogether we were at sea some seven days and nights, and though the glimpse at Dutch Colonial life had proved extremely interesting—even more so than I had anticipated—still, we were not sorry to reach the Kuala Sepang light again, and thus bring to a successful conclusion our novel voyage "From Selangor to Sumatra in a Native Prah."

NOTE ON "THE JAVANESE SYSTEM."

I have no books at hand from which to obtain the information, but these few rough notes, gathered from a Javanese source, will, perhaps—though I cannot, of course, guarantee them as strictly accurate—

help to throw light on the Javanese system of Government—at least, as understood by the Javanese.

In Java the Dutch Officers are:—

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 1.—The Governor | 3.—The Assistant Resident |
| 2.—The Resident | 4.—The Controlleur. |

Below this is a board of inferior Magistrates, etc., made up as follows:—

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1.—The <i>Kanjang</i> | 5.—The <i>Mentri</i> |
| 2.—The <i>Patek</i> | 6.—The <i>Penghulu Landraad</i> |
| 3.—The <i>Jeksa</i> | 7.—The <i>Penghulu Negri</i> |
| 4.—The <i>Werdono</i> | |

The *Penghulu Negri* decides petty cases according to native law and custom, the place of enquiry being the mosque. The *Penghulu Hakim* or *Landraad* is his superior, and can hold enquiry into cases either separately or in conjunction with the other officials already mentioned. There is a gaol delivery about once a week, and the Court may go on sitting throughout the night. The *Penghulu Kampong* (*Kaum* or *Kayin* or *Lebeh*) is subject to the orders of the *Penghulu Negri* or *Kathi*, and can do nothing of his own motion.

The *Chukei Kapala* or poll-tax amounts to a rupee a year for each head of a Javanese *klamin* or family—women, however, are excepted. The *Chukei Dagang* (or *Krebat*) similarly amounts to a rupee per annum for each *klamin*. In Java the Chinese do not go in for making gardens, but only trade, and the poll-tax is paid to the Captain China, who credits it to Government. The *Chukei Meniaga* amounts to one rupee per annum for each shop, but there is no royalty on timber levied, except on teak (*kayu jati*), gutta, rattans, and similar jungle produce being free from taxation.

As regards the vexed question of *corvée*, or *krigan* as it is called in Javanese, an inferior official called *Kadaster* (or? *Rajaster*) *Mentri Changkul* gives notice to the *Penghulu* to make a given road, and the *Penghulu*, through an official called the *Kabayan*, gives orders in his turn to all the householders, or rather landholders, in the district to work upon that part of it which runs in front of their land: anybody who is unable to do so in his own person must find a substitute. Private individuals are similarly forced to dam up rivers, etc., so as to render them more serviceable for rice culture.

Moreover, in Javanese kampongs a few private individuals are from time to time pressed into the service as constables, and made to patrol the streets at night. These men, who are called *Ronda*, get no uniform or weapons from Government, but are promised four acres of *sawah* (for which, however, they have to pay the usual dues, so that they do not profit much). If they refuse to accept the service on these terms, they are to be banished from the country.

I may add that the land rent of a *sawah* is subject to annual assessment, according to the state of the crops.

With reference to education, there are several graded schools in the country, the highest being the *Schola Besar* (or *Lam-ban*) at Batavia, which is a sort of advanced Victoria Institution.—W.S.

NOTES AND NEWS.

MRS. TREACHER held an "At Home" at the Residency on Thursday, the 5th instant.

THE HON. MARTIN LISTER, British Resident, Negri Sembilan, arrived in Kuala Lumpur on the 23rd ult., and went out to the Batu Caves Coffee Estate. He was a guest at the Residency on the 27th and left for Singapore the following morning. It is news to Mr. Lister to hear that he contemplates retirement from the Public Service, as indicated by rumour.

MR. E. W. BIRCH, Secretary to Government, Perak, goes home on well-earned leave this month, accompanied by Mrs. Birch and the two elder children. Mr. Birch's friends will be sorry to learn that his health has not been of the best of late. It is very nearly seven years since Mr. Birch returned from long leave, and, when one considers how energetic and go-ahead an officer he is, it is not to be wondered at that he has "run down."

MR. WELMAN, Government Secretary, who was expected back in Selangor this month, is, we are sorry to hear, suffering from rheumatism, and has been granted an extension of leave until July.

DR. HERTZ arrived on the 24th ult., to temporarily fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Little.

DR. BOWMAN, Residency Surgeon, Pahang, was a visitor in Kuala Lumpur for a day or two last week.

AN old resident of Kuala Lumpur, Mr. A. Richardson, of the firm of Messrs. Riley, Hargreaves and Co., has returned to take up his abode here for a few months while Mr. Sanderson goes home on leave.

MR. FORSYTH, who took up some 500 acres of land at Klang last year, which Mr. Malcolm Cumming is preparing for coffee-planting, lately paid a visit of inspection to the estate, and then went on to Kuala Lumpur.

THE HON. T. C. Bogaardt has forwarded to the Resident the sum of \$500 from the Directors of the Straits Steamship Company, Singapore, as a donation to the Church Building Fund, making a total up to date of \$5,188.50.

A well-known lady, lately resident in Kuala Lumpur, writes to a friend that what struck her at the balls she had been to at home during the winter was the terrific rate at which they played the dances, and the popularity of such old-fashioned round dances as galops, polka-mazurkas and schottisches.

IN the *Fireman*, dated 1st March, there is a report of the annual meeting of the National Fire Brigades' Union, held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, London, on 14th February. On the proposal that Sir E. M. Shaw should be President, the report says that "Captain H. F. Bellamy (Selangor) made an excellent speech in seconding Lieut.-Colonel Seabrooke's proposal, referring to the respect with which Captain Shaw was regarded in the Colonies as the head of the fire service of Great Britain. In any case of difficulty with his Government he had only to shew Captain Shaw's authority, and right or wrong, he was believed. The union was becoming known in the Colonies, and its advantages recognised; and although a number of Brigades had joined, he could say that there were many more who would join in the future, and thus help that end which all Englishmen desired, the knitting together of the Colonies with the dear old home country." In another part of the same issue an illustration is given of the casket presented to Captain Bellamy by the members of the S. F. B. in November last.

CAPTAIN WAHL, of the *Sappho*, reports that of late the tides have been higher and lower respectively than he has ever experienced during his long service in these waters. This fact, together with the stoppage at Port Dickson both ways, accounts for delay in delivering the mails on one or two occasions. In future, Port Dickson will be left out during the periods of ebb tides, notice being given a week in advance to the Post Office authorities.

MR. A. R. VENNING, as Manager of the Government Savings Bank, reports that since the bank was opened in May, 188 accounts have been opened with depositors, and that up to 31st December \$10,878.76 had been paid in. Twenty-nine accounts had been closed and \$2,171.89 withdrawn. The interest due to depositors up to the end of the year was \$69. The closing paragraph of the report says:—
“The manner in which these accounts have been opened in such a short time shews the need there was for such an opportunity to be afforded for the encouragement of thrift, and I have no doubt that when the institution becomes better known a much larger number of accounts will be opened, and the means thus afforded to the poorer section of the community of saving small sums will prove of great advantage to those who adopt them.”

MR. SANDERSON, of Messrs. Riley, Hargreaves, & Co., gave an interesting exhibition of the electric light at his quarters in High Street, the other evening. Incandescent lamps were used, and the dynamo, of the Gram pattern, was constructed by the firm. It is a pleasant anticipation, that of Kuala Lumpur being lighted by electricity; and the displacement of the present anything but satisfactory street oil-lamp in favour of the brilliant incandescent lamp is a consummation devoutly to be wished. The pioneer of electric lighting in Kuala Lumpur—that is, the one who has placed the first order with the firm—is the Gambling Farm Manager. Apropos of electric lighting, the Chairman of the Kuala Lumpur Sanitary Board, in his report for 1893, says:—“The question of electric lighting, for which the town, owing to its compactness and the existence of a rapid river, is eminently suited, was considered by the Board during the year. The scheme met with approval, and it is hoped a commencement will be made in 1895.”

THE Resident Engineer reports that the opening of the railway from Serendah to Kuala Kubu depends upon the completion of cutting No. 17 (Sungei Tampeian). From another source we hear that the earthwork in this cutting is very nearly completed. Visitors at Sungei Tampeian will look in vain for “Roy’s House”: we are requested to state that “Mr. Roy’s House” is now at Batang Kali.

PAHANG is not standing still; on the contrary, Pahang is advancing. The revenue for the year was some \$8,000 in excess of the estimated amount.

WE see by the gazetted returns that during the months of January and February, 1894, the tin duty collected in Perak amounted to \$244,123.72; in Selangor, \$302,114.92; difference \$57,991.20.

A GENERAL meeting of the Golf Club will be held at the Selangor Club on Saturday, the 14th instant at 6 p.m. The first item on the agenda is the election of a new Committee; (2) to consider the financial position of the Club; (3) general.

A SPORTING Match, the outcome of an after-dinner discussion, took place on the course early on Thursday morning last. The competitors were Mrs. Treacher's *Pamela* and Mr. Treacher's *Britomarte*, the former ridden by Captain Dewar and the latter by Mr. Cumming. As neither of the horses were in training, it was decided that the distance should be half a mile only. *Pamela* jumped off with a slight lead, but *Britomarte* was soon on level terms, and before the straight was reached had a good two lengths lead and, maintaining this advantage to the end, won easily.

THE Association Football Match played on 22nd March—Fire Brigade *versus* "All the World"—resulted in a draw, neither side being able to score. A strong team opposed the Firemen, who, playing two men short, had to act on the defensive mostly and were fortunate in keeping the ball from passing between the posts.

THE fortnightly shooting in the competition of the Selangor Rifle Association took place on Saturday last. The following are the scores:—

	200 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	Total.
C. R. Cormac	22	26	22	70
T. J. McGregor	21	24	18	63
J. Brown... ..	18	19	5	42
R. Charter	12	15	17	44
D. Graham	22	21	17	60
J. P. Kemp	14	10	14	38
J. H. Allen	20	20	12	52

AT the Fancy Dress Ball at the Selangor Club on the 12th inst., members wishing to attend in ordinary evening dress can do so by ticket to be obtained from the Secretary, price \$10 each.

THE Committee of the Selangor Museum desire to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following additions to the Museum

during February:—Mr. John Lindsay, two butterflies (rare kind); Mr. S. Harper, a crested quail; Mr. J. H. Smith, two beetles and two frogs; Mr. J. Charter, a snake (rare); Mr. A. T. D. Berrington, a young crocodile (private); Mr. W. Crompton, a buffalo's head (private); and from Mr. W. Scott, a stag's head (private). Fifty birds (one very rare), 22 birds' eggs and 9 nests, 5 wasps' nests, 14 butterflies (rare kind), 1 dragon fly (rare kind) and 52 beetles (one rare) were brought in by collectors. The number of visitors during the month was 1,042: previously, 604; total for 1894, 1,646.

MR. CROMPTON has gone home on long leave, and Mr. S. Harper, who has been far from well lately, is expecting to go home on medical certificate; while two Inspectors from Singapore, Messrs. Beck and Spinks, are expected as additions to our Force. With Captain Lyons acting and the new Assistant Superintendent, this means a change all through, even down to the Chief Clerk, who recently resigned. From the frequency with which one encounters, especially in advertisements, the words "under entirely new management," it must be thought to be a shibboleth of some virtue. It may, or may not be; at any rate, if the authorities feel disposed, they will soon be able to put it up over the Police Department.

THE *Enid*, the new steam-launch to replace the *Abdul Samad*, made a very satisfactory trial-run from Klang to the Kuala and back on Saturday, the 31st ult., with Messrs. Spooner, Aldworth, Edwards and Spearing on board. The *Enid* was built by Messrs. Riley, Hargreaves & Co., in their own yard. She is a teak-built boat of 40 tons, her dimensions are—length, between perpendiculars, 71 ft.; breadth, moulded, 13 ft.; depth, moulded, 7 ft.; draft, aft 5 ft., fore 4 ft. 6 in. The engines are of the inverted cylinder type compound-surface-condensing, having cylinders 11 in. and 22 in. diameter and stroke of 16 in., and designed for a working pressure of 120 lbs. per inch. She has a very commodious and comfortably-fitted cabin forward. All deck fittings, etc., are made to serve for either good or bad weather, so that she ought to prove a most efficient and suitable boat.

FROM the Annual Reports recently published we see that the total number of patients treated in the hospitals of the State was 13,870, and the number of out-patients treated at dispensaries was 11,205—nearly double the number of the previous year; there were 6,931 patients treated during the year at the Pauper Hospital. The

total number of births registered in the State for 1893 was 856, deaths 2,826. Dr. Welch points out that of infants under one year of age 294 died, this being more than one-third of the birth-rate. The meteorological observations taken at Kuala Lumpur shew that the mean variation of the thermometer was 25°; the highest temperature in the shade was 93° in October, the lowest, 60° in December; the mean average from two readings, 9 a.m. and 9 p.m., was 78.2°, from three readings, 9 a.m., 3 p.m. and 9 p.m., was 80.8°. The mean difference of maximum in sun and shade was 61.7°. The greatest rainfall in Kuala Lumpur was on 18th May, when 3 inches fell, and the total fall for the year was 87.67 inches. In Ulu Selangor, however, the rainfall was 117.64 inches, while in Ulu Langat it only reached 36.55 inches. Kuala Selangor had the heaviest fall in 24 hours, 4.47 inches.

REGULATION No. XX. of 1893, "Tires of Wheels (Minimum Width)," will not be brought into force as regards the public until 1st July, after which date the penalties set forth in the Regulation will be rigorously enforced. In the case of bullock-carts belonging to Government Departments the original date, 1st April, is adhered to. In the meantime, however, carts with new wheels of an insufficient breadth will be refused a license.

As in every other centre of civilisation, crime every now and then comes to the front with an unpleasant prominence. The body of a Bengali watchman at Sungei Besi, who was known to have been murdered, has recently been discovered in a deserted mine, and on the 25th ultimo two Chinamen were murdered at Kalumpang.

IN the "little village" one often hears the remark that, owing to the indefatigable endeavours of the vast army of correspondents employed, London news of a rare and peculiar character is to be gleaned from the columns of the provincial press, and many a Londoner has from this source learnt with surprise of something affecting the metropolis. We were reminded of this the other day on reading in a Straits paper that Admiral Fremantle, taking pity on the flagstaff-less condition of our Government Offices, had very kindly forwarded to Klang "a spar culled from the rigging of H.M.S. *Impérieuse*," to supply the place of the pole destroyed by lightning and "in commemoration of his visit to Selangor." The spar has not yet arrived in Kuala Lumpur, and, as we hear that the matter is as

much news to the Admiral as it was to everybody else, we don't suppose it will. The paper states that "once again the Star and Crescent will proudly float over the offices:" it is, of course, only a mere matter of detail, but the Star and Crescent never did adorn that particular flagstaff; on such occasions as the British Resident visited the offices, the Union Jack used to fly at its head.

EUROPEANS individually have not as yet done much as tin-mine owners: we hear, however, that in two or three cases on the environs of Kuala Lumpur there is a brighter prospect.

LOCAL SPORT.

SELANGOR BICYCLE RACES.

THESE Races, which were briefly referred to in our last issue, will be held at the Parade Ground, under the patronage of the Resident, on Tuesday, 10th, Thursday, 12th and Saturday, 14th April, at five o'clock each day. The programme is as follows:—

FIRST DAY, Tuesday—Race No. 1.—One Mile Handicap—First prize value \$8, second \$4. J. Brown, *scratch*; J. H. Allen, 60 yards; C. E. F. Sanderson, 60; F. E. Maynard, 80; L. C. Bell, 125; C. Johns, 175; and L. Quantin, 220.

Race No. 2.—One Mile Handicap—First prize value \$8, second \$4. J. P. Kemp, *scratch*; C. R. Cormac, 50 yards; Raja Jumaat, 80; F. M. Porcher, 110; H. C. Askey, 125; A. Askey, 150; P. Gassile, 175; and R. Andre, 220.

Race No. 3.—One Mile Handicap—First prize value \$8, second \$4. B. Pereira, 120 yards; Syed Abas, 140; Paulis, 150; Fonseka, 150; F. Soisa, 160; A. Pereira, 180; Arong Singha, 180; H. M. Silva, 190; and Ah Chee, 200.

The first three in each of the above races to run in the final of the Mile Handicap on Saturday.

SECOND DAY, Thursday—Three Miles Handicap—First prize value \$20, second \$10, third \$5. J. Brown and J. P. Kemp, *scratch*; C. R. Cormac, 125 yards; J. H. Allen, 150; F. E. Maynard, 175; Raja Jumaat, 175; F. M. Porcher, 300; B. Pereira, 320; H. E. Askey, 340; Syed Abas, 380; F. Fonseka, 400; and P. Gassile, 400.

THIRD DAY, Saturday—Final of One Mile Handicap, for winners of the three races on first day. First prize value \$17, second \$8 and third \$4.

LIST OF OFFICIALS:—*Judges*, Messrs. C. E. Spooner and A. T. D. Berrington; *Starters*, Capt. F. W. Lyons and Mr. G. Cumming;

Handicapper and Lap-scorer, Mr. F. H. Lott; *Timekeeper*, Mr. C. E. Baxendale; *Stewards*, Messrs. W. D. Scott, J. Russell, E. B. Skinner, H. C. Holmes, D. Highet, and G. Shepherd; *Semaphore*, Mr. A. W. Harper; *Totalisator*, Mr. H. Hüttenbach; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. J. P. Kemp.

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EASTER AT SEREMBAN.

I DON'T like catching the first train. With an all-pervading sense of having swallowed hot coffee and a Kuala Lumpur egg, I drove *Bucephalus* furiously to the Station to find that I was ten minutes too early. No; I don't like the damp and early morn. It always makes one think of that nasty worm—why couldn't the funny man have chosen a more pleasant simile? But there was yet another who objected to cold crawling things, for as the whistle sounded our own "Slogger" flashed along the platform with a celluloid collar in one hand and a magic bat in the other. At Klang we were welcomed by the District Officer, Assistant District Officer, and a number of peons in yellow and red uniform.

The *G.S.Y. Esmeralda* having been sumptuously victualled we weighed anchor. Very little need be said of the time passed between Klang and Port Dickson, except that the weather was perfect, and everyone appeared cheerful and abandoned to the pleasures of the trip. We were all very glad afterwards that we were not numbered amongst the distinguished party that followed on Sunday, bringing with it the Manila Band. It would appear to be even more unlucky to travel on Sunday than on Good Friday, as the party were unfortunate enough to experience the revolving motion of being impaled on a snag in one of the shallows of the river and after being delayed for several hours, finally brought alongside the wharf at Port Dickson by the flickering light of a few matches. We of the first instalment on our arrival at the Station were met by Mr. C. Maitland, the genial manager of the Sungei Ujong Railway, and after a somewhat slow journey reached Seremban where we broke up into detachments and drifted away in various directions with our respective hosts.

Arriving at night in this way, made it, to anyone who had not previously visited Seremban, all the more of a surprise on awakening, to observe the extreme beauty of the place and its surroundings, and a pleasant and interesting drive to the Racecourse gave a good opportunity for seeing the contour of the out-lying country. Of the new course with its Grand Stand, and the energy and judgment of Dr. Braddon in its selection, I will refrain from writing, leaving the eulogy to the "Man in the Lalang" to describe with his facile pen all that pertaineth to the "turf." The private houses of Seremban peep forth from a vista of magnificent trees, each house surrounded by its well-kept garden. A word of praise is due to Mr. H. Caldicott on the excellent condition of his roads, and I am more than ever convinced of the value of sand as a cushion to minimise the wear and tear on country roads.

But let us don the flannels, although, as yet, we have no Lake Club colours. The cricket ground though small is nicely situated, but is too soft and slow and cuts up quickly. However, it seemed to suit Weinman perfectly, as the sequel will shew. About 11.30 a.m. the representatives of the Lake Club, Dunman and Scott, issued from the pavilion to face the bowling of Estrop and Weinman. The start was most disastrous, Scott and Paxon being caught off Estrop in quick succession. Stonor was bowled by Weinman and shortly after Dunman was well taken low down at slip by Estrop off Weinman. Hight and Holmes made a stand for a time, but then Weinman clean bowled four wickets. The innings closed for a total of 61. With little delay Caldicott and Hay opened the innings for Sungei Ujong to the bowling of Paxon and Dunman. Paxon secured the first two wickets and Norman got rid of Estrop. After this Coates and Weinman made a long stand, until the latter was very finely caught and bowled by Paxon, and Coates was soon after run out. Day kept the wicket very well, although he has not previously appeared in that capacity.

An adjournment was made to refresh the inner man and our friends surprised us with a most excellent and *recherché* hot luncheon, the courses ranging from muligatawny soup to iced grapes. In this and other ways did Sungei Ujong set Selangor a lesson and shew us what an enterprising sporting lot they are—and long may they maintain their reputation.

After luncheon McKenzie hit out and Paxon responded with three maidens in succession. The wicket did not appear to suit Dunman, but both he and Paxon had hard luck in the field. Stonor bowled with success at the close of the innings, upsetting the wickets of Trotter and the sporting *Chargé d'Affaires*. With 46 runs to the bad the Lake Club started on its second venture with, alas, little better success. A heavy cloud had gathered over the ground to make matters worse, and it was most difficult to defend the wicket in the gloom. Our spirits sank to zero when Dunman was sent back without scoring, and Scott soon followed. Hight got into double figures again and Day hit up 12 in vigorous style before being caught and bowled; but the "surprise packet" was our popular G. Cumming, who carried his bat out for a hard-hit 20, his last hit being a four, thus winning the sweepstake on the eleven, having drawn and backed himself. Total second innings, 70.

The match was continued on Tuesday and the result proved a most exciting finish. Sungei Ujong only wanted 25 runs to win, but so well did the Lake Club field that it was only with the last wicket that the match was won. After Bathurst had been nearly bowled by Paxon, Trotter made the winning hit and carried out his bat for 12. The home team thus won by two wickets, although Weinman was absent. Dunman through sickness was unable to assist, but Paxon's bowling was deadly and the fielding very close. The victors cordially cheered their opponents for their plucky attempt to prevent defeat. The success of the match was greatly due to the energy of Captain Mackenzie, who appeared to be indefatigable.

SUNGEI UJONG.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
H. Caldicott b Paxon	7	W. Coates c Ebden b Paxon	2
W. Hay c and b Paxon	2	Captain Mackenzie c Ebden b Paxon	3
W. Estrop c Dunman b Norman	9	W. Estrop c Ebden b Stonor	0
W. T. Coates run out	22	W. Hay run out	2
P. H. Weinman c and b Paxon	17	W. Egerton c Day b Stonor	0
W. Egerton c Day b Norman	5	C. C. Trotter not out	12
C. Trotter b Stonor	9	R. N. Bland c Day b Paxon	0
R. N. Bland b Stonor	0	C. Maitland b Stonor	1
H. Bathurst c Highet b Dunman	3	H. Caldicott c Norman b Paxon	5
Captain Mackenzie c Stonor b Dunman	16	H. Bathurst not out	0
C. Maitland not out	2	P. H. Weinman did not bat	—
Extras, b 10, 1 b 3, w 2	15	Extras	0
Total	107	Total	25

LAKE CLUB, SELANGOR.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
W. Dunman c Estrop b Weinman	6	W. Dunman c Maitland b Estrop	0
W. Scott c Maitland b Estrop	0	W. Scott c Bathurst b Estrop	2
H. C. Paxon c Weinman b Estrop	0	H. C. Paxon b Weinman	1
O. Stonor b Weinman	0	O. Stonor c and b Estrop	6
D. J. Highet b Weinman	10	D. Highet b Maitland	10
H. C. Holmes b Weinman	13	H. C. Holmes b Estrop	4
H. Day b Weinman	3	H. Day c and b Hay	12
G. Cumming b Weinman	5	G. Cumming not out	20
A. C. Norman run out	5	A. C. Norman b Maitland	1
L. P. Ebden b Wienman	5	L. P. Ebden c Hay b Maitland	0
G. Stafford not out	1	G. Stafford b Estrop	2
C. Baxendale c Coates b Estrop	0	C. Baxendale run out	6
Extras b 9, 1 b 4	13	Extras	6
Total	61	Total	70

Apropos of a recent account in the *Journal* of a bicycle ride to Malacca, it was pointed out to me on the map that the riders went a long way out of their way by taking the wrong road when approaching Malacca.

On Sunday evening Mrs. Treacher and party arrived about 10.30 p.m., and visitors continued to arrive from Singapore, and at different intervals overland.

The tennis match, which was played in the afternoon, was won by Messrs. Trotter and Keyser *versus* H. C. Holmes and G. Cumming, the result being 6-2; 6-4; 6-5. In the mixed doubles which followed Mrs. Vane and Mr. G. Cumming beat Mrs. Mackenzie and Mr. C. C. Trotter, 6-5; 6-3.

But apart from the Races the greatest treat was the excellent dramatic performances at the Court Theatre, in which the local histrionic talent was displayed to full advantage, and I have no hesitation in saying that it has seldom been my lot to witness an amateur performance to equal it. Mrs. Caldicott fairly held the audience and Mrs. Mackenzie gracefully played her part. Mrs. Vane's small part was well performed, and Messrs. Bathurst and Brett astonished the spectators by the brilliancy of their acting. In the first piece, entitled "Poor Pillicoddy" one of the chief features was the excellent get-up of the *dramatis personæ*; but the second piece, "Cups and Saucers," perhaps eclipsed it, not only on account of the good acting of Mrs. Caldicott and Mr. A. G. Crane, but from the harmonious musical display and blending of two well-trained voices.

On Tuesday the entertainment commenced with a most amusing piece of buffoon acting by Messrs. Bathurst and Brett, yclept

"Blind Beggars," which kept their audience in roars of laughter, and their rendering of the "Death of Nelson" on strange nondescript instruments was a clever performance. During the interlude Mr. H. W. Bathurst, after first assuring us that he had no connection with the "Selangor Magpies," gave us a nigger patter, which was greatly applauded, being full of topical allusions to the events of the week. The "Rose of Auvergne" proved a veritable, *pièce de résistance* although a shoe in the soup is coming it a trifle strong. Mr. Dunman, who had been laid by the heels since the first day of the cricket match, was unfortunately unable to take part, but his place was filled by Mr. Brett, at the last moment, in a way that evoked the approval and applause of a delighted audience. Too much praise cannot be accorded to Mrs. Caldicott and also to Messrs. Crane and Brett, and they were in turn called before the curtain by the vociferous assembly. It remains but for me to mention the successful dance which was held at the Government Offices. The credit of the decorations, the too excellent floor, and the arrangements for our creature comforts is, I believe, largely due to the kind offices of Captain and Mrs. Mackenzie and Mr. C. C. Trotter.

On Thursday morning this "linked sweetness long drawn out" was brought to an end, and we left by a special train about 8 a.m. Some sporting lights may have departed poorer and perhaps wiser, but certain I am that no one left the sadder for such an enjoyable holiday.—SOMNAMBULIST.

THE RACES.

TAKING into consideration the smallness and comparative poverty of the State of Sungei Ujong there can be no doubt that great credit is due to Dr. Braddon for the successful Race Meeting which has just been brought to a close. The Grand Stand, paddock and stable arrangements were all very well carried out, and the Meeting went off from start to finish without a hitch. The lotteries, thanks to the two Singapore sportsmen present, and also to the Selangor "push," were well supported, and several of the fancied ones went for large prices. The totalisator did not seem to attract many visitors, and I fancy that most of those who were intent on "picking up a bit" had plunged quite heavily enough in the morning.

In order that *Grand Duke* might have a chance of running in both races for which he was entered the order of the races was changed, and the Seremban Stakes was the first to be decided. In this race *Richard*, who was considered to be let in light, was installed favourite; but the confidence of his backers was misplaced, as *Grand Duke*, Fiddes up, had it all his own way, *Richard* running up second and *Alagappa*, who seemed to be going very scratchy, a bad third, with *Parmesan* beaten off. Time, 2 minutes.

In the Selangor Stakes *Zero* and *Starlight* were about equal favourites, though those who were in the know were pretty confident that the Resident's horse would not have much trouble in disposing of his opponents. *Starlight* made the running at an easy pace closely followed by *Zero* and *Atalanta*. Along the back straight Mr. Ker increased the

and before the top turn was reached had the whole field fairly settled, winning in a canter by three lengths from *Zero*, with *Atalanta* third and *Dorothy* and *Queen* tailed off. Time, 2 minutes and 16 seconds.

The Haute École brought out a field of six and was won by *Lady Eva*; *Orion* and *Molly* runners up.

The Sungei Ujong Stakes was looked upon as a good thing for *Golden Hope*, though *Donovan* had a fair following, while *Parmesan* and *Richard* ran practically unbacked. After two or three false starts the lot got away on level terms, *Parmesan* getting perhaps a bit the worst of it. The pace was a real cracker from start to finish, as the time will shew. *Richard* cut out the work with *Golden Hope* and *Donovan* in close attendance, while Calder was seen to be vigorously at work on *Parmesan* to keep him anywhere near his horses. So they ran along the back straight, where *Richard* fell back beaten and *Parmesan* began to creep up bit by bit. Coming round the last turn *Golden Hope* was leading, closely attended by *Donovan*, *Parmesan* still improving his position. When the straight was reached Fiddes seemed to be a bit uneasy on *Golden Hope*, and shortly after out came his whip and the cry went up, "The favourite's beat, *Donovan* wins in a canter." At this time, however, *Parmesan*, who was on good terms with them and going well within himself, caught and passed *Donovan*, and, running strongly on to the end, won by a length and a half from *Donovan*, who seemed to cut it a bit when fairly collared. Time, 1 minute and 57½ seconds.

A field of three came out for the Jelebu Stakes, for which *Grand Duke*, although rather sore after his previous race, was installed favourite. Mr. Abrams let them go to a grand start, though *Gloriana* took some time to settle into her stride, and consequently was a length or so behind at the first turn. From this, however, they kept well together, though Fiddes had a strong hold of the old chestnut. Coming down the straight it looked any odds on *Grand Duke*, but 50 yards from home he was seen to suddenly falter, and Mr. Ker coming with a great run on *Hard Times* got on level terms. Fiddes, however, had set the old horse going again, and running on gamely under the whip he just managed to squeeze home by a head, pulling up dead lame directly after passing the post. His trainer saw at once that it was a bad case, and before night it was known that he had been scratched for all further engagements.

Only three went to the post for the Seremban Stakes Handicap, *Grand Duke* being scratched. *Richard*, at 9st. 5lb. and with Mr. Ker up, was again greatly fancied; but *Parmesan*, although carrying 11st. and with not a cent of stable money on, proved too good for him, and won by a short head, which could have been considerably increased had Fiddes liked. Time, 2 minutes 3½ seconds. It was a risky game for the professional to play, especially against a horseman of Mr. Ker's stamp, as had he just failed to get up the Stewards would have had to take some notice of it. After the race *Parmesan* was claimed and put up to auction, being bought in by the owner at \$850.

The Jelebu Stakes Handicap was reduced to a match between *Gloriana* and *Hard Times*, the horse giving the mare 2lbs. The pair started away at nothing better than a nice exercise gallop, and it was

not till half the distance had been covered that the pace was anything like racing; here *Gloriana* took the lead and maintained it to the end, winning by half a length. Time, 2 minutes 7 seconds.

The general opinion seemed to be that the Selangor Stakes Handicap would furnish an exciting finish between *Starlight*, *Zero* and *Atalanta*, and these three started about equal favourites; *Starlight* perhaps having a slight call of the others. *Dorothy* cut out the running at a great pace, followed closely by the others, with the exception of *Starlight*, who was pulled back. This order was maintained until they commenced to negotiate the turn for home, here *Starlight* began to improve his position and rapidly picked up his field one by one, with the exception of *Dorothy* who led into the straight. Shortly after this Mr. Ker made his run, and coming with a wet sail won as he liked; *Dorothy*, who has well ridden by Abdul, second and *Zero* third. Time, 2 minutes 5 seconds.

Donovan, *Parmesan* and *Golden Hope* composed the field for the Sungei Ujong Stakes Handicap, *Richard* being scratched. The public seemed at last to wake up to the fact that *Parmesan* was a real good 'un and a fair lot of money went on at about evens. This, however, did not prevent *Golden Hope* occupying the position of favourite. As in his other races, *Parmesan* came in for a liberal dose of the whip at the back of the course, but after this he seemed to realise that he was racing, and rapidly overhauled the leaders, winning very easily from *Donovan*. Time, 1 minute 58 seconds.

The Haute École furnished a surprise, as old *Orion*, with 200 yards start, galloped like the racehorse he used to be and won easily. The other entries were *Molly*, scratch; *Boo*, 100 yards; *Lady Eva*, 100 yards; and *Liberty*, 400 yards.

The Consolation Stakes produced one of the finest races of the Meeting. *Hard Times* with a feather weight up made the running from *Donovan* and *Golden Hope*, *Alagappa*, going very sore, being out of it. Before the straight was reached *Hard Times* was done with, and *Donovan* took up the running closely attended by *Golden Hope*. From a quarter of a mile from home it was a regular ding-donger between these two, and *Golden Hope* running very gamely crept up inch by inch. Paton Ker, however, was not to be denied, and making a last effort on *Donovan* just won on the post by the shortest of heads, amidst great excitement. Fiddes rode a great race on *Golden Hope*, and had anyone else been up on Mr. Stronach's horse I think I may safely say that the Judge's decision would have been reversed.

Before closing these notes, I must say a word in praise of the Handicapper, who, considering the disadvantages under which he was labouring, did his work excellently. Mr. Egerton as Judge was the right man in the right place, and although there were two or three exceedingly close finishes his decisions were taken by all without a murmur. Mr. Abrams as Starter is, as we have seen before, unique; but at this meeting he really excelled himself, and better starting has, I should say, never been seen—at all events, in the East—and it needs a clever jockey indeed to steal anything at the start when he holds the flag.—THE MAN IN THE LALANG.

CHALLENGE SHIELDS.

FOR the benefit of the athletic portion of the community we publish *in extenso* "The Conditions and Rules, for the Straits Settlements and Malaya, in connection with Challenge Shields presented by Major-General Sir C. Warren, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Commanding Troops, S.S., 1893-4." It will be seen that the football and golf competitions are open to all Clubs in the Straits Settlements and the Peninsula, whilst the tug-of-war and rifle shooting are open to the Army, Navy and any Volunteer Corps; so out of the four competitions two only are open to us—unless, indeed, this proves an inducement to Captain Lyons to work up a corps here, the nucleus of which is ready to hand in our present Rifle Association and Kuala Lumpur Fire Brigade. It will also be noticed that the rifle shooting is open to the 1st Perak Sikhs.

The thanks of the Native States are due to the General for his sportsmanlike gift and for the encouragement he has given to the healthy sports so dear to the Englishman. Sir Charles vacated his appointment last month, and he leaves behind him in this part of the East the reputation of a hearty, genial, thorough and popular British Officer.

FUNDAMENTAL RULES.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 1.—TUG-OF-WAR. | 3.—FOOTBALL (ASSOCIATION). |
| 2.—RIFLE SHOOTING. | 4.—GOLF. |

These Challenge Shields are held in trust by the Garrison Sports' Committee, and are issued on loan to the winning teams, and revert to the G.S.C. on the 31st December of each year, and each shield will also so revert on the day when a contest is to take place for that particular shield.

In case a shield is held by a team whose head-quarters are not in Singapore, the shield need not be returned on the 31st December in each year, a report only will be required that it is in safe keeping.

All expenses in connection with returning the shields to the G.S.C., must be borne by the teams returning them, a guarantee being obtained to that effect before they are issued.

The observation of the rules under which the shields are presented, will be under the direction of the G.S.C.

The shields are not to be taken out of the Straits Settlements or the Native States.

GARRISON SPORTS COMMITTEE.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| G.O.C., President. | 1 Officer, R.E. |
| 1 Staff Officer, | 1 Officer, Infantry Battalion. |
| 1 Officer, R.A. | 1 Officer, M.S. |

RULES FOR TUG-OF-WAR.

OPEN TO ARMY, NAVY, AND VOLUNTEERS.

1. Ten men a side. Standing pull, all over, one pull, but best out of three pulls for final; no heel holes. Final pull on second day.
2. Name of unit to be inscribed on the shield with date of winning.
3. The shield to be kept in the Institute of the winning team; in case of a win by the Navy or Volunteers, in the Garrison Institute, or otherwise as the G.S.C. may approve.
4. After a team has won the shield three times a block-tin cup from Perak to be given to the winning team by the Institutes collectively, to be kept in the Institute of the Corps.

5. The shield to be competed for at the Regimental Sports of the several units, the prize will not exceed eleven dollars.
6. During the interval between the Regimental Athletic Sports, the winning team may be challenged (within a fortnight's notice) by any team, the losing side paying winners half a dollar a man.
7. The tug will take place within the barrack enclosure.
8. Umpires chosen from G.S.C.
9. One coach on each side.

RULES FOR RIFLE SHOOTING.

OPEN TO ARMY, NAVY, AND VOLUNTEERS.

1. Six men representing each Infantry Company, Half-company, R.A.; District Establishment, R.A.; Singapore Company, R.A.; 41st Company, R.E.; Singapore Company, R.E.; Staff Sergeants of the Garrison; Field and Staff Officers of the Command (Company Officers fire with their Companies); Singapore Volunteer Artillery; Perak Sikhs, 6 from every 100 men; Medical Staff Corps; any Volunteer Corps; Navy.
2. The competition will take place annually, at any time fixed by the G.S.C., and on any range in the Straits Settlements or Native States of the Malay Peninsula.
3. Each member of the team will fire 10 rounds at 200 yards and 10 rounds at 500 yards. One sighting shot allowed at each distance. The intention of availing himself of the sighting shot or not to be announced by the competitor before he commences firing at each distance.
4. Standing or kneeling at 200 yards; any "military position" at 500 yards.
5. The shield will be awarded to the team making the highest aggregate score.
6. The *bona-fide* Government rifle or carbine in use by the Corps on the 1st January of the year of competition.
The pull off not to be less than 6 lbs. The sight may be coloured in any way, but no application of a permanent nature is allowed. Pencil lines on the slides allowable; but no other alteration whatever to the rifle or sights. Sights may be shaded. Private rifles are not allowed. Paper sights are not allowed. The match slide, as issued, may be used with the Lee-Metford rifle.
7. Ammunition in use by the Corps on the 1st January of the year of competition.
8. At 200 yards a target four feet square will be used (*third-class target*). The bull's-eye will be eight inches in diameter; the inner sixteen; the magpie twenty-four; the outer the remainder of the target.
9. At 500 yards a target six feet square will be used (*second-class target*). The bull's-eye will be two feet in diameter; the inner three; the magpie four; the outer the remainder of the target.
10. An Officer must be present at the firing point and another in the markers' butts. The register in the markers' butt must be kept by an Officer; that at the firing point may be kept by a W.O. or a N.C.O. superintended and signed by the Officer at the firing point. These Officers may belong to the Corps and Company competing.
11. No preliminary practice is allowed by the competitors on the day of competition.
This does not apply to any competitor who may be firing his annual course.
12. The competition firing may be completed on one day or may be fired on two or more days, provided that any competitor must complete his firing at any distance on the day on which he commenced it.
13. Registers will be forwarded to Secretary, G.S.C., as soon as the firing for the competition is completed.

14. Officers superintending at the firing point and in the markers' butt will be required to sign, on the registers, certificates to the effect that the firing, signalling and the practice generally have been conducted in accordance with the rules and honourably carried out.

15. The scores will be determined by the register kept by the Officer in the markers' butt.

16. Ties will be decided by the highest aggregate score at 500 yards; if still a tie by the fewest misses, then by the fewest outers, then by the fewest magpies, and lastly by "counting out."

17. It is particularly requested, in the interest of the match, that register keepers will make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the rules *before* the commencement of the match, and that every means may be taken to keep the scores secret until the result is published.

18. The shield to be kept in the Institute of the winning team, and if awarded to Royal Navy, the Volunteers, or Perak Sikhs, in a suitable drill hall, or club, or Garrison Institute, or otherwise as the G.S.C. may approve.

19. The G.S.C. have power to alter these rules from time to time and to decide any matter not herein provided for.

RULES FOR ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

OPEN TO ALL FOOTBALL TEAMS IN THE MALAY PENINSULA.

1. The competition for the shield is open to any Association Football Team in the Straits Settlements and Malaya, subject to the approval of the G.S.C.

2. The competition to take place half-yearly, the finals being played in June and December.

3. The name of a team taking the shield will be inscribed on it, and also the date of winning it.

4. The holders of the shield must have it hung in a conspicuous place to the approval of the G.S.C.

5. The players of the team that wins the shield for the third consecutive time will be presented with a silver medal each by the G.S.C.

6. The kick off in each tie of the competition must not be later than 5 p.m. (the final tie at 4.45 p.m.).

Either team that is short of its full complement of players at that hour must play without waiting for the absentees. If no members of the team are on the ground, the team is scratched. *This rule will be rigidly enforced.*

7. The referee will be appointed by the G.S.C.

8. As regards any further point, the rules governing the competition for the English Association Football Cup will be adhered to.

RULES FOR GOLF.

1. That the shield be called the Warren Championship shield.

2. That it be competed for annually on the links of the Singapore Golf Club or Penang Golf Club at the same meeting as the competition for the Penang-Singapore Challenge Shield.

3. That the conditions be two rounds of 9 holes; medal play.

4. Open to members of all Golf Clubs in the Straits Settlements and the Malay Peninsula.

5. Each Club represented to subscribe 10 dollars for a medal to become the property of the winner, who shall be the Straits Champion for the year.

6. That the shield be held by the Club of which the winner is a member.

7. That the name of each winner and the Club to which he belongs be inscribed on the shield.

8. That the rules to be observed be those of the Club on whose links the competition is played.

NOTES AND NEWS.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR C. B. H. MITCHELL, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Straits Settlements, accompanied by Lady Mitchell, will arrive in Kuala Lumpur to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon at about 4 o'clock. A signal gun will be fired from the Fort here when the train leaves Klang, and the public, native headmen of the Kuala Lumpur District, and Government Officers are invited to be present at the Railway Station to meet His Excellency on his arrival in the capital. The programme for His Excellency's visit is as follows:—At daybreak to-morrow morning the Resident, on board the launch, will meet the Governor at the mouth of the Jugra River, and having taken His Excellency on board will steam up stream to the jetty, where H.H. the Sultan and the Raja Muda will be waiting to receive and escort the party to the Istana. After a short stay His Excellency will proceed to Klang and there inspect the offices and town, leaving at 3 p.m. for Kuala Lumpur. At the Railway Station here a Sikh Guard of Honour will be in attendance, and on the arrival of the Governor a salute of 17 guns will be fired from the Fort. The party will then drive through the principal streets of the town, and so on to the Residency. The next morning at 7 a.m. His Excellency will drive out to the Impounding Reservoir at Ampang, returning at 11 a.m. Early on Monday morning a visit will be made to Weld's Hill Coffee Estate, and a parade of the Selangor Sikhs will be held on the Parade Ground at 7.30. At 9 His Excellency will inspect the Government Offices, Barracks, Old Gaol, General Hospital, etc., and from 2 to 4 p.m. will receive at the Residency the Rajas, Government Officers, and residents who may wish for an interview. In the afternoon His Excellency will drive to the Service Reservoir. At 9.30 the same night there will be a Reception at the Residency. The morning of Tuesday will be devoted to inspecting the P.W.D. Factory, the Pauper Hospital, the Lunatic and Leper Wards, the Racecourse, the New Gaol at Pudo, the Victoria Institution, and various sites for different works in the town. In the afternoon the *Vice* Brigade will be inspected, and the ceremony will be presided over by Lady

Mitchell of naming an engine the "Lady Mitchell." His Excellency will go by the 7 a.m. train on Wednesday morning to Rawang, and then on to Kuala Kubu, leaving there the following morning for Serendah, reaching Kuala Lumpur at midday, and visiting the Batu Caves in the afternoon. On Friday morning, the 27th, the Governor will leave overland for Seremban *via* Sungei Besi, stopping at Kajang, and reaching Seremban at 3 p.m. The next day, Saturday, the Sungei Ujong Government Offices, the town, etc., will be inspected; a Police Parade, and a reception of Rajas, Government Officers and others. Sunday and Sunday night will be spent in Jelebu, and on Monday morning, the 30th, His Excellency will return to Seremban, and embark on board the *Sea Belle* at Port Dickson.

AT the time of going to press the decoration of the town was in the skeleton stage only, but by Saturday the principal streets and bridges will present a series of triumphal arches. It doesn't do out here to have outdoor decorations completed before the actual moment when their best effect is required, because one of our boisterous squalls of wind and rain soon takes the gilt off the gingerbread.

BOTH Mr. H. F. Bellamy and Mr. A. S. Baxendale have been granted an extension of leave, the former till the middle of September and the latter till the middle of June. If some little bird could whisper to Mr. Bellamy the intelligence that His Excellency will inspect the Selangor Fire Brigade on Tuesday next, how he would long for the wishing-cap in order that he might be transported here in the twinkling of an eye for just that afternoon.

WE publish a letter from Captain Lyons, which he sends in answer to a remark we made in our last number. It will be seen from a perusal of the letter that Captain Lyons is acting in a most public-spirited manner, and the thanks of the community are due to him for undertaking the difficult and trying task of organising a Volunteer Corps in a State where such a thing has hitherto been unknown. We sincerely hope that the number of names sent in to Captain Lyons will be more than sufficient to justify the creation of a Selangor Volunteer Corps.

THE Fancy Dress Dance, on the 12th at the Selangor Club, was, after all, a very successful affair. We say "after all," because until the very day there was a rumour that the dance would be postponed—

on the ground, we believe, that several Kuala Lumpur people would be absent from the State. This naturally had a rather disquieting effect on those who intended and had made arrangements to be present, and in future every effort should be made by the Committee to avoid giving any reason for rumours of this kind. The dresses were exceedingly good, and in many cases must have cost their wearers time and trouble; we don't mention expense, because with the dollar at its present high rate no one minds expense. To single out any dress or dresses for special mention, would be rather invidious and requires more nerve than we possess. We may mention that the severe attack of bicycle which fell upon us last week, was evident even in the Ball-room. After the guests had arrived and the Polonaise was formed, the room presented a very animated and brilliant spectacle, although the list we give below is only half as long as the one we gave of the Fancy Dress Dance in 1892. N.B.—We have not heard that any tickets for admission in ordinary evening dress were sold.

Mrs. Treacher	Poudré
Mrs. Anchant	Folly
Miss Anchant	Summer
Mr. G. H. D. Bourne	Lord Mount Ararat, "Iolanthe"
Mr. C. E. S. Baxendale	The Reverend Mr. Stiggins
Mr. H. C. Buchanan	Indian Merchant
Mr. G. B. Brown	Sam, the Dark Planter
Mr. G. Cumming	M. F. H.
Mr. E. M. L. Edwards... ..	Reversé
Mrs. G. Gordon	Comin' through the Rye
Miss Gordon	A Tamil Ayah
Mrs. Gibson	Poudré
Mr. Hampshire	Monk
H. Hüttenbach	Appenzeller
Mr. D. Highet	Neapolitan Fisherman
Mr. Holmes	On Duty
Mr. Hemmy	Marine Police
Mr. J. P. Kemp... ..	Clown
Mr. J. L. D'Arcy Irvine	Towkay Wun Lang
Mrs. J. L. D'Arcy Irvine	Gipsy Queen
Captain Lyons	The Old Corps
Mrs. Lyons	Poudré
Mr. C. E. A. Maartensz	Punch
Miss Maartensz... ..	Night
Miss B. Maartensz	Grace Darling
Mr. Maxwell	Private Secretary
Mrs. H. O. Maynard	A Witch
Mr. E. W. Neubronner	Tombola
Mr. H. T. Neubronner... ..	S...
Mr. G. Neubronner ... ..	...

Mr. A. C. Norman	...	...	Fra Diavolo
Mrs. Norman	...	...	Pompadour
Mr. J. W. B. Ogle	...	...	Italian Brigand
Mr. Sanderson	...	...	Committee, Selangor Club
Mr. G. Stafford	...	...	Australian Miner
Mrs. G. Stafford	...	...	Italian Gipsy
Mr. C. E. Spooner	...	...	Harriers
Mrs. C. E. Spooner	...	...	Rouge et Noir
Mr. W. D. Scott	...	...	Neapolitan Fisherman
Mr. Yzelman	...	...	Nineteenth Century Fancy Costume

HARI RAYA (Saturday, 7th instant) passed off quietly in Kuala Lumpur—that is, if we leave the monotonous sounding tom-tom out of the question. The most noticeable feature, so far as we saw, of any gathering of male natives on the national holiday was the absence of the national costume. The stiff shirt collar and polished black shoes of one's *tukang kabun* were, at first sight, rather startling, and there seemed to be a general impression that to wear socks and not let them be seen was simply wasteful, so accordingly the ends of the trousers were tucked inside them. In most instances, the European suits that were donned were set off by what at home we should call a gorgeously embroidered smoking-cap, and a few enthusiasts even went to the length of blue-tinted goggles.

IF a new arrival had been introduced to a group of these smiling youth clad in the garb of civilisation, he would have found it difficult to associate them with the typical Malay whose acquaintance he made in the literature of his boyhood. But one's preconceived ideas of men and things often encounter rude shocks. We remember on our voyage out, how bitterly one man grumbled when first he saw Gibraltar, declaring that it was not nearly so imposing and awe-inspiring as he had anticipated; and how another, who had been in a perfect fever of expectancy for the first glimpse of the Southern Cross, exclaimed, when that constellation was at length discernible, "That the Southern Cross? What a fraud!"

WE were the other day strongly reminded of this form of disappointment, and it happened in this wise. There had been a long-standing invitation from a friend to visit a Sakai encampment, situated not more than a mile or so from his bungalow and within a hundred of Klang. The journey thither, over and along fallen trunks of trees, was not an easy one; in fact, just the sort of approach to the lair of the aborigine one would expect to find. We nervously enquired if

there was any likelihood of receiving in our body the poisoned dart of a *sumpitan*, and "fell all of a heap" when we suddenly stumbled over a dark specimen of humanity in a state of semi-nudity. "Is this a Sakai?" we asked. "Oh, no; only a Malay." This was encouraging: if this was *only* a Malay, the Sakai himself must indeed be a wild one; and we pictured a group of naked creatures, with heads of matted hair, crouching over a meal in which monkey and snake figured largely. At length we reached the top of a hill and found a clearing, in the midst of which were some half-dozen Malay huts—or rather, bungalows. Our host and conductor fetched a great sigh, and said, "Here we are!" and then exclaimed, "and there's the Batin." "The what?" "The Batin—chief, headman," and following the direction of his pointed finger we saw advancing towards us a respectable-looking middle-aged man, wearing a tweed jacket and continuations, a black silk handkerchief round his head, shoes on his feet, and, try to imagine it, a waxed moustache! Well, if it wasn't waxed, it was highly greased—it was a thin moustache, but long. He informed us that everyone else was employed below in the padi-fields—not gone to hunt in the jungle, the reader will notice; merely engaged in the prosaic agricultural pursuit of padi cultivation—and that he, the Batin, alone was in the camp. We looked round: here were the ordinary cooking utensils, there the wooden mortar and pestle for threshing the padi, some poultry, a few bunches of *pisangs*, and some guavas; in the corner of the house a rifle leant against the wall, but we failed to see a *sumpitan*; we certainly did notice a lance or spear, but, from its appearance and position, it was evidently used as a poker for the fire; another thing we saw, and let us not forget to mention it, suspended from the branch of a tree, a swing—just an everyday swing, two pieces of rope and a board; the same sort of swing that is to be seen in many an English garden. "And this," we exclaimed, turning on our host and conductor, "this is a Sakai encampment: the forest home of the aborigine! Oh, what a fraud! But, oh, how much greater a fraud is the wild aborigine himself! Come," we said, "let us leave this civilised wildness, and haste to the wildness of civilisation. Go to Saffron Hill, dig out the most decrepit Italian organ-grinder you can find, present him as a type of the Roman gladiator, but don't, please don't, ask us to regard this tweed-clothed, moustached individual as a specimen of the *orang hutan*."

Yet another echo of the Seremban Race Week has reached us, in the form of some lines given at the entertainment there on the Tuesday night—

At *First Dawn* in the *Starlight* I gazed upon my *Queen* ;
 The ' *Glory on 'er* ' (Gloriana) golden hair was the fairest ever seen.
 A *Grand Duke* won her for his bride, *Lady Eva's* now her name,
 And *Golden Hope* sinks in my breast and quenches there love's flame.
 My luck was now at *Zero* and *Molly* was my girl:
 Another *Richard's* in the field, who also is an earl.
 He robbed me of my little girl in such a shocking manner,
 That then I placed my love upon my lovely *Morgiana*.
 But keep *Your eye on* (Orion) her a bit, a *Bootiful* maid is she,
 For she has wed another man who is a *K.C.B.*
Hard Times are o'er, a bride I've got and *Dorothy's* my prize,
 From out this heart she's torn a b *Ally gap* a bout this size.
 Her appetite it is immense, through all my food she's ran,
 I left her sitting just outside a-eating *Parmesan*.

OPEN confession is good for the soul." This must have been the idea of the Chinaman who was executed in Klang Gaol last Monday for the murder in January of a fellow countryman working on the Railway Workshop alterations. It is reported that the condemned man, being at length convinced that the sentence of death passed upon him would be carried out, said he might just as well own up to some previous achievements, and, if he spoke the truth, he certainly disclosed a rather startling record. In Hongkong he killed a man, but escaped detection: in Mandalay he committed a murder, and then left the country; in Calcutta they were more awake, for although he only attempted a murder, he was put in gaol there for five years, and it was reserved for Selangor to finally stop the career of this roving ogre.

THE General Annual Meeting of the Selangor Golf Club was held at the Selangor Club on the 14th instant. Mr. Treacher, the President, was unfortunately unable to attend, and Mr. Berrington was in the chair. It was announced that Mr. Treacher had kindly offered to put funds for a prize at the disposal of the Committee. The Honorary Secretary's statement of accounts shewed a deficit on the first year's working of about \$115, partly recoverable, and it was resolved to raise the monthly subscription, which has hitherto been 50 cents, to one dollar. It appeared that several persons who had given in their names as original members a year ago, had failed to pay their entrance fees and subscriptions when called upon to do so, and that their names had consequently been struck off the list. On the other hand twelve new members have been elected during the last two months,

and the club may now be said to be fairly started. It was arranged to hold the competition for the championship medal during the week beginning on the 4th June next, and that a handicap competition, for prizes offered by Mr. Berrington, open to all who enter for the championship, should be played off at the same time. Mr. Treacher was re-elected President, and a Committee for the current year was chosen, and the meeting closed after a short discussion on the question whether links properly kept up in the Public Gardens would have an injurious effect upon the club. In a letter to Mr. Treacher, H.E. the Governor has expressed his willingness to become an honorary member of the Golf Club. The course on Petaling Hill is now steadily being improved, and when funds allow of its capabilities being properly developed will no doubt make a very fine one. A small pavilion and a shed for horses are two things which are badly wanted, and afford a grand opportunity to any philanthropist looking round for a good use for a little spare cash: \$100 would build them both. Don't all speak at once!

At the regular monthly meeting of the Committee of the Selangor Club, on the 11th instant, a letter from Mr. Fabris was read declining the post of Secretary. Mr. Hüttenbach, Hon. Secretary, presented a very satisfactory report and statement of accounts for the half-year, and it was resolved that the half-yearly General Meeting should be held on Saturday, the 28th instant, at 6.30 p.m., for the transaction of the following business: (1) to read the minutes of the previous meeting; (2) to receive the Committee's report and accounts for the past six months; (3) to elect five members of Committee for the ensuing six months; and (4) to consider any other proposals which may be brought before the meeting.

THE Committee of the Selangor Museum desire to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following additions to the Museum during the month of March:—Mr. George Bellamy, a rhinoceros beetle; Mr. S. Harper, a crocodile's egg and a rare beetle; Mrs. Welch, a rare beetle. The collectors brought in 22 birds (two new), 19 beetles (two rare), two birds' nests, eight birds' eggs, 12 butterflies, 53 samples of wood, rattan and damar. The number of visitors to the Museum during March was 546, successively 1,646, total for 1894, 2,492.

WHILE the question of the museum is a subject which has not hitherto been engaging the attention of the Government, we are given the following extract from a letter of Mr. J. H. Thompson on 11th March

Building in a Southern State," which appeared in the February number of *The Engineering Magazine*, may prove of interest to our readers:—"Most of our roads have been cut up by narrow-tired wheels, which soon produce ruts the bottom of which are the most compact part of the road. In such ruts the wide tire wedges in between the sides making the broad tired wheel pull heavy. The narrow tire, on the other hand, cuts most easily through the soft mud to the bottom, not wedging on the sides, and therefore pulls lightest, consequently the mistaken conviction prevails in places that the narrow tire is the better one, though its easy pulling applies only on roads which have been cut up by the vehicle itself. But if broad tires had always been used, the point of contact of the vehicle with the road covering enough surface to make the vehicle pack the track it passed over, the result of usage might have been constant improvement of the road."

APROPOS of the above, it has been officially notified that H.H. the Sultan in Council has amended Regulation No. XX. of 1893, "Tires of Wheels (Minimum Width)." The amending Regulation provides that all carts shall have tires of a minimum width of three inches, and that the new order will take effect from the 1st of October next.

LOCAL SPORT.

SELANGOR BICYCLE RACES.

THE bicycle races last week clearly demonstrated one thing, and that was the unreliability, in this climate, of the pneumatic tire: so far as comfort goes they leave little to be desired, but are sadly wanting in affording a feeling of security either for racing or a long journey. Taken altogether, however, the meeting was very successful, although the weather and the track, and especially the latter, were not all that could be wished. This being, if we except the race at last Queen's Birthday Sports, the first affair of the kind, the handicapper had a rather difficult task to perform, and on the next occasion we may expect to see a little less of the procession order of things. The totalisator, from which the Club had hoped to realise a return, only served to shew that dollars were very scarce, inasmuch as that not a single ticket was taken, and it was only from the lotteries that anything was gained towards defraying the expenses which the Club incurred. The following were the results:—

First Day.—One Mile Handicap: 1st Heat.—A. Askey, 150 yds., 1; C. E. F. Sanderson, 60 yds., 2; J. H. Allen, 60 yds., 3. The winner of this heat, who was limit man, maintained his lead right through, and any chance that Brown, who started from *scratch*, had of winning was spoiled by a spill.

2nd Heat.—H. E. Askey, 125 yds., 1; J. P. Kemp, *scratch*, 2; F. M. Porcher, 110 yds., 3. In this heat, again, the limit man was not caught right through, and won easily.

3rd Heat.—B. Perera, 120 yds., 1; Fonseka, 150 yds., 2; F. Soisa, 160 yds., 3.

Second Day.—Three Miles Handicap.—H. E. Askey, 340 yds., 1; J. P. Kemp, *scratch*, 2; J. Brown, *scratch*, 3. This proved the most interesting race of the meeting, although, after the first day's performance it seemed a certainty for H. E. Askey with such a long start. Kemp did not get away well, and lost several yards in the start, being upset; he made a gallant attempt for first place and considerably reduced Askey's lead at every round, but failed to overhaul him in the end, Askey winning by about 50 yards.

Third Day.—One Mile Handicap for Winners of the First Day's Races.—H. E. Askey, 40 yards, 1; J. P. Kemp, *scratch*, 2; F. M. Porcher, 110 yards, 3. This should have been the best race of all, as the handicap was drawn out upon the first day's form, but it was not up to our expectations, only four riders turning out, two scratching at the last moment owing to failure of tires. Askey maintained his lead upon Kemp and so won the three events. His riding throughout was in good style and promises well for the future.

We don't think any records were broken, and the question of times can be passed over; the condition of the track and its sharp curves not being conducive to a high rate of speed. We must express our sympathy with Kemp, a good all-round athlete and a powerful rider, who made a strong effort against an over-handicap; as well as with Brown, whose style pleased us more than that of any other rider, but whose chances were spoilt by a nasty accident on the first day. Mrs. Spooner presented the prizes on Saturday, and was the recipient of a small memento of a meeting of which we hope to see many repetitions.

WANTED, A "S.P.C.A."

MANY of our readers will remember an article by "Harley" which appeared in our first number, entitled "Dumb Creatures we have cherished here below," in which, speaking of our gharry ponies and the cruelty they were often subjected to, he describes a journey he made from Kuala Lumpur to Kajang in a hired dog-cart. We were sanguine enough at the time to hope that the article would effect some good; but, judging from a letter we have recently received, matters in this respect are as bad as ever. A notification in the *Government Gazette* of 23rd February last stated that "a contract had been entered into between the Government and Peer Mohamed for a mail and passenger service between Kuala Lumpur and Seremban by a two-wheeled horse-coach," and a time table and table of fares published. To those who had travelled by the bullock *kreta-post*, this seemed good news, and a step in the right direction; our correspondent's experience, however, seems to shew

that, if one possesses a spark of humanity, it is a mode of making the journey to be avoided. He says:—

“Wishing to return to Kuala Lumpur from Seremban overland I determined to take advantage of the recently started ‘coach’ for carrying mails and passengers. Accordingly at 7 a.m., I made my way to the point of departure, and there found the mail-cart—a ramshackle vehicle of the Seremban gharry type. On stepping in to take my seat, my foot went through the flooring; this did not augur well for the conveyance, but, as it turned out, the vehicle was in better repair than the animals employed to draw it. We (the driver and I) started off to time, and the pony, a ludicrously small one, managed by dint of constant thrashing to reach Beranang (15 miles) at 10.25 (55 minutes behind advertised time). The poor little beast was very much done, and when the harness was removed I saw that its back was quite raw under the saddle. Judging from what I saw, it strikes me that padi does not form part of its food. At Beranang, however, we got pony No. 2, who strongly objected to make a start, but eventually ran us on to Semenyih (6½ miles from Beranang) urged thereto by repeated applications of the rotan. Upon reaching Semenyih, we changed traps and mails, and No. 2 pony, who was not only saddle-galled but had a bad gall on the shoulder, had to make his way back at once to Beranang—how he managed it, heaven only knows. No 3 pony was a fairly good one—but don’t let it be inferred from this that he escaped beating—and Kajang was reached at 1 o’clock (one hour behind time). Here we buckled to No. 4, a small piebald, and while this was going on the bullock *kreta-post* passed us, and we did not see it again that side of Kuala Lumpur. Pony No. 4 appeared to be utterly worn-out before he was put between the shafts, and although the syce excelled himself in the matter of beating it, it was of no avail, and nothing could make it go faster than a walk. Cheras was reached and passed, but we had to make the 8th mile from Kuala Lumpur before a change of ponies could be effected. About three miles from this point, however, No. 4 couldn’t pull another ounce, so he was taken out of the cart, which the syce wheeled along whilst I did my best to urge forward the animal. After travelling a mile or so in this fashion, the creature dropped down and nothing we could do would induce it to get upon its legs again. There, after taking off the harness, we left it, and I fervently hope that its sufferings were soon ended. The 8th mile was eventually reached, and here we found a pony that had come out from Kuala Lumpur on the outward journey. We left the 8th mile at 3.25 (we ought to have left there about 1.30), and the syce soon commenced to unmercifully beat the pony in the endeavour to regain some lost time. This was carried on to such an extent that I could stand it no longer; and although the syce explained that he was fined \$5 for each hour behind time, I told him that I must relieve my feelings, and that each time he struck the pony I should strike him. The next time the stick descended on the poor brute, my rotan came down smartly on the back of the syce, with the effect that the pony made the rest of the journey unmolested. Kuala Lumpur was reached at 5.10 (advertised time 3 o’clock); the

pony was dead beat, and had we have had to travel another mile I am convinced that a repetition of the case of No. 4 would have occurred. From this it will be seen that if anyone objects to witnessing cruelty to animals, they had better avoid travelling by *kreta-post* between Kuala Lumpur and Seremban. I must, however, point out one bare-faced attempt at extortion on the part of the driver: arriving at the Post Office, Kuala Lumpur, I asked a clerk there to ascertain from him the amount of the fare: the answer was \$8! The advertised fare is \$2.20."

Now, we think it is pretty plain from the foregoing that some steps should be taken to put a stop to this sort of thing. This is not a solitary instance; unfortunately, many could be furnished. Apart, however, from the question of ill-treatment by constant thrashing, some standard of size should be set up, and ponies below this standard should not be licensed to draw public conveyances. One has only to walk through Kuala Lumpur to see how ridiculously diminutive are some of the gharry ponies—as someone remarked, if they could be taught to bark, they would do well enough for house-dogs—and when it is remembered that these tiny creatures are harnessed to vehicles licensed to carry four passengers and the driver, in a hilly country, surely it is not necessary to adduce further arguments in favour of a reasonable standard size of animal for use in public carriages being made compulsory.

We in Selangor are given to—well, boasting, about our rapid progress—in this direction we are afraid the *Journal* has much to answer for—at any rate, we don't hide our light under a bushel; but the following quotation from "Harley's" article, written in 1892, shews that on one point, at least, there is very little progress to flatter ourselves about:—

"More than two years ago, after having seen some unusually heartless cruelty, I asked Government to give me assistance in obtaining the services of an Inspector for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, but my request was not granted. . . . Last year I brought up the question of Government assistance again. I requested the Government to permit the Society (a branch of which I wished to establish in Selangor) to keep the fines imposed by the Magistrates in cases in which the Society was the prosecutor. Although I pointed out that this was allowed in the Colony, I grieve to say that I was again disappointed in the Government."

NOTES OF THE RESIDENT'S VISITS TO DISTRICTS IN SELANGOR, 1894.

(Continued from page 206.)

II.

RANTAU PANJANG is a small riverside kampong of eight houses of Pahang and Selangor Malays and a few Sakeis, just off the proposed Rawang-Kuala Selangor road. On the opposite side to the village, Government has constructed a Rest House, which is occasionally used.

From this village to Batang Berjuntai is a footpath, three miles in length, forming a portion of the bridle-road to Rawang, which is now being converted into the cart-road previously referred to.

Proceeding down stream at daybreak, Batang Berjuntai was reached at 7 a.m., and here the Resident was met by the District Officer, Mr. G. Bellamy, and Mr. Spearing, District Engineer.

The number of durien and other fruit trees shew that Batang Berjuntai was once a somewhat flourishing kampong; it was abandoned during the disturbances between Raja Mahdi and Tunku dia Udin's parties some fifty years ago.*

The village is on the Rawang-Kuala Selangor Road, $13\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Kuala Selangor and about 18 miles from Rawang; it was reopened about a year ago; possesses a Police Station, with a halting-room for travellers, and Barracks. The newly appointed Penghulu, Raja Jalil, has, contrary to ancient Malay practice, selected a pretty site for his house on a hill over-hanging the river. A number of Kelantan and other Malays under Che Mat, now styled Datoh Dagang, have taken up land for padi and coffee, and an enterprising Chinaman has applied for and is opening 100 acres of land, with Liberian Coffee, alongside the road. It is hoped that under the fostering care of Mr. G. Bellamy and with the aid of the new cart-road the former glories of Batang Berjuntai may be revived and be surpassed.

The Penghulu, Raja Jalil, is an old fighting man and formerly served on the side of Tunku dia Udin, holding a fort at Kuala Garing, where he was unfortunate enough to blow away most of the fingers of his right hand.

The Resident's party continued their journey down stream at 9 a.m., but, soon meeting with the incoming tide, the influence of which extends as far as five miles below Batang Berjuntai, progress became slow and they were glad to change into the District Officer's well-appointed boat and rowed to Kampong Asahan, an old settlement of Selangor Malays, who, with padi, cultivate a few sago trees, the pith of which they extract by a rude rasp, instead of by means of the bambu hatchet in vogue in Borneo and Sarawak, the great sago producing countries, which latter is a much more expeditious process. A walk of half a mile along a rough path, on which tiger tracks were visible, brought the party to the Rawang-Kuala Selangor Road, at the $7\frac{1}{4}$ mile from Kuala Selangor, in the mukim of Pasangan, the Penghulu of which is Raja Jaffar, an aged chief, whose time for retiring on pension is at hand and whose age is shewn by the lack of go and absence of cultivation in his district. He was, on the Resident's arrival, away on an elephant hunt. A short visit was paid to the Pasangan School and the travellers then settled down to a hot walk of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Kuala Selangor, along a straight, flat and monotonous road, through an open and extensive plain, a portion of Telok Peniamun, which appeared to be bounded only by the horizon, and which will accommodate more rice cultivators than can probably be prevailed upon to migrate into Selangor for many years to come.

* Mr. F. A. Swettenham, C.M.G., has since pointed out that the Raja Mahdi-Tunku dia Udin disturbances occurred even within his memory: 1871 was about the time.—W. H. T.

Formerly the greater portion of the tin produced in Ulu Selangor was exported *via* the Selangor River, a distance of some 100 miles, and Kuala Selangor, where it was shipped on board steamers for Singapore and Penang; but as the Kuala Lumpur Railway extends towards Kuala Kubu it is gradually attracting the freight, and the Rawang-Kuala Selangor cart-road is being pushed on with a view of compensating this District for the loss of the tin business by providing an outlet for its products, such as dried fish and prawns, padi, rice, plantains and coconuts, for which there is a demand in the Ulu mining districts. It is an experiment, but it is a hopeful sign that of late years the export of local produce to Ulu Selangor by the long route up river has been steadily increasing.

The traffic on the river is carried in Malay and Chinese boats, running from two to four koyans burden. The voyage up river takes from five to ten days when the river is flooded, and the charge is \$22 a koyan. The down voyage can be done in two or three days and the freight is 80 cents a bhara. In dealing with people with whom cheapness is everything and time very little, the railway authorities will have to pay attention to their freight charges if they wish to secure all the traffic now on the river.

One thing, at any rate, the road will accomplish—it will give the District of Kuala Selangor through road communication with the capital, Kuala Lumpur, by no very circuitous route, drain the low country through which it passes, rendering it available for the native rice and coffee planters, and attract population.

Kuala Selangor was reached at 4.30 p.m., and the tea prepared for the party by Mr. Cope, the Assistant District Officer, was found extremely welcome.

The next morning the Resident, Mr. Spooner, Mr. G. Bellamy, Mr. Cope and Mr. Spearing started off on foot, at 7 a.m., along the unmetalled, but nearly completed, 18-ft. road to Klang, which is 28½ miles in length.

Raja Dolah, Penghulu of Jeram, Imam Prang Perkasa, Penghulu of Kuala Selangor, the Datoh Dagang and the Penghulu of Panchang Pedina accompanied the party. About the 4th mile Penghulu Haji Ahmat, of the Api-Api Mukim, and the Datoh Dagang met the Resident and conducted him to a *pondok* specially erected to give a good view of 100 acres of capital padi land newly opened and carrying a rich crop, thanks to the assistance rendered to the villagers by Government in procuring buffaloes. This land has been brought under cultivation by the Kelantan families introduced in 1893 by Che Mat, since appointed by H.H. the Sultan to be Datoh Dagang, and who is referred to in the previous remarks on Batang Berjuntai.

The use of buffaloes in turning up the soil on padi lands is well known and the absence of these useful animals in this District, ever since the civil disturbances many years ago, acts as a drag on padi cultivation, and might be remedied by judicious assistance by the Sultan.

A little further on, the agricultural track and drain from Bukit Rotan, made by a colony of Javanese coffee planters, was passed, and,

after a short visit to the Penghulu's house, the school at Asam Jawa, five miles from Kuala Selangor, was inspected by the Resident and the District Officer, and tiffin partaken of at the schoolmaster's quarters.

Meanwhile Mr. Spooner had proceeded to the Bulu River in quest of crocodiles, of which he secured three good specimens.

After luncheon the journey was resumed across the Bulu River, and a détour made to the fishing village at the Kuala, where resides the Rawai Fishing Farmer, in whose kongsi were stored strange skins of sharks, thornbacks, rays and swordfish.

It is in contemplation by the District Officer to remove to the roadside at Sungei Bulu the Chinese shops and the Police Station from Jeram.

Further, on the main road, a short branch path took the party to a picturesque and comfortable halting bungalow, with stables, built by the P.W.D. in 1893, at a cost of \$1,200. Returning to the main road, a very extensive tract of padi was traversed.

In this part of the District and extending into that of Klang is a large area of land which, probably, could without difficulty be irrigated and converted into rich padi land, use being made of the upper waters of the Bulu River, which has its source near Kuang, in Ulu Selangor. The real difficulty would be to find the population to till the land so prepared. Kuala Selangor is not so fortunately placed as the Perak padi district which it resembles—Krian—which, lying alongside an old padi district, Province Wellesley, and Kedah, easily attracts colonists across its borders as the Government extends its roads, drainage, and water gates. Foreign Malays are, however, coming into the District yearly in increasing numbers, without *direct* Government assistance, and the District Officer is sanguine that 1894 will shew almost quadruple the quantity of padi harvested as compared with the yield of 1893.

Jeram, a coast fishing village of Malays and Chinese under Penghulu Raja Dolah, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Kuala Selangor, was reached at 2.30 p.m., and after an inspection of the vernacular school, which has over 100 boys enrolled, and the Police Station, and a visit to the Penghulu's family, the party put off to the *g.s.y.* *Esmeralda*, which had come round to meet them.

It may here be noted that the fishing industry of Kuala Selangor is one of considerable importance and its development yearly increasing. The Government revenue from this source in 1893 reached the sum of \$8,000.

For fresh fish and prawns the principal market is Kuala Lumpur. Enterprising Chinese obtain ice at the Port of Klang, load it in boats, visit the chief fishing centres on the coast, pack the fish in ice, return to Klang and send their ice-packed fish to the market at Kuala Lumpur by rail, 22 miles.

The 22nd was devoted to an inspection of Pulau Angsa Lighthouse, the light being a revolving one of the fifth order; selection of sites for new buildings in Kuala Selangor; inspection of the present Government buildings and of the mukim registers and maps.

The whole of the 23rd was given up to the study of the Coast Road. This road is an unmetalled road extending from Klang, the chief port of the State, to Sabak, on the Bernam River, the boundary between Selangor and Perak, and when completed will be over 60 miles in length. A portion of the Klang section has already been described above in referring to the visit to Jeram.

From Klang to a little beyond the northern bank of the Tinghi River, with the exception of a four-mile section at Serdang, the road is 18ft. wide. The Sungei Tinghi is a comparatively unexplored river, which rises between Kerling and Kalumpang, in the Ulu Selangor District, it is rumoured in a tin-bearing country. The distance from Klang to the end of the 18-ft. breadth, three quarters of a mile past the Sungei Tinghi Bridge, is $36\frac{3}{4}$ miles. At that point the road narrows to 9 ft. and the whole distance to Sabak is now completed with the exception of the following sections:—From Skinechau to Sungei Nipah three miles, and Sungei Nipah to Sungei Limau one mile and a quarter. At Sungei Skendi the road leaves the neighbourhood of the coast and turns north-east to Sabak. The cost of the road has varied from \$450 to \$700 a mile. On one or both sides is a deep ditch, which not only drains and makes available for the padi planters the land in the vicinity, but allows the Malay to make use of his sampan to paddle himself and his family from place to place. It is, perhaps, a question whether a big drain and a small towpath would not better serve the water-loving Malay than a road.

Landing at Pasir Penambang at 7 a.m., the Resident, the District Officer, the State Engineer and the District Engineer, after an inspection of the school, with 68 scholars on the roll, walked along the cart-road to Sungei Tinghi and descending the river to the Police Station at its mouth there breakfasted and rowed out to the *Esmeralda*, lying a long distance off. Steam was got up and the *Esmeralda* proceeded to Sungei Besar, where the party landed and, proceeding up that stream, reached the Panchang Pedina section of the Coast Road, along which they walked for two-and-a-half miles, admiring a large tract of padi, as far as the Sungei Getal, descending which in a sampan they rejoined the *Esmeralda* and arrived at Kuala Selangor at 10.15 p.m., where the District Officer landed.

The *Esmeralda* proceeded to Klang early next morning and the Resident and his party reached Kuala Lumpur by 10.30 a.m. on the 24th, after an enjoyable trip, extending over exactly a fortnight and favoured on the whole with fine weather.

(To be continued.)

STORY OF NORFOLK ISLAND, AND ITS PEOPLE.

IN the South Seas, some three hundred leagues to the east of Sydney—the coming Australian London—and mid-way between New Zealand and the French colony of New Caledonia, lies a bright and evergreen little spot—Norfolk Island. It is but a mere speck, rising so prettily from the bosom of the “vasty deep”—a tiny

dot upon the face of the great Pacific, if you search for it on the map of the world. Indeed, it looks but very little bigger when viewed from a close anchorage in those warm, silent, rarely raging waters that seem to kiss and caress with unwearied fondness its copper-tinted, rock-bound shores.

So isolated is the "neat little island" from the tiresome crush of this busy world, that it is considered uncommon for large vessels to call there: the inducement, up to the present time, being not great enough. So the steely-blue of the northern horizon is but seldom darkened by the smoky clouds of even an occasional steamer. Yet vessels are ever ploughing their lonely ways from Sydney to the Fijis, laden with coal for the flourishing sugar estates that abound there; but are unseen by the keenest eye, though you sweep the horizon from west to east from the commanding, cotton-capped, summit of Mount Pitt, which aspires to the proud height of a thousand and a few feet above sea-level, forming the crowning pinnacle of the fair island.

But, for the sum of fifty sovereigns, a nicely-arranged 500-ton "fruiter" will bend her course a point or two to the south and steam you there in four or five days, calling for you again in a fortnight or three months, by arrangement with the Union Shipping Co. This figure is so excessive, however, for the trifling comfort and convenience obtained that but few of the Islanders avail themselves of this expensive method of voyaging; so prefer the cheaper, more convenient, if slightly less comfortable and slower schooner, the *Mary Ogilvie*, which plies regularly between Australia and the place; or the *Southern Cross* of the Melanesian Mission—by which the Islanders travel free through the courtesy of the kind and well-wishing Bishop Selwyn, whose base of operations is centred here, owing to the convenient and extremely healthy nature of the place and climate—which is just clear of the fever and ague zone.

But isolated though it be, its happy people have yet the conscious pleasure of having attracted to their shores, entertained, and in their turn been entertained by, many distinguished visitors from various parts of the world. Amongst these, Lord Carrington, the late highly-esteemed and popular Australian Governor, was so pleased with his first visit to the Island that he repeated it previous to finally leaving for England. Lord Dudley, in his magnificently appointed steam yacht, the *Marchesa*, also stopped a few days—instead of hours as he intended—and was fêted right royally. I doubt if he ever before, in his whole lifetime, excelled himself so much as he did that merry evening, when he fought *Sir Roger de Coverly*, to a finish, in forty minutes, to the hearty, inspiriting orchestral efforts of a violin and harmonium! But then—the Beauty of the island had gathered there—gliding and galloping so gleefully; graceful as gazelles!—the reason why, perhaps, "panting Time toiled after him in vain!" And all those jolly good fellows—the gallant officials of the H.M. flag-ships the *Nelson*, the *Orlando*, the *Calliope*, of the Australian Squadron, with many another visitor on business, for health or for pleasure, probably recall many pleasing memories of lively cricket

matches, pleasant rides, charming little picnics, frequent and most delightful dances.

You have arrived inside Nepean Island, we shall say, and your steamer has groaned out a hoarse and impatient notification of your arrival. Someone on shore has heard it, and the long, loud cry of "Sail ho!" goes sounding from one end of the island to the other in an inconceivably short time. Their telegraphic system is simply a vocal one; but it is very effective; for almost immediately after you will notice scores of them congregating on the pier; and soon you will observe the whale-boats plunging into the surf of some favouring swell, and fast approaching your position—in spite of the wind or the tide.

The brisk little Doctor, having ascertained that the passengers are free from diseases of an infectious nature, grants *pratique* to the vessel, and you may get away ashore now as quickly as you please.

Having packed your luggage, *i.e.*, your "ornithorynchus skin and your tooth-brush," and when you have put off in a whale-boat, stout and strong—manned by six lithe, stalwart, hardy, hearty Islanders, who fairly lift the boat over the waves at every stroke of their bending oars—then it is, as you draw nearer and nearer to the charming little isle, that your interest is keenly awakened. You will likely be struck with the strange beauty, the grandeur of the noble pines—natives of this sunny soil—that majestically tower on all sides, in countless numbers, even to the crumbling edge of the awesome, grimy precipice; standing so proud, so bold, so unbending, that they look like giant sentinels, defying the terrors of the tempest, whose duty it is to guard at all hazards, and at all points, the humble homes that so cosily nestle in the shady uplands; to watch and ensure the precious peace of this gentle island people; to retain their quiet and sweet contentment; and preserve—through the unknown future—that happiness and spiritual freedom which has been so long-lived and common to them all.

And as this thought runs through your mind and you are swiftly borne o'er the trembling, dancing wavelets of azure towards the old grey sandstone pier—built by the convicts in the early days of this century—you may be so occupied in the contemplation of the fair landscape above, and ahead of you, that you may not, perhaps, notice those flowers of the sea in the shallows beneath—those beautiful coralline treasures that shine up, betimes, through the translucent waters as the sunbeams fall upon them; now white as the snow-flake, now blushing like the dawn; or you may not observe, either, that old, rusty anchor over there, still standing, half-hidden at ebb-tide—the forlorn hope, the only relic of the good ship *S*—which, one dark day, met her doom there—or you might sigh in the same breath: "How very lovely! but ah, how fatal those lurking, treacherous reefs!"

A dozen hard, but honest, hands are warmly extended to assist you in landing up the slippery steps. Though you be a total stranger to the many frank faces that greet you, the heads of a dozen homes—so free and unlimited is their kind hospitality—now good-naturedly contend for what you cannot mistake it to be—the true delight of

entertaining you. It is so sweet to note such goodness! It comes, too, as a surprise; for the priceless quality is, in most cases, hidden beneath a rugged exterior.

That fine, unassuming, sturdy, thick-set, dusky-featured Islander, standing a little on one side over there, bootless and bare-armed, is really a sterling fellow when you come to know him subsequently. If his hat be the worse for wear, there is, without question, welcome welling in those wondering eyes beneath it. In all probability he will be amongst the first to imagine your want, and procure for you, a nag to ride off on. If a ball is to be given in the evening in honour of your advent—which is likely—he will be sure to be amongst those who will contribute the chicken, the sucker, the goose, the sirloin, the lamb, the turkey, the ham and the pheasant; amongst the first to ransack his garden for the choicest strawberries, the largest and sweetest oranges, the most tempting and luscious grapes, peaches and custard apples. And while his sisters are arranging the blossoms that prevail in profusion, scenting the air, and forming the play-ground of the honey-bee—that bloom in beauty about their little cot; while *they* are preparing the endless variety of cake and pastry—into which largely enter the special and delicious lemon, loquat and guava jellies—all for the edification and enchantment of the stranger's taste; *he* has sped away to some cool, moist spot under the shade of Mount Pitt, rich in the verdure suitable for ball-room ornamentation, and there gathered in abundance the main body of the decorative element in green and white—the fern and the lily—and soon makes the walls of the spacious old Town Hall look cheerfully gay and beautiful for the coming merry evening.

You will hardly recognise him, later on, in his swagger dress suit—such a wondrous difference does *cloth* make to the human being! But he will amuse you presently when he sits down to the piano, in his turn—for, young and old, they are all musicians—by banging out the notes of the favourite waltz of the Islanders, “He turned out a cruel deceiver”—of which they never grow weary.

It has a mesmeric effect upon one and all of the free-souled merry-makers. The emotional effect is instantly expressed in action. Even the elders—who have come, as they will tell you, *merely to look on*—spring to their feet, select partners in a trice, and go wheeling away so youthfully and gaily upon the glassy floor—when they hear *that!*

O ye, who have lived in luxury all your days till you are world-weary and find nothing new on earth to amuse; whose life is a sigh; whom the dread python *Ennui* has fixed in his fatal coils,—whose frail, fainting frame it is crushing so cruelly and surely to a slow and unbearable end; whom a hearty laugh might yet save—come with me, and we will paralyse the Brute with a spasm of mirth!—a spasm which he is bound to receive after hearing a whole community, a waltzing chorus of fifty couples, *singing* as they whirl, the entrancing ditty of—

He vowed he never would leave her!

He turned out a cruel deceiver!

Toot-el-tum, toot-el-tum, toot-el-tum, toot-el-tum,—

Toot-el-tum! toot-el-tum! tay!

Then this young magician—as if in possession of the steel wand of Haroun of Aleppo—will change the theme, and set them off again in the Barn Dance trot; or when there is an interval in the dancing, at last, he will further astonish and delight you by transforming himself into a veritable Rubenstein, in an interpretation of some strange, wild, but grand conception of Chopin's.

As likely as not the daybreak of the morrow finds him—if it be the season—far out to sea; the impersonation of daring bravery, in a hot and dangerous whale-chase; standing, perhaps, in the bow of the boat, balancing in hand the lance that is to deal death to the hump-backed monster of the deep; or ready to fire it from the heavy harpoon-gun and share in the wild excitement and joy of a *fast-boat*! If the chase has been a successful one, the prize is towed triumphantly to the shore; and there the more valued parts are rapidly detached with razor-edged spades, and boiled down in great cauldrons for the precious oil they contain—often worth thirty or forty pounds sterling.

But may be they have been unlucky, and have fared otherwise. A swift movement of the great mammal, "big in bone and large in tail," may have capsized or smashed the tiny boat, and cast the luckless hunters upon the mercy of the sea!

In such a case, they will compose themselves to the inevitable by taking it easy and dodging about until saved by some accompanying boat, or other sent off from the Island through alarm at their prolonged absence. But it may be long, long hours before they are rescued from their perilous position. If a brisk breeze has set a-gallop the white horses of the Ocean—if the dread darkness of a dribbling night has descended upon the unfortunate swimmers, there will be many a wet eye and sore heart among the tenderly sympathising sisters and mothers, until the glad assurance of their dear boys' safety is announced. But, fearless of the sharks, they themselves are like fishes in the water. It is a strange fact that in these parts, probably from the prevalence of other food, no Norfolk Islander has ever been seized by one of these ravenous monsters. There are times, when the boatmen are cutting up the whale, up to their waists in water, that they work side by side with the shark; and yet it is said, that so plentiful and voracious are they, that an uncaptured whale, which has died at sea of its wounds, would not be worth hauling ashore after they have had three days at his carcass! Knowing this fact of their inoffensiveness many of the women, courageous as Amazons, and confident in their fine swimming capacities, think nothing of striking out for Nepean Island—a long mile off!

When you have time to look about you and make a few enquiries on the following day, you will learn that Norfolk Island contains some 9,000 acres of well-watered, fertile land; ruddy and *absolutely clayless*, with six feet of rich black soil in places, as at Steel's Point. You will perceive that it is as well cultivated as it is capitably adapted for agriculture. That exquisite coffee that you drank with so much enjoyment last night was Arabian, and is grown in many parts, but in small quantities, for home consumption. But few grow it for sale, though ten-pence a pound is freely procurable for it in the

Sydney markets. You hear that the cocoa-tree will grow, but refuses to bear fruit; that the tea plant has withered and died; and that tobacco is frightened to come forth. But then, they have not the knowledge and training, and the means of the energetic and experienced Ceylon planter down there to coax things, which, perhaps, accounts for it all. But almost every other fruit, flower and cereal of sub-tropical and temperate latitudes springs healthily and plentifully, and flourishes to perfection. If Sir Walter Raleigh were alive to day, he would be pleased and astonished to know that his valuable importation—the potato—flowers there four times a year.

(To be continued.)



CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.]

A VOLUNTEER CORPS IN SELANGOR.

To the Editor of the Selangor Journal.

SIR,—In your last issue of the *Journal* you suggest that I should organise a Volunteer Corps in Selangor.

If a sufficient number of names are sent in to me, I shall have great pleasure in doing so.

I have spoken to the Resident on the subject and obtained his consent.

I would suggest the foundation of an Infantry Company, as being easy to train, and the least expensive to equip and maintain.

A modest commencement might be made, and we need only ask the Government for rifles and ammunition. With the services of a Drill Instructor, every one who joins should become efficient in drill and musketry this year.

The larger the number of "efficients" the better our chance of obtaining a grant from the Government to develop the movement. In its favour I need advance no arguments, as the General's exhortations are fresh in our memories.

Yours faithfully,

F. W. LYONS, Capt., A.C.-S.P.

Kuala Lumpur, 17th April, 1894.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the Selangor Journal.

DEAR SIR,—In your issue of the 6th instant giving an account of Easter at Seremban, it is stated that the piece "Blind Beggers" was performed by Messrs. Bathurst and Brett, I would point out that the performers were Messrs. Crane and Brett, and no part in that piece was taken by yours faithfully,

H. W. BATHURST.

NOTES AND NEWS.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor's departure from Klang for Kuala Lumpur was to be announced by signal gun from the Fort here; and although the signal was given a little too early on the 21st ultimo, and those who hastened to the station soon after hearing it had to wait nearly an hour and a half, yet the delay had perhaps the effect of augmenting the crowd assembled to do honour to the Governor's visit. Now that all the station is pervaded with scaffolding for the erection of the roof, it is not a picturesque place to pass an idle hour, more especially as our railway has not arrived at the stage when it is thought necessary to furnish forms to sit upon while waiting, not to speak of bookstalls and refreshment bars.

At length, however, a stir among the "military" told that the train was approaching, and when it rolled into the station and discharged its freight, the band struck up the British National Anthem, the Sikh Guard of Honour with a rattle and a rustle presented arms, and the salute of 17 guns began to boom forth from the Fort. His Excellency, with Lady Mitchell and Miss Saunders and Messrs. Severn and Burra, Private Secretaries, and accompanied by the Raja Muda of Selangor, the British Resident, the Acting Captain-Superintendent of Police, and the Resident Engineer for Railways, was received by the Chief Magistrate and other officials and European residents, and by Raja Laut, Captain China and other Chinese Towkays, and Mr. Tambusamy Pillai. After the Resident had gone through the formality of introductions, the party drove off to the Residency *via* the town, the streets of which had been decorated by the townspeople.

A HEAVY downpour of rain on Sunday morning interfered with previous arrangements, but in the afternoon the Governor, accompanied by the Resident and the State Engineer, visited the Impounding Reservoir of the Kuala Lumpur Waterworks at Ampang, where the Hydraulic Engineer was waiting to shew the party over the works. In the evening there was a large attendance at Divine service at St. Mary's Church.

MONDAY morning was fine and bright, and at 7.30 His Excellency, who had already visited Weld's Hill Estate that morning, was present at a parade of the ~~regiment~~, or rather of a portion of them.

Lady Mitchell and Mrs. Treacher witnessed the "evolutions of the troops" from a carriage. The movements of the Sikhs were smart and soldierlike, and His Excellency complimented Captain Lyons on the efficiency of his men as well as on the fact of their drill being up to date. Later on the Gaol, the General Hospital, the Fort and Barracks and the Government Offices were in turn inspected. In the early afternoon those who desired to do so saw the Governor on matters of business. Again the rain interfered with the programme, and the anticipated visit to the Service Reservoir had to be postponed, and refuge taken at the Lake Club.

ON Monday night the Resident and Mrs. Treacher held a reception at the Residency to meet His Excellency and Lady Mitchell. The hopes raised by the word "Music" in the left hand corner of the invitation card were fully realised. A really enjoyable musical evening was spent; Miss Saunders, the possessor of a lovely voice, charmed the company both in solo and part song; Mesdames Maynard and Haines, Messrs. Bourne, Baxendale, Severn and Hertz also sang; Lady Mitchell and Mrs. Stafford accompanied on the piano; Mr. Burra played the violin and Mr. G. Cumming the mandolin. The programme, given below, was supplemented by some very pleasing melodies sung by several voices. Special mention must be made of Mr. Bourne's rendering of "Douglas Gordon," Mrs. Haines' "Golden Days," the duet for voice and violin by Miss Saunders and Mr. Burra, Mr. Severn's "I'll sing thee songs of Araby," and the trio "Queen of the Night," by Mrs. Haines, Mrs. Maynard and Mr. Bourne. There was, and is, only one opinion expressed about the evening's entertainment—that it was good, very good; and we feel sure that those who arranged the concert and those who sang and played will feel fully rewarded for the care and pains taken in knowing how general was the pleasure the performance gave and how much it was appreciated.

PROGRAMME.

1	Pianoforte Solo	...	"Romance" by Rubenstein	Mrs. Stafford
2	Song	...	"Douglas Gordon"	Mr. Bourne
3	"	...	"Kathleen Mavourneen"	Mrs. Maynard
4	Mandolin Solo	...	"March"	Mr. G. Cumming
5	Duet (voice and violin)	...	"Seranata" by Braga	{ Miss Saunders and Mr. Burra
6	Trio	...	"Queen of the Night"	{ Mrs. Haines Mrs. Maynard and Mr. Bourne
7	Song	...	"Swedish Song"	Dr. Hertz
8	"	...	"Golden Days"	Mrs. Haines
9	"	...	"The Midshipmite"	Mr. C. Baxendale
10	Violin Solo	...	"	Mr. Burra
11	Song	...	"I'll sing thee songs of Araby"	Mr. Severn

TUESDAY morning was indeed a busy one for His Excellency (and for those who accompanied him), who started out very early in the morning, and did not get back to the Residency until nearly one o'clock. The P.W.D. Factory, Store and Brickfields were visited, as well as the Service Reservoir, the Pauper Hospital, the Lunatic and Leper Wards, the New Gaol, the Victoria Institution, etc.

AGAIN, on Tuesday afternoon, the weather made things rather unpleasant. The Selangor Fire Brigade was to be inspected and to give an exhibition wet drill. A sort of floral archway, with platform atop on which were posted some firemen with branches, had been erected just outside the station. A fairly large number of visitors were present; but things seemed rather slow, and, unfortunately, the water from the hose and the downpour from above eventuated in a dead heat. This had the effect of causing a large exodus of visitors. His Excellency, however, took a lively interest in the proceedings and wrote as follows in the Station book:—"Visited the Selangor Fire Brigade Station and witnessed a wet drill, which was well and smartly done: a bamboo tower was set on fire and speedily extinguished. This Volunteer Brigade is a very valuable body and I think it will continue to prosper. The engine, hose-reels, etc., appear to be effective and in good order. Five officers and 12 firemen attended the drill.—C. B. H. Mitchell, Governor, S. S."

AFTER the inspection of the S.F.B. was over, and the rain had abated sufficiently to admit of the party getting away from the station, a move was made in the direction of the railway, where Lady Mitchell performed the ceremony of naming one of the new engines, and the name-plate, bearing the words "Lady Mitchell," was soon affixed.

"On Wednesday morning (25th)," says a correspondent, "a special train left the Residency Station about 7.15 a.m., with the Governor, the Resident and others, and reached Rawang about 8.20, where His Excellency was received on the platform by the District Officer, the Assistant District Officer and the District Officer from Kuala Selangor, who had ridden over the previous day (a distance of 32 miles) for this purpose. A Sikh Guard of six men were also present. In addition to a very pretty and tasteful arch erected just outside the station by the Rawang Station-master, Rawang itself boasted five triumphal arches, and all the main street was decked from end to end with flags. There

are never many Malays in Rawang at any time, but the Penghulu, Haji Mat Salleh, had collected all his available Malay house-holders outside the Mosque, which mark of respect was acknowledged by His Excellency alighting from his gharry and the District Officer presenting the Penghulu, etc. The party then proceeded through the village on foot so that the decorations, in the erection of which both Malays and Chinese had voluntarily assisted, had ample justice in the way of exhibition. An arch with castellated towers surmounted by the Royal arms, erected under the supervision of Mr. C. A. Leembruggen, was especially fine. Rawang is never a particularly imposing village, but adorned with bunting and arches and being newly swept and garnished for the occasion, its main street, with plenty of people about, made a very fair show. The brick Police Station and the Malay Police having been inspected the party adjourned to the Assistant District Officer's house to breakfast. The next move was to the Hospital, where His Excellency was received by the Apothecary-in-charge (Mr. K. Trutwein); after going through some of the wards (in one of which a patient suffering from beri-beri asked that he might be sent home to China, which request will be granted if possible), the party left for the station, His Excellency calling in to inspect the Malay Vernacular School *en route*. Serendah was reached about 10.25 a.m., where the Penghulu, as well as a Guard of Honour, was in attendance on the platform. The party first visited the new godown of the Straits Trading Company and then walked round the town and inspected the New Market and temporary Hospital, the latter having recently been erected by Mr. Loke Yew at his own cost (at present it is only available for outpatients to whom medicines are dispensed by a Dresser). A large crowd of natives having attended His Excellency on arrival, followed him through the town, the Klings testifying their respect by beating tom-toms and making such a deafening music that one could hear little else. The Chinese, besides placing some circular banners and other curios on the station platform, had in a most public-spirited manner decorated the Main Street with a triumphal arch and flags, for which special credit is due to Mr. Chow Tye, the manager of the Gambling, Spirit and Pawnbroking Farm in Serendah. At 10.55 or thereabouts the party again entered the train which took them as far as the newly erected station at Sungei Tampeian, where the carriages and horses having been taken from the train His Excellency and party started to drive the remaining 11 miles to Kuala Kubu."

KUALA KUBU was reached in good time without mishap, the streets were found to be gaily dressed and accommodation was provided for

the visitors at the quarters of the District Officer and at the Rest House. In the afternoon His Excellency walked through the town, inspecting the Police Station and Lock-up, the Government Offices, the offices of the Post and Telegraph Department and of the P.W.D., the Hospital, Rest House and Recreation Club. An early start was made on the 26th, and the party arrived in Serendah about 9.15 a.m., where, the School having been inspected, breakfast was partaken of in the Rest House, after which His Excellency again entered the special train and proceeded direct to Kuala Lumpur.

EARLY on the 27th His Excellency, accompanied by the Resident and Mr. Burra, left for Seremban overland, *via* Sungei Besi, where he was shewn over the rising township by the Captain China, the State Engineer and the Collector of Land Revenue. At Kajang the party breakfasted with Mr. Aldworth, the Acting District Officer, and after inspecting the Government Offices and driving through the township, His Excellency proceeded to Seremban, which was reached at about 4 p.m.

ADVANTAGE was taken of the visit of Lady Mitchell, the President of the Church Work Association, to convene a meeting of the recently formed Selangor Branch of this Society at the Residency, on 25th April. The meeting was a great success, and 23 out of the 40 members accepted Mrs. Treacher's kind invitation to meet the President. Lady Mitchell congratulated the members on the flourishing state of the society in Selangor. The following ladies were present: Mrs. Bartholomeusz, Mrs. Burleigh, Mrs. Charter, Mrs. Chartres, Mrs. Ebdon, Mrs. Foenander, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Groves, Mrs. D'Arcy Irvine, Mrs. Koch, Mrs. Lyons, Mrs. Maynard, Mrs. Nicholas, Mrs. Norman, Mrs. Reyne, Mrs. Shepherd, Mrs. Spooner, Mrs. Stafford, Mrs. Vane, Mrs. Watkins, Mrs. Welch, Mrs. W. Hood Treacher, Vice President, Mrs. Haines, Honourary Secretary.

MR. CAREY, who recently returned to New Amherst after a short vacation, had, together with his family, a very narrow escape and unpleasant experience. He says:—"On 21st ultimo, the day after our return from Ceylon, my wife and I were sitting at breakfast with the baby and ayah in the room also, when there was suddenly a blinding flash of lightning accompanied by a perfectly deafening crash of thunder. When we pulled ourselves together, we saw the boy doing a record for the kitchen and noticed a strong smell of burning. Knowing the bungalow must have been struck and fearing it might be on fire, I started to explore, and found a huge merbau *teong* on the

verandah, about three yards from where I had been sitting, split half-way down and splintered into fragments; some of the pieces had been driven a distance of quite 20 yards, and in one case a rather large block of wood had been sent smashing through a tat right into the wall of the spare room, which it had dented in and broken. Further examination shewed the house to have been struck in four other places, but not much damage was done and fortunately no one was hurt at all. As a tree was struck within about 50 feet of the bungalow about six months ago, we have come to the conclusion that the place is warm enough to warrant the erection of a lightning conductor."

THE usual serenity of Kajang was very much disturbed on the 20th ult., by the processioning of Malays and Chinese, the beating of tom-toms and the firing of crackers, the occasion being the departure of the District Officer, Mr. F. E. Lawder, on long leave. We are sorry to say that Mr. Lawder has been far from well of late, and we hope that all the good wishes that were showered on him by the headmen and others of his District may be realised. He left for Singapore by the *Chow Phya* on the 22nd.

MR. ALDWORTH will act for Mr. Lawder during his absence, Mr. Robson taking up the duties of District Officer, Klang; while Mr. Hatchell will be in charge of the sub-district of Rawang, and Mr. C. Maxwell will act as 2nd Assistant District Officer, Kuala Kubu.

MR. H. C. PAXON, who lately had a nasty touch of fever which pulled him down considerably, left on Sunday last for a trip to Hongkong. Although he has gone in search of health, backed up by a medical certificate, and should be on pleasure bent, we have not the slightest doubt but that he will improve the shining hour by visiting, and learning all that can be learnt about, the celebrated Hongkong Waterworks. Regarding the Kuala Lumpur Waterworks and the Governor's recent inspection of them, we are unable to say what was His Excellency's opinion of the Impounding Reservoir, but we hear that he expressed himself as well pleased with what he saw at the Service Reservoir. As to the pipe-line that is being laid in the town, we shouldn't like to repeat what most people say about *that*; but it will be all right in time. It must be remembered that the adoption of most improvements entails at the start some inconvenience, and the present opening of the roads to put in water-pipes is nothing to the upheaval that will take place when a main-drainage system for Kuala Lumpur is being laid.

WE have received a circular, headed "Good News," issued by the proprietors of the Taiping Press, which makes known that after 1st July, a newspaper, *Perak Pioneer and Native States Advertiser*, will be issued, bi-weekly at first, but afterwards oftener if sufficient support is accorded to the paper. Naturally, "the manager hopes that the new venture in Eastern journalism will be met with a hearty reception and a due measure of success; for a public paper in this and other Native States has been a long-felt want." We hope so, too. The rates of subscription per year, half-year and quarter, are \$12, \$7 and \$4, respectively.

IN a recent paragraph in a Straits paper it says that some men have opened a millinery shop in Oxford Street, London, and that men alone will design and manufacture the bonnets, etc. Well, why shouldn't they? We will humbly follow in their footsteps by attempting a description of some of the dresses worn at the recent reception at the Residency. Lady Mitchell wore a dress of rich black moiré, trimmed with old lace; Mrs. Treacher was charmingly attired in a gown of pale blue satin, with corsage and trimming of black jewelled net; Mrs. Spooner's tall figure bore with much grace a plum-coloured velvet, trimmed with lovely old lace; while Mrs. Stafford's gown of pale pink satin and Mrs. Maynard's dress of pink brocade were much admired. Mrs. Ebdon and Miss Saunders both looked well in black, the latter having large bouffante sleeves; and Mrs. Gibson wore a black satin trimmed with jet. Mrs. Vane had on a most becoming white silk with lace, and Mrs. — No; its useless; we can't rise to the level of those Oxford Street men. The next time we attend a function of this kind we'll take care to have a copy of the *Queen* in our pocket for ready reference. The rest of the dresses were all lovely, and only less divine than their wearers.

KUALA KUBU has long enjoyed an immunity from serious fire, and we remember hearing how difficult it was, on this account, to awaken in the Chinese townfolk there any substantial interest in their local Fire Brigade. This feeling of security—or lethargy—has received a rude shock, for twice within a few days has Kuala Kubu been the scene of serious fires. Soon after midday on the 26th ult., the Governor having left there that morning for Kuala Lumpur, a fire broke out behind the Gambling Farm, and, there being some wind at the time, spread very rapidly across the road to the school-house, and so on until 60 houses had been consumed. Mr. D. G. Campbell, the District Officer, was away with the Governor; and the

Fire Brigade proved almost useless for want of help at the pumps. Mr. Stokoe, the District Engineer, did all he could to assist, and provided some Tamil coolies for work at the manual, but they soon tired at this unusual form of labour, and none could be obtained to take their places. Again, on the 2nd inst., came the news from Kuala Kubu that another fire, in which 34 houses were burnt down, had broken out there that morning, but no further details are yet to hand. A fire in a town is a terrible thing, and often causes a considerable loss of property; but, at the same time, it may be, in the case of atap buildings, a blessing in disguise. We hope, as in the case of the big fire at Pudoh, that Government will see its way to assist those who are willing to rebuild in brick. Our next paragraph shews how useless and dangerous it is to re-erect in atap.

ON Wednesday, the 2nd instant, another fire broke out at Pudoh, resulting in the destruction of about 70 houses. This fire is almost identical with the one that occurred on 31st August last. The houses that were destroyed on that occasion have since been re-built of the same highly inflammable material, wood and ataps—and they are again a heap of smouldering ruins. No time was lost by the Fire Brigade in getting the steam engine, hose reels, etc., to the scene, two miles off. The way Lieutenant Von Donop drove the fine team along the Pudoh Road forcibly reminded us of the mad rush of the Metropolitan fire engines through the London streets. On arriving no one seemed to know where water was to be had, and some time was lost in finding a supply, the engine having finally to be taken a considerable distance back towards Kuala Lumpur and the water pumped through about 2,400 feet of hose, up hill, to the burning houses. But nothing could be done beyond playing upon some of the more dangerous of the burning ruins, for little was standing except the bare poles of what an hour before had been a busy scene of thriving industry. Fortunately the wind, though pretty strong, was blowing in the right direction, and carried the flames, etc., away from the town, or worse might have happened. Little or nothing was saved, and where the homeless found shelter was a mystery, for there must have been a considerable number of them.

A NOTIFICATION in the last *Government Gazette* will touch some of our sportsmen: it gives notice that after the 1st August next "the provisions of the Arms Regulation, No. VI. of 1890, will be enforced as regards all classes of people in Selangor, with the exception of H.H. the Sultan, H.H. the Raja Muda and the British Resident, who have been exempted under Section 11 of the Regulation." This

means that everyone will have to take out a license for his gun. Up till now, Europeans have been exempt.

A FOOTBALL Match, Association Rules, is arranged for to-morrow (the 5th) between the Officials and Non-Officials; and on Saturday, the 12th, a match under the Rugby Rules will be played, Planters v. The World. In our next number we hope to print the Laws for the Association Game for the season 1893-94.

THE fortnightly shooting in the competition of the Selangor Rifle Association took place on Saturday 21st April. The following are the scores:—

	300 yards.	300 yards.	300 yards.	Total.
T. J. McGregor ...	30	27	24	81
J. H. Allen ...	16	17	13	46
J. P. Kemp ...	19	9	4	32
C. R. Cormac ...	23	29	22	74
J. Brown ..	21	15	20	56



H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN JELEBU.

(From a Correspondent).

THE expected visit of His Excellency the Governor to Jelebu, and the announcement that he would be accompanied by Lady Mitchell, caused the loyal inhabitants of this prosperous little State to unite together to provide a fitting welcome.

Those energetic gentlemen who, so well known in the world of commerce, are equally renowned in matters of sport, theatricals and song, once again shewed the versatility of their talents by turning the little town of Kuala Klawang into a veritable flowery way, roofed with mottoes, which, taken from the literature of several languages, demonstrated that their daily toil at the mines yet allowed them to snatch a dignified leisure, or what some among them would probably prefer to call, an *otium cum dignitate*, in the local reading room. So quietly and unostentatiously had this desire to welcome His Excellency been carried out that the sudden transformation of Kuala Klawang from its everyday appearance to one of extreme festivity came as a surprise to all those living outside that select circle, which disclosed its identity by the huge streamer setting forth to His Excellency that "Miners and Traders bade him Welcome."

His Excellency arrived at Bukit Tangga at an early hour, and was there met by Mr. Keyser, with whom he breakfasted. After driving down the hill and bearing with stoic fortitude the bumps and jumps

given by the red painted fire-escape-looking cart in which His Excellency had to trust himself, as it went over the ruts and holes caused by the recent rains, Klawang was reached.

Here, six miles out from head-quarters, the European community had come out to meet His Excellency. After the necessary introductions, great and unfeigned regret was expressed that after all Lady Mitchell had not been able to come, but though considerably disappointed it was generally agreed that such a brief visit as the Governor intended to pay would perhaps have entailed too great fatigue upon a lady. His following now being considerably augmented, His Excellency continued the journey to Kuala Klawang.

At the approach to the town all the chief Malays were waiting. They had erected a gorgeous arch, and taken considerable pains to keep its Malay character, and banners, swords and mottoes most artistically blended produced an excellent effect. His Excellency got out of his conveyance and shook hands with all the Datus and others who were presented to him.

After due admiration of the arch, a kind of procession was formed and sword bearers and spear bearers preceding and crowds of Malays following according to rank, there could have been no doubt in the mind of His Excellency but he had visited a country really peopled by Malays.

The entrance to the town was through a Masonic arch with a motto, "Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth," in white on blue ground surmounted by the square and compasses and flanked with numerous emblems peculiar to the craft—and rather peculiar also to the uninitiated. This thoughtful welcome from his brother Masons was greatly appreciated by His Excellency.

A halt was made to inspect the Guard of Honour drawn up with Inspector Hennessey who was gorgeous in the latest Sungei Ujong fashions in silver lace.

His Excellency complimented Mr. Hennessey on the appearance of the men, as was to be expected, since Captain Mackenzie's Sikh Police have a Peninsular reputation for smartness.

From the Court House, where the Guard of Honour was stationed, to the end of the street, a distance of one-fourth of a mile, each side of the road was gay with Venetian masts surrounded with leaves and flowers, and from every other one there stretched a streamer which bore in letters of cloth either some good wish or subtle local allusion. It is not possible to quote them all. Indeed, without dictionaries and lexicons handy it would be a risky thing to attempt, and so I will only mention those which were the most prominent, and of the spelling of which I am absolutely sure.

First and foremost in enormous characters came "Long Live His Excellency, and Home Rule for Jelebu," then "*Per Mare Per Terram*," a delicate compliment, probably to counteract the effect of the audacious sentiment which preceded it.

The *pièce de résistance*, evidently due to the known artistic taste of Mr. Money, was an arch composed of four columns surmounted by

an enormous dome 20 feet in breadth. At each of the four corners on the pillars there rested a huge spiky specimen of Mauritius hemp, over a pikul in weight. Each side of this piece of architecture (the word arch is inadequate) there was a text, "Miners and Traders unite in Greeting," giving the predominant sentiment. On the further side of the dome was written, "He never said Ginting Peras," and, as His Excellency was heard to observe, "That must conceal a joke."

Opposite Mr. Gunn's godown the Governor was requested in letters of gold to "Live and let live," which further on appeared translated for the learned as *Dum vivimus vivamus*, rather a rollicking interpretation of a benign sentiment.

The Chinese had provided some excellent arches, and the "Welcome to His Excellency Sir Charles B. H. Mitchell, K.C.M.G.," was written in letters of excellent design.

Turning the corner towards the Collector's house the whole road had been converted into a garden by the Tamils and Singhalese, whose taste in decoration is well known.

After lunch, and a very short time for rest, His Excellency received the Malays, who sat it out and made most of their opportunity. Later His Excellency was "At Home," a fact of which all the Europeans availed themselves, after which, regardless of the rain, official visits were paid to the hospital and other public buildings. His Excellency then drove through the town and inspected the decorations, not neglecting to notice the posters with local allusions which some bold radicals had produced, and the uniquely drawn picture of a goose with one very golden egg which, together with its little text, stared aggressively from the whitened wall.

In the evening Mr. Keyser had a dinner of 16, which was only marred by the regretted absence of Lady Mitchell. A very cheery evening was spent, and though there was no piano, Mr. Crane kindly gave us the treat of hearing him sing. At the conclusion of his song a slight accident occurred. One of the company proving too heavy for the legs of a sofa fell to the ground, and amidst the momentary confusion that followed "gave himself away" for one at least of the mottoes, by declaring to His Excellency that it was not his fault as "he really had not said Ginting Peras." After this Mr. Brett made amends by giving an imitation of a husky street singer with a cough, which was most amusing.

Mr. Keyser had had the grounds illuminated by rows of bamboos filled with oil into which wicks were inserted at intervals of an inch or so apart, thus rendering the approach to his house a blaze of light, rather taking the point from the unveiled allusion on a poster to the paucity of light provided by Government in Kuala Klawang.

Punctually at 6.30 on the following morning His Excellency left Jelevu amidst the good wishes of the Europeans, who, notwithstanding the early hour, had assembled to bid the "Farewell," and the last motto which was read by His Excellency as he drove from the town was "Will ye no come back again."

NOTES FROM THE WILDS.

MR. F. E. LAWDER, District Officer, Ulu Langat, left Kajang on the morning of the 21st April on a well-earned leave of 15 months.

Mr. Lawder assumed charge in March, 1890, from which time his every endeavour has been towards the improvement of the District. His labour has not been fruitless; the place has opened up, and miners and planters have made their way in. The inhabitants, to shew their appreciation of the just manner in which he discharged his various duties, gathered together at Kajang on the eve of his departure, to wish him God-speed. At about 7.30 on the evening of the 20th April the musical portion of the people assembled at the police station, and after the firing of crackers and tom-tomming for half an hour, they started, headed by Sergeants Laba and Baik and the leading Malays, to Mr. Lindsay's quarters, where Mr. Lawder was having his last dinner in the District. The verandah of the bungalow, crowded with natives in gorgeous array, looked bright and cheerful.

The violinist, Mat bin Abdul Kulup, handled his instrument with grace, and as a prelude played sweet selections of Eastern music. At a given signal dancing was commenced with all the enthusiasm of native vigour, two or three couples performing together the saucer and sword dances. A master of the ceremonies handed round refreshments, and as the evening wore on various feats of skill at boxing and kicking were performed. Towards 11 o'clock the men were requested to fall in two deep in front of the bungalow, when out stepped the Semenyih corporal with a roll of paper, supposed to be an address, which he chanted and the others took up the chorus after each verse. At the conclusion three hearty cheers were given to Mr. Lawder and the party broke up.

A tiger is playing havoc with cows and goats between Kajang and Cheras and at the 14th mile Sungei Besi Road. Many an attempt has been made to shoot the brute, but all have failed. It is, however, hoped to run the destroyer to earth shortly.

Crocodiles seem also to have taken a great liking to this District. Whilst having his bath in the Langat River a man was attacked by a "croc," but he managed to escape with a couple of bites. Two days later a tempting bait was fixed on to a wooden hook and the would-be man-eater took it and was dragged ashore; it measured about 8ft. A few days ago a boy would have fallen a victim to another crocodile if not for the prompt assistance of his sister. He has been severely mauled, but from latest accounts is progressing favourably.—"ORANG ULU."

THE SELANGOR CLUB.

THE half-yearly general meeting of this Club was held on Saturday, the 28th ult., at 6.30 p.m., Mr. Berrington, Vice-President, in the chair; Mr. Hüttenbach, Hon. Secretary, Messrs. Ebden, Sanderson and Russell, Committee, and 30 other members were present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, and a report and statement of accounts for the past half-year presented to the members. The report was as follows:—

"Gentlemen,—Your Committee are glad to be able to report that the financial position of the Club has considerably improved during the last half-year, and that a sum of \$1,687 has been devoted to the reduction of our debts, which now—exclusive of debentures—stand at the sum of \$2,293. Our total assets are now shewn as being worth \$2,945 more than our liabilities amount to; but the assets are, of course, largely made up of the value of the building and furniture, and it would not yet be safe to relax the strict economy which we have been obliged to practise for the last two years in order to save the Club from the bankruptcy which at one time seemed almost inevitable. The current half-year's working, too, cannot be expected to shew so large a profit as that for the past six months, but your Committee consider that the progress now being made is highly satisfactory, and that by the end of this half-year we may expect to be in a position safely to spend money on some much-needed improvements to the Club. Mr. Hüttenbach, to whose gratuitous efforts this result is mainly due, has been obliged to resign the Honorary Secretaryship, and one of the first duties of the new Committee, to be elected on the 28th inst., will be to make arrangements for filling his place. A salary has been provided for in the estimates. On the 1st October last, there were 147 members; 23 have been elected since; 12 have resigned or otherwise ceased to be members; so that the present total is 158."

The report and accounts, after a short discussion, were put to the meeting and passed, as also were the estimates of revenue and expenditure for the ensuing six months.

The ballot for a Committee resulted in the election of the following members:—Messrs. G. Cumming, Ebden, Hüttenbach, Paxon and Russell. Mr. Hüttenbach, however, while thanking the members for the honour they had done him, said that the demands of business upon his time were too great to allow him to serve upon the Committee, but that any assistance he could give them would always be most cheerfully rendered. Mr. Ebden gave expression to the general regret that everyone felt at hearing this, and the Chairman then declared Mr. Holmes, who was next in the ballot, to be duly elected. The Resident, the President of the Club, who at the time of the meeting was absent in Seremban, has since named Messrs. J. S. H. French and W. D. Scott as the two members of Committee nominated by Government.

The Chairman then put a proposal before the meeting that an addition be made to the Rules, and it was resolved that the following

be added to Rule XVIII.:—"In the event of a resident member of Committee being absent from two consecutive meetings, without a satisfactory explanation in writing, he shall be deemed to have resigned his seat, and the Committee shall proceed to fill the vacancy."

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

On Wednesday, 2nd May, a special meeting of the Committee was convened for the purpose of appointing a Secretary. Mr. Ebdon was in the chair, Mr. Hüttenbach, Hon. Secretary, and Messrs. G. Cumming, French, Holmes, Russell and Scott were present. The Committee resolved to offer the post of Secretary to Mr. Brown.



A GLIMPSE OF KUALA LUMPUR.

"Wisdom lies in moderating mere impressions."—*Thomas Hardy.*

LAND and water, the schoolboy said, make mud. The truth of that saying is nowhere better demonstrated than in the harbour of the Port of Klang. The slimy slope, larger or smaller in extent according to the state of the tide, falls sharply away to the water's edge, and sets up in the mind of the beholder a languid speculation as to the manner in which landing was effected at Klang in the earlier days, before the existing jetties were built. On the opposite shore of the river the undisturbed mangroves flourish like the proverbial green bay-tree in the dank malodorous mud.

Klang itself, as seen from the deck of an incoming steamer, is not an imposing place, though the Fort and the railway station are striking buildings—the one by reason of its beautiful situation, the other on account of its huge blank walls.

The word miscellaneous seems scarcely comprehensive enough to describe adequately the varied cargo which blocks the way from the ship. On the decks are crates of fowls and ducks, baskets of pigs, hampers of eggs, a score of bullocks and nearly as many buffaloes, a couple of horses, and a grove of young pomelo trees; while beneath, in the hold, the vessel is full to its utmost capacity with produce "of Ormus and of Ind."

A closer view of Klang railway station reveals, *inter alia*, an arched iron roof and a commodious booking-office. There is a decided air of Home about the building and its arrangements, and here, too, as in a small English town, you have the entire paraphernalia necessary for starting a train—from the station-master down to the small boy who swings on the gate. Only one item is missing: the youth from Smith's bookstall, to wit; but no doubt he will come later on. To a prosperous Malay State all things are possible.

Arrived at Kuala Lumpur one may obtain, from a convenient height, a bird's-eye view of the place and its surroundings. Seen in the evening light, when the short-lived sunset has faded into a yellow

refulgence which gilds both hill and dale, the spectacle is one of considerable beauty—

“For earth and sky and air
Are golden everywhere,
And golden with a gold so suave and fine
That looking on it lifts the heart like wine.”

The town is situated on the plain, at the junction of the Klang and Gombak Rivers, and is shielded on three sides by a semicircular range of hills. These hills provide pleasant situations for the quarters of the European officials. On the highest point stands the Residency; with the English flag spreading listlessly to the evening breeze—a prosaic realisation of Tennyson's stirring picture:

“And ever upon the topmost roof our banner of England blew.”

In the middle distance can be seen the Ulu Klang and Ampang Hills, and beyond, blue in the twilight, is the sharp outline of the Ginting Bedai Pass, leading into Pahang. The tin mines have never encroached upon Kuala Lumpur, but away to the right gleam the white wastes of Pudo, once the centre of the mining industry.

On the flat, alongside the railway line, is the Selangor Club (“The Spotted Dog”), an isolated building with a square tower at one corner, the latter feature being suggestive of an impersonated cantle of a discoloured ruin which has strayed against the Club and has decided to remain there. Beyond the cricket ground adjoining the Club is a row of Chinese houses which, it is said, will be removed to make room for the proposed Government Offices. These will consist of a handsome pile of buildings costing a quarter of a million dollars. It must not be supposed from this that Kuala Lumpur possesses no public buildings: indeed, the town—or should it be city?—is a monument to the Public Works Department. Is not this attested by the palatial Law Courts, the luxurious Government quarters, and the red-earth roads which are so welcome to the eyes? And is not the glory of the Department writ large, in letters of gold, on the iron bridges which span the several streams? There is an appearance of solidity and permanence about Kuala Lumpur which dispels any misgivings as to its prolonged existence as a mining town. The advent of Macaulay's New Zealander is apparently not feared in Selangor.

But the light has almost gone, and there remains only time to see what is perhaps the chief local feature in Kuala Lumpur. The Public Gardens lie along the lower slopes of two converging hills, the valley between being flooded to form a lake. On rising ground, overlooking the water, stand the quarters of the Lake Club, the prospect from which resembles a view in an English park. The expanse of close-cropped grass, relieved by belts of trees and shrubs, has more affinity to the manorial lawns of an old Western mansion than to the brand-new precincts of an Equatorial town. It is an example—insignificant, perhaps, but typical—of the British faculty for moulding new conditions to the British pattern.—H. K. J.

"PEOPLE IN A NATIVE STATE." *

THE series of papers that appeared in the *Singapore Free Press* under the above heading have been issued in book form, and although the cover does not state the price at which it is published, we have reason to believe that it is sold for a dollar. If in their present shape they meet with anything like the popularity they did when appearing as newspaper articles, we may expect that the book will soon run into a second, or even third, edition. It is in cases like this that the want of local "Smith and Son's" stalls at our railway stations is felt; the enervating East makes most people regard the writing to Singapore for a book as such a bore: in this instance it is well worth the trouble. There are special reasons why people in Selangor should possess a copy of these brightly written sketches. Most of us like to think, even if we don't venture to say so, that we possess above the average the power of reading between the lines; and here, by the outlay of that much-abused and unwieldy token, a dollar, is an opportunity of simply revelling in the thoughts of one's own clearness of perception. The book contains many home-truths mixed with much good-humoured banter and amusing description, and the reader will search in vain for aught that is spiteful or that shews ill-feeling.

There are nine illustrations of Native States people—viz., the British Resident, the District Officer, the Chinese Towkay, the Malay Policeman, the Gentlemen in the P.W.D., the Man from Jaffna, the Lady from Japan, the Shikari, and the Tuan Doctor. The writer has a Shakesperian quotation for each, and some of them are very happy—*e.g.*, the adjuration to the Malay Policeman, "Oh, while you live tell truth and shame the devil"; to the P.W.D., "He's truly valiant that can suffer wisely The worst that man can breathe"; and the motto to another, "Forbear to judge, for we are sinners all."

We all know that the preface to a book is the last thing to be written, although it is always placed at the beginning; our author, however, puts his preface at the end and calls it "Conclusion." In it he says:—"These papers have been written about those particular types of people in a Native State with whom I have been brought into close personal contact for some years past. Were all the leading types or classes of the population similarly treated, the Planter, the Eurasian and the Chetty should be added to complete a first enumeration. In addition there are, of course, a few distinct and important personalities in every Native State, but where there is only one Superintendent, one leading European miner, one Assistant Resident, one Head of a great trading firm, one Chief Magistrate, etc., it would be impossible to write about them without departing from generalities into personalities—and they might not like it."

* "People in a Native State," by J. H. M. Robson. Singapore: W. Makepeace.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE Resident left Kuala Lumpur on the morning of the 17th, on a visit of inspection to the Klang District. The report on this District and that on Kuala Langat will complete the series of Reports on Districts, by the Resident, which have been appearing in the *Gazette* and *Journal*.

MR. W. C. KEMP, the Assistant Magistrate, Kuala Lumpur, left here on the 9th inst. on long leave. Mr. Kemp, we are sorry to say, has not of late enjoyed the best of health, and we hope that a twelve months' vacation will effect a permanent improvement. Mr. W. D. Scott will act as Assistant Magistrate during his absence.

MR. E. M. ALEXANDER, of the Straits Trading Company, has returned to Kuala Lumpur. He has been promptly seized on to act on various sub-Committees of the Selangor Club. Mr. C. E. F. Sanderson, of Messrs. Riley Hargreaves & Co., left by the *Sappho* on the 9th inst. He is going for a very short holiday in England, and hopes to be back for the consecration of the new Masonic Hall in September or October. Mr. W. Carle, of the Chartered Bank, has arrived in Kuala Lumpur, to relieve Mr. J. Forbes of his duties here; the latter gentleman leaves shortly for Singapore.

WE regret to record the sudden death of Mr. G. W. Orton, Asst. Collector, Port Dickson, which occurred on the morning of the 4th instant and was the result of a fall the previous evening. The deceased joined the Sungei Ujong service in 1882.

OUR readers will be glad to hear that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved of the Selangor Government Railway being extended from Klang to Tanjong Kubu, Klang Straits. This opens up a rare vista—first and foremost, a long line of good wharves; ocean going steamers discharging passengers and imports, and departing heavily laden with tin and coffee; *cheap* excursion trains to the seaside; a promenade, and a band playing at the pierhead; a Marine Hotel; bathing-machines, little pails and spades, etc.

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies has issued a warrant authorising the "British Resident in the State of Selangor to solemnize and register marriages under the provisions of the Foreign Marriage Act, 1892, and in the form and manner therein prescribed."

A CORRESPONDENT, "Pro Bono Publico," draws attention to the large number of Chinese beggars infesting the town, to the persistent manner in which they stand at shop-doors begging, to the general nuisance they are, and to the apparent powerlessness of the police to deal with the evil. The writer will certainly be doing something for the public good if he will give one or two of them in charge; and he might start with the individual who sits, with closed eyes, a bowl in his hand, and howling, in the middle of the road at the end of Market Street.

A COMMITTEE meeting of the Selangor Club was held on the 9th instant, Mr. Ebden in the chair, Mr. Hüttenbach, Acting Secretary, and Messrs. French, Holmes, Russell and Scott also present. Mr. Spinks was elected a resident member. The Secretary read a letter from Mr. C. Brown declining the post of secretary. It was resolved that Mr. Bligh be appointed. The usual sub-committees for the half year were, subject to the consent of the nominees, formed as follows:—Finance, Messrs. Alexander, Day and Snell; Reading Room, Messrs. J. Brown, Charter, and Richardson; Billiards, Messrs. Anchant, G. Cumming, and Mitchell; Tennis, Messrs. Hight, Holmes, and Vane; Cricket, Messrs. Holmes, E. W. Neubronner, and Paxon; Football, Messrs. Day, Hampshire, and Lake; Entertainments, Messrs. Alexander, Bourne, and Dunman, Rev. F. Haines, and Captain Lyons. On Saturday, the 12th instant, a general meeting (Mr. Berrington in the chair) was held, and the minutes of the previous general meeting were confirmed.

THE following notice appears in the last *Government Gazette*: "It is hereby notified that on and after the 1st July, 1894, an export duty will be levied on all coffee exported from the State, at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per centum on the gross value of coffee exported." We also hear that the annual rent on land taken up from now for coffee in Klang District is to be 50 cents an acre instead of 25 cents. This seems to point out that Government deems the time has arrived for them to claim a share, however small, in the profits accruing from the coffee industry, and thus in some measure recoup the outlay in the past.

To those who may not feel satisfied with the present mode of transport by pack-animals, or even by bullock-cart, the following extract from a letter from the British Consul at Chefoo (Mr. Clement F. R. Allen) to the Hon. Colonial Secretary, S.S., may be of interest:—"One of our merchants at this port, Mr. P. F. Lavers, of Comche and Co., has asked me to find out whether the Singapore Government, or military authorities, are ever in want of mules. He exports a number of them to Batavia, to Saigon, and elsewhere for the Governments there, and it has struck him that mules might also be needed at Singapore. He procures mules for the Dutch Government to lay down in Batavia at \$200 (little more than £20) a head. They are five to seven years old, 14 to 15 hands high and are fit for some 10 years

good work." The capabilities of the mule for hill work are well known, and we venture to think that mules would be an improvement on the class of animals we described the other day as carrying the mails between here and Seremban.

There exists on the boundaries of Perak and Pahang an elevated tract of country, known as Cameron's Land or Plateau, of large extent, which will probably prove to be exceedingly suitable for a Sanatorium for the Peninsula and the Colony. Whether it is within the boundaries of Perak or of Pahang has not yet been decided. There appears to be some likelihood that the locality will shortly be visited and inspected by certain high Perak Officials. A road from Tapah to the Plateau was commenced by Sir Hugh Low so far back as 1888. Mr. F. St. G. Caulfield, the Perak State Engineer, reports as follows:—"Its area may be roughly estimated at from 60,000 to 100,000 acres. The valleys run nearly east and west, so that both slopes catch the morning sun, and the soil, judging from the small portion explored, is of excellent quality; the temperature in the valleys is mild and equable, the warm air retained between the ridges preventing those rapid and dangerous changes which occur on our mountain tops. This country will be brought within easy reach of invalids by the Tapah-Pahang cart-road, now in course of construction."

In the *Gazette* dated 11th May is a report on the Government Dairy, Ceylon, by Mr. G. C. Bellamy, in which he says:—"The Dairy is stocked principally with cows from Scinde and what are usually known as Coast cows, obtained from Trichinopoly and Tuticorin. The cost is about Rs. 120 each, but the Scinde cattle are far superior to the other variety. The bulls, which were until recently used for stud purposes, numbered three, one being of the Scinde breed, another from Aden and a third, which proved an unsatisfactory animal, was a cross between the Nellor and Aden breeds. Contrary to the generally received idea, I found that cattle of the Nellor breed were not favourites in Ceylon. They appear to require a good deal more attention and fodder than other varieties of cattle. Of late the Government Dairy has had the loan of a very fine Cape bull, which covered twenty-six cows. The arrival of the calves of this mixed breed is awaited with considerable interest. As an instance of the remarkable milk-giving qualities of the Scinde cow, I may mention that one of them, named *Queenie*, when in good condition gives no less than nine pints in the morning and seven pints in the evening. The staff engaged at the Dairy consists of a Manager, on Rs. 40 per mensem, and eight coolies, on salaries varying from Rs. 8 to Rs. 15 per mensem each, according to their qualifications. The food allowance for each cow is 50 cents (Rupée) per diem. The accounts for the month of June, when the dairy was first started, shewed an adverse balance of Rs. 148, but only a few of the cows were giving milk. In July there was a credit balance of Rs. 83 for the month, and at the present time, when forty-two cows are in good milking order, the

profits are no less than Rs. 580 per mensem. The actual receipts for January last amounted to Rs. 1,379.80, while the working expenses were Rs. 798.67. These figures will of themselves prove how profitable dairying work can be. The dietary scale is as follows:—7 lbs. poonac, 2 lbs. cotton seed and 8 small bundles of Mauritius grass for good milkers, while ordinary milkers get 4 lbs. of poonac instead of 7 lbs. The poonac is made of 'gingelly,' which is considered more milk-producing and wholesome than the ordinary coco cake. The cotton seed is obtained from the cotton shrub, and before being used is soaked in water for a few hours and then crushed in a pestle and mortar. Ordinary rice gruel (*kanji*) is sometimes given, but is not a favourite diet as, although it produces plenty of milk, there is a lack of richness in it. The cattle are fed at 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. daily, but are rarely turned out to graze, principally because the site of the Dairy offers no good grazing ground. As a result of my visit to the farm, I feel certain that the establishment of a similar institution at Kuala Lumpur would be attended with satisfactory results."

LOCAL SPORT.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY SPORTS.

A MEETING was held at the Selangor Club on Saturday, 12th instant, to make arrangements for the Queen's Birthday Annual Sports. Mr. Berrington was in the chair, and the following General Committee, to work with the Committee of the Selangor Club, was appointed, with power to add to their number: The Captain China, Towkay Lok Yew, Raja Laut, Raja Bôt, Tambusamy Pillai, and Messrs. Alexander, Carey, Hampshire, Hüttenbach, Lake and Vane, and Captain Lyons. At a meeting on Monday evening, the 14th instant, the following gentlemen were added to the General Committee: Messrs. Anchant, J. Brown, Day, A. W. Harper, J. P. Kemp, Mitchell, Nicholas, Porcher, Prentice, W. D. Scott, Skinner, Song Chye, Spooner, Tamby Dollah, A. R. Venning, Von Donop, and Wilson, and the Rev. F. Haines. A working committee was also appointed, consisting of Messrs. Hampshire, A. W. Harper, Holmes, W. D. Scott, Porcher, Prentice, Von Donop and Wilson. The following draft programme was drawn up:—

MORNING, 7.30 A.M.

1. Quarter Mile Handicap for Members of Selangor Club
2. } Races for Schoolboys (100 yards)
3. }
4. 100 yards Race for Chinese
5. " " Malays and Tamils
6. " " Members of Selangor Club
7. 200 yards " Malay Policemen
8. Long Jump for all comers
9. 200 yards Race for Sikhs (not Police)
10. " " Malays, Chinese and Tamils
11. " " Sikh Police

12. Three-legged Race, all comers
13. 'Rikisha Race for Members of Selangor Club
14. Putting the Shot (16 lbs.), all comers
15. 200 yards Race for Pathan Police
16. Bicycle Handicap, all comers

AFTERNOON, 1.30 P.M.

17. 100 yards Handicap for Members of Selangor Club
18. Hurdle Race, 120 yards, 10 flights, all comers
19. Tug-of-War, Chinese v. Malays, 10 a side
20. " " Winners of above v. Tamils
21. " " for Sikhs, 10 a side
22. Sack Race, 50 yards, all comers
23. High Jump, all comers
24. Hurdle Race, 120 yards, 10 flights, Members of Selangor Club
25. 100 yards Handicap for Bandsmen
26. Veteran's Handicap, 120 yards, for Members of Selangor Club over 35 years of age and five years in the East
27. 200 yards Handicap, Members of Selangor Club
28. Half mile " " " "
29. Tug-of-War, Officials v. Non-Officials, " 10 a side
30. Consolation Race, 150 yards, Members of Selangor Club

Entries for races for Members of the Selangor Club must be made not later than 1 p.m. on Monday, 21st May.

This programme is, of course, subject to alteration at the next meeting, and also on the day of the Sports, at the discretion of the Committee.

It has been suggested that, if necessary, the heats of races for Members of Selangor Club shall be run off on the evening of the 23rd, leaving the finals for the 24th.

Mr. Bligh, the Hon. Secretary to the Sports Committee, will receive the names of those who are desirous of having tiffin at the Club on the day of the Sports, and if a sufficient number are in favour of it, arrangements will be made for a public tiffin.

FOOTBALL.

On the afternoon of the 12th, on the Parade Ground, was played a match under Rugby rules, between a team of Planters, captained, by E. V. Carey, and "The World," captained by W. D. Scott.

In the first half the Planters and in the second The World continually pressed, though resolute tackling on both sides prevented more than one try being registered, this point, scored by Glassford out of the loose from a scrum near The World's goal line, gave the Planters the victory by two points to nothing, the poor show of the Planters in the second period was mainly owing to the absence of their captain, who had to retire just before the interval.

The game as a whole was disappointing after the last one, the passing being very wild amongst the forwards, but of course this was mainly owing to there being several men on either side who were new

to the game; the best feature on both sides was the tackling, which was very sure, though we think a greater attention to the ball than to the man would have stopped a great many men passing after being grassed, there was distinctly too little kicking; judicious kicking into touch means a great advantage to a side.

We should like to mention as having played well, Messrs. Scott, Hampshire, Ebdon, Cook and Vane—the latter was ubiquitous—on the side of The World; and Messrs. Carey, Skinner—who with one exception played a safe game at back—Meikle, Lake, Porcher, Glassford and Kindersley for the Planters.

It is certain that there are many men in Kuala Lumpur who would like to play the game, but who are afraid of making themselves ridiculous through want of knowledge of the rules, these will shortly be published in the *Journal*, when a careful perusal of the same, coupled with a few hints from a regular player, should speedily improve the style of play and attract new men. A few well-known maxims should be kept in mind.

1. Don't pass when within you own 25 as a rule, and certainly do not pass in front of your own goal.

2. Do not pass wildly—*i.e.*, do not pass unless you see the man you are passing to.

3. Do not kick hard in the scrum.

4. Do not heel out in your own 25 unless specially instructed.

In conclusion, we have played the Singapore Club at Soccer: it is to be hoped that the chance may be given us of playing them at Rugby, in which we fancy we should make a far better show.

SELANGOR RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE competition firing of the Selangor Rifle Association since our last issue has been as follows:—

6TH MAY.

	300 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	Total.
H. C. Ridges	15	13	18	46
R. Charter	16	20	8	44
J. P. Kemp	12	19	9	40
J. H. Allen	18	15	18	51
T. J. McGregor	30	30	20	80
J. Brown	21	15	7	43
W. D. Scott	13	22	14	49
C. R. Cormac	22	25	21	68

12TH MAY.

	300 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	Total.
J. P. Kemp	15	21	6	42
J. H. Allen	10	19	16	45
T. J. McGregor	24	30	19	73
C. R. Cormac	20	21	18	59
W. D. Scott	14	17	6	37
Capt. F. W. Lyons	20	25	18	63
R. Charter	18	9	10	37
A. E. Yzelman	14	5	7	26
H. C. Ridges	14	7	4	25
J. Brown	14	21	9	44

STRAITS BABAS.

A DINNER was given at the Chinese Club, on the 28th ultimo, under the auspices of the above, and we have been favoured with a full report of the speeches. We regret, however, that the pressure on our space prevents us giving more than the address of the Chairman, Mr. Ong Chee Siew, which Mr. Low Cheng Koon, Honorary Secretary, Babas' Dinner Committee, delivered for him in English, as follows:—

"Gentlemen,—I must say that it is very much against my wish to take the chair of this dinner, though a pride I really feel in the honour paid me by my worthy friends and acquaintances present this evening by offering me that chair. Almost all of us, I may say, are quite in the dark as to the object for which we are assembled this evening. That object is this: our Straits Babas, or the Straits-born Chinese, are increasing in number in this neat little town of Kuala Lumpur. Various trades and occupations they are following, and unbounded happiness they are enjoying under the law of the State founded on British principles and spirit. Candidly speaking, there is nothing to fear, or to complain of, in this State of Selangor in respect of general safety both for capitalists and for those living by the sweat of their brows. The Straits Babas here are not disagreeable with one another, and this is quite a pleasure for us to see. As an illustration of this I may point out to you, gentlemen, this very house where we are gathering, it being, as you know, the Selangor Chinese Club, consisting, in a major part, of the Straits Babas. But it is our desire that we, Straits-born Chinese, should unite ourselves together in this place more and as closely as we can to shew that the love we entertain for our mother countries, the three Settlements, is true to the full. We must not forget at the same time to do justice to this happy State where we are living in peace and happiness under its blessed law, British almost in all details, by congratulating His Highness the Sultan for having placed his beautiful State under British protection.

"What remains for us to do now, and it is for that that we desire to strengthen our unity, is to see that that law is administered to us always as prescribed by the authorities. If not, we must jointly and bravely raise our voice against such of the administrators of the law as go beyond or against their power laid down by law. Our principle must be that we recognise no man individually, but the law. And that is the spirit of British civilization, of which we are proud in the extreme.

"Have we not from childhood felt that spirit and seen enough of modern civilization? Did not our worthy English teachers tell us when we were in schools that 'all are equal before the eyes of the law'? Be loyal to the flag and peaceful to our neighbours! That is all our bounden duty to perform; and if no peace, commanded by law, is shewn to us even by the highest in power, we must bow not, but, like men, raise our joint voice by appeals and protests and such lawful steps as we may think of. Remember, where justice sides on our part there satisfaction we will have at the hands of our open-hearted and

God-fearing Englishmen! It is better to die than to cringe like a dog! With these words, let me ask you to charge your glasses to drink a bumper to the healths of His Highness the Sultan and our worthy present British Resident, and also those of our guests whose presence at this table pleases us very much, and of each other of us the Straits Babas."

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm, and speeches were made on behalf of the Singapore, Penang, Malacca and Sarawak Babas. Towkay Lok Yew, Mr. Tambusamy Pillai and other guests also spoke; and before the close of the evening the health of Her Majesty the Queen of England and that of the Emperor of China were drunk enthusiastically. Votes of thanks to the Chairman and to the Committee of Management brought the evening to a close.

KLANG AS IT IS.

H. K. J., passing through Klang, does not seem to have thought much of it, with the exception of the neatly kept railway station, which evidently pleased him. He says that the sight of the slimy mud banks of the river is sufficient to set up a languid speculation in the traveller's mind as to the manner in which a landing was effected in earlier days before the existing jetties were built. Well, I can give him a little explanation on this point. When Captain Syers first came to Klang he arrived in a tongkong, and in landing off a plank fell into the aforementioned slimy mud, but whether he gave utterance to the sentiments with which history accredits William the Conqueror on a somewhat similar occasion, or whether he simply ejaculated "Bless me!" only his oldest and most intimate friends can say.

Klang has had more European civilisation than any town in Selangor: a fact which is amply corroborated by the Officer in charge of the Land Department here, who assures me that before the Land Code came into force initial originality was the order of the day, with the result that if the Government will allow his grandson to succeed him, there is no reason why every landholder should not have a correct title on paper and know exactly where the land is on the ground. After which remarkable statement he says "Bless me!" and again dives into a mysterious pile of blue papers, some of which are evidently rapidly approaching dissolution from old age.

Klang itself is a compact little town covering an area of about 300 acres and having a population of about 2,000 people, the majority of whom are Malays or Javanese.

For some time past there has been quite a phenomenal demand for agricultural land outside the town, and in nearly every case for the same object—viz., coffee planting. Europeans and Natives alike seem to have been smitten with the coffee planting craze: thirty acres satisfies the Native, but Europeans are taking up three hundred, five hundred and even thousand-acre blocks.

The Government seems to be treating would-be planters very liberally. I cannot give exact statistics, but believe that about four

or five thousand acres of coffee land have been granted to Europeans this year already. Messrs. Hill and Rathborne hold a large block of between two and three thousand acres. Mr. Lim Swee King, whose Klang residence is well known to many Europeans, has a freehold of about 3,000 acres. At Batu Tiga there are European and Chinese coffee, pepper and sago estates of something like 3,800 acres. On the other side of the river there is a European pepper estate and a large block of land held by one of the Malay nobility which must total to something like 2,300 acres. Haji Mohamed Tahir, designated locally as the "Datoh Dagang"—a very well-known and respected Government pensioner of long standing here—owns something like 450 acres of cultivated land near the town. Add to this that a couple of coffee mills are shortly to be erected, and it will be seen that Klang does not rely on the presence of a few Chinese shops for its importance.

There is little or no building of shop-houses in the town itself, which is probably accounted for by a visionary falling off in trade when ships call at the Kuala instead of coming up to Klang.

I suppose Klang has the same number of Government buildings as any other town in Selangor; but, not being an official, the one that interests me most is the Reading Room, where the best European and Eastern papers can always be seen. This room also boasts of a billiard table, but age has warped its pristine youth.

The roads in and around Klang are excellent. It is not so many years ago that the Circular Road was the beginning and end of all things for carriage traffic, but new roads have been and are being made through flat country, and driving will soon become an accustomed pleasure. Some day in the not very distant future it will be possible to drive from Klang to Kuala Selangor.

It may seem strange, but fish is obtainable in Kuala Lumpur when it is not in Klang, it being a regular branch of trade amongst certain of the Chinese to buy up all the fish here they can for the Kuala Lumpur market.

Mr. Kennelly has made the Rest House quite an institution in Klang, not to mention his reputation for serving up a good dinner. With two or three ships always in port, with the number of our popular planters increasing, and with people constantly passing through, Klang with its healthy reputation is by no means a bad place to live in. Food is not dearer than elsewhere, mails come often, Datoh Mohit, the Penghulu, is a dear old chap, and the Chinese are quiet and well behaved. Klang belies itself to the traveller, but not to the

OLDEST INHABITANT.

STORY OF NORFOLK ISLAND, AND ITS PEOPLE.

(Continued from page 264.)

The winter of Norfolk Island is never very cold, and frost is a rarity. The summer heat is never excessive: the highest temperature being 83°. The winter is tempered and softened by the warm equatorial currents from the north—that, after having bathed the island, flow onwards to the west coast of New Zealand, there to commingle with, and lose their identity in, the colder waters that flow that way

from the Antarctic; whilst the summer is cooled by the freshest and purest of breezes. There are evidences of an igneous origin about Mount Pitt—the rocks being conglomerate and the cliffs basaltic: but the southern part of the island was formed in some other age. There you find treasures of excellent lime and most capital sandstone for building purposes. It was probably related to New Zealand once, and, no doubt, in prehistoric times, it formed a link in the great chain of eastern volcanic fire. Its insect life and the green parroquet compare favourably with that of the land of the Moa and Maori. The pine-tree is admirably suited for house building—the majority of the pretty and more recently built bungalows on the uplands being made of this wood. There is probably no finer shingling timber in the world. There are no venomous or destructive animals on the island. No snake, no scorpion, no white-ant. Its roads are numerous, well-graded, and macadamised.

The convict portion of the old graveyard—down by Emily Bay—is now overgrown with grass; and shews in many ways that “nought may endure but mutability;” but some motley, grey, and weather-withered headstones still, here and there, crop slantingly up from amongst the tangled weeds—the faint and badly scrawled hieroglyphics upon their cracked and wasted faces suggesting to the baffled eye, but easy imagination, some likely original inscription by a sympathetic mourner, as—

Heer
Lys the Bodie
OF
Bil jones
who died
SUDDENTLY
HUNG.

—or something to that effect. But the graves of those that the Islanders, and others, knew and loved, are different; and shew the kind attentions of the unforgetting heart.

To-day, the town—built in the early days—is tottering in decay. Cows and goats graze peacefully now inside the stout old gaol walls that harboured once the most desperate souls of a seemingly God-forsaken, bloodthirsty crowd; or chew their cud where the ghastliest deeds of most horrible cruelty were enacted, on some that might have been innocent, but were maddened by despair, or were the victims of false accusation by their comrades. The mid-day sun shines down now on this dark dungeon of a barbarous time, and illumines the once solitary and living tombs out of which the despairing and the lost cried hopelessly, and unavailingly, for but one glimpse of the blessed light of day.

But these gentry, some of the happier of whom might have sung “It’s not leavin’ old England we cares about,” were removed in

the forties, or thereabouts, to another "haven of rest," and Norfolk Island was abandoned for ever as a penal settlement; everything, animate and inanimate, being left for the benefit of the descendents of the mutineers of the *Bounty*—who the Norfolk Islanders are—and who were soon after conveyed there by the Imperial Government from their overcrowded Pitcairn home. On their arrival, the Islanders set to work at once to make themselves snug and comfortable; and the long and the short of it is, that after they had been but a short time on the island they had transformed this previous pandemonium into a perfect paradise such as you find it to-day.

The story of the *Bounty* is so generally known, and so lengthy, that it would be superfluous here to relate, *in extenso*, how Captain Bligh did *not* succeed in conveying the breadfruit-tree from Otaheiti to Jamaica. Still some may not have heard, or others forgotten it, and there may be an excuse for relating it here:

When the great navigator, Captain Cook, was in his prime (please hunt up the date) and had apprised the world of the vegetable wealth of Otaheiti, Captain Bligh, in the *Bounty*, on the above-noted purpose bent, sailed for, reached, cargoed, and tarried at the place; then sailed for America. But delay fostered the development of acquaintances, friendships, love, between the sailors and the certainly pretty—though dusky—Otaheitan damsels. Some asserted that extreme and uncalled-for severity on the part of the Captain caused some of the mariners to soliloquise, "whether it was nobler in the mind" to stand insult—or—remain, and mutiny! Mutiny and remain most wished, and did. One fine day, soon after sailing, the Captain was put into a 20-ft. boat—not one of the best and laden to the water's edge—with nineteen followers; was given a quadrant and map, some wine, water, meat and some biscuits. The indomitable man, having realised at last the awful meaning of the fast vanishing crew—mortified, but undespairing—deliberated, carrier pigeon like, for a moment, struck a course, and then performed the most wonderful feat in navigation. Starving, dying of thirst at times, under the above conditions, he reached Batavia, some 3,000 miles off, without the loss of a single man! On reaching England he cried "Revenge!" and the gunboat *Pylorus* sped to the South Seas; captured half of the mutineers—who had reverted to Otaheiti; sailed again for England, but perished with all on board on a Queensland reef. The *Bounty* and its new directors having put back to Otaheiti, and parted company with the dissenters—carried off wives, and sailed for Pitcairn Island—far away to the east, long ere this happened. To escape detection the old vessel was burnt—and with it perished every possibility of leaving. Their new home was prolific, and John Adams, the leader of the mutiny, was the father of its future welfare. He allotted lands, promoted agriculture and other industries, teaching the people to be good in the religion of Christ. For, repentant now of the rash act he had done—unconscious of its tragic end or otherwise—he resolved to devote his life (which, but for this deed, had been good and God-fearing) to the proper bringing-up of the innocent generation around him. This he did, and was pardoned for doing, when discovered long afterwards when almost

all but he, of the old hands, had passed away to the mystic realm of eternity! So, when the day came for the community at Pitcairn Island to be removed to Norfolk Island, the young generation had grown into a numerous, sweet-natured, vigorous, godly, well-informed, innocent people, none too anxious to leave their old home, to which many returned some time afterwards.

Some seven years ago Norfolk Island had a Royal Commissioner, who adjudicated the more difficult cases that the three Magistrates, elected annually, feared to decide. He did much in the way of struggling hard for the consummation of the people's wants and wishes, and had almost secured for them—what would have been a most desirable event—their annexation to New South Wales. This, however, was fated not to be; for when the Governor went down there without him—he was ill at the time—and found so much want of public unanimity on the point (which would have been different if their kindly adviser had been there), he did nothing further in the matter. The inestimable gentleman in question was Mr. Henry Wilkinson—now dead; to the island's sorrow, alas! But not forgotten: for so sweet-mannered, entertaining, yet strictly exemplary was he; so full of the performance of those little acts of kindness that endear; so powerful the refining, instructing, and amusing nature of his presence, that he lives now, immortalised, in the fond memories of all. He was one of the finest baritones in Sydney and a musician; so it was with a never satisfied ear, a depth of holy feeling, that the Islander used to sit and listen to his touching renderings of "Rest in the Lord," "Ora pro Nobis," "For ever and for ever," "Ave Maria" and others; or, was in ecstasy of sore-sided mirth at other times over his "Simon the Cellarer," "Love and War," "Father O'Flyn," the "Man in the Moon," etc. Ay, rest in the Lord, sweet soul, for ever and for ever! for thine was a nature which made modest simplicity and true friendship call thee Brother! Know that among the people that had loved thee well, still nought but "fond regrets and tender recollections" rise for thee, O spirit!

In the days of Wilkinson, an enterprising Sydney firm of surveyors and engineers, Messrs. Harper and Harper, were instructed by the New South Wales Government to proceed there and restore the almost lost lines of the original sub-division. This somewhat difficult task, for the primary forest was matted with supple-jacks and in many parts smothered in acacia and wild lemon, was accomplished to the satisfaction of all land-owners, who up to that time had but a vague idea of which was his own or his neighbour's land. The Island was also "trigged," and the position of every stone fixed by co-ordination from Mount Pitt—for future handiness in boundary troubles. The survey occupied nine months; and the "Sappers," as they were called, felt sorry at having to leave such a pretty place, and people so interesting, jolly and kind! Nay, one of the assisting "Sappers" who had found that the "wide, wide world" contained no one more handsome—more lovable for her sweetness and worth—married the fair daughter of an English family long resident there; a modest maiden, joyous in the bright fancies—the fleeting mirage of those

dear dreams that purpled the then clear sky of the uncertain future; married her, and bore her away to other lands, a cherishable and living memento of the happy days spent there.

Do not expect to find museums, libraries, theatres, clubs there; nor *hotels*, for no alcoholic drink is allowed to be taken on the Island under a penalty of ten pounds. It would indeed be a sin to allow drink to be openly and indiscriminately sold; they are so happy without it. Still, if the charmingly sociable and clever little medical man, Dr. Metcalfe, thinks it is necessary for your well being, he will gladly give you an order for the wine you require to the Chief Magistrate, who keeps the key of the liquor-room *in his pocket*.

The religion is Episcopal, the Islanders having the good fortune to listen Sunday after Sunday to the finest of sermons by the most learned, impressive, and eloquent of preachers—such as the Bishop Selwyn, the Very Rev. Dr. Codrington, of Cambridge, or the Revs. Britten, Thorman, Forrest, and others of the Melanesian Mission; for often, when these brave gentlemen are almost in a dying condition, they are obliged to hurry here to regain their health, which they have lost in the fever-stricken, insalubrious sites of their laudable work in the north.

The "Mission" is situated on the western slopes of the island. Here are fed, clothed, taught, and civilised, some hundred and fifty black boys; brought from the various islands of the South Seas. They chant beautifully in Motu—a kind of Volapuk, framed to suit all—so deeply studied and cleverly written about by Dr. Codrington; or they will sing you in English the fine old airs of "The Men of Harlech," "Auld Lang Syne," etc., in excellent time and tune, indicating an immense amount of patient training. They are well-behaved boys, too, and perfectly domesticated: shewing much kindly attention on the part of their teachers.

Leaving the Mission folk, the American and English families out of the question—who, be it mentioned, are so hospitable that you feel you are at home wherever you go—the Norfolk Islanders number, approximately, 200. Their chief industry is whaling; some small amount of vegetable products is exported also; but it costs them little to live well. They are venturesome, too, and many of them are making little fortunes at Torres Straits as *pearlers*. But their homes and the old folk are indeed dear to them; and it is not an unusual thing to hear of them remitting a purse of £200 home to their parents.

At certain seasons of the year, there are alternating ceremonies appertaining to whaling, yam digging, etc., attended by feasting. The yam—when "yollowed" (or grated) is considered a treat in pan-cake form, and you get it with "pillay" in abundance when in season. A yam picnic is a thing you must take part in to enjoy, and is one of the biggest days on the island. Seventy feet of table-cloth, covered with everything that is delicious, under the spreading pines—and laughing company, lawn sports, music and dancing.

In conclusion, it may be mentioned that Norfolk Island and its people stand in exact opposition to that of "Bukit Sembilan," wherever that

may be, in that there are no celestials and no tin; no European society so remarkable in the exclusiveness of its official nature. Unlike the average mortal of the world he feels blest in his island's *bounty*, each Islander being "king of his own castle;" second to none in happiness, and fated to be free; who is not remarked, or afraid, when he gives you the vice-like grip of motiveless friendship—laughs loud and heartily in the freeness of his soul—or weeps with you when the worst of all times comes.

If you are one of the "common or garden" sort, and have had to "paddle your own canoe" up the fast-flowing, tortuous, and so kaleidoscopic, Stream of Life—with all its bewildering eddies, disheartening rapids, and hidden snags—"you will know what it is *to be there*"—be glad to rest on your weary oar a bit in calmer waters—in favoured spots like Norfolk Island—and better able to recognise, and appreciate when discovered, the real from the unreal. Opposition, too, and adversity, confidences misplaced, the lamentable doings of hard-hearted Destiny—the smiling hypocrisy of things, experienced on the way and passed—may have altered and hardened your nature; or be-chilled those currents of the finer feelings of your bosom that ought to flow as warmly and as freely now as they did in Trust's youthful undiscerning day; and would—had not they been constricted or absorbed by instability of friendship, dearth of conviviality, the bitterness of dis-illusionment, that so conduce to misanthropy. But a brief sojourn with this people will do much to soften and melt away this condition; will do much to further engage and amuse those even whose lives have been a fair summer day; for there is probably no people so peculiarly interesting, more lavish in their kindness, more spontaneous in their goodness, or happy in the simplicity of their life.

A. F. M.

FOOTBALL.

THE LAWS OF THE ASSOCIATION GAME.

SEASON 1893-94.

1.—The limits of the ground shall be—maximum length, 200 yards; minimum length, 100 yards; maximum breadth, 100 yards; minimum breadth, 50 yards. The length and breadth shall be marked off with flags and touch-lines; and lines defining 6 yards from the goal-posts and 12 yards from the goal-lines shall also be marked out. The centre of the ground shall be indicated by a suitable mark, and a circle with a 10 yards' radius shall be made round it. The goals shall be upright posts, 8 yards apart with a bar across them, 8 feet from the ground. The circumference of the Association ball shall be not less than 27 inches, nor more than 28 inches; and in International matches, at the commencement of the game the weight of the ball shall be from 13 to 15 ounces.

2.—The winners of the toss shall have the option of kick-off, or choice of goals. The game shall be commenced by a place-kick from the centre of the ground in the direction of the opposite goal-line; the other side shall not approach within 10 yards of the ball until it is kicked off, nor shall any player on either side pass the centre of the ground in the direction of his opponents' goal until the ball is kicked off.

3.—Ends shall only be changed at half-time. After a goal is won the losing side shall kick off, but after the change of ends at half-time the ball shall be kicked off by the opposite side from that which originally did so; and always as provided in Law 2.

4.—A goal shall be won when the ball has passed between the goal-posts under the bar, not being thrown, knocked on, or carried by any one of the attacking side. The ball hitting the goal or boundary posts or goal-bar and rebounding into play, is considered in play. The ball crossing the goal or touch-line, either on the ground or in the air, is out of play.

5.—When the ball is in touch, a player of the opposite side to that which kicked it out shall throw it in from the point on the boundary line where it left the ground. The thrower facing the field of play shall throw the ball over his head with both hands in any direction, and it shall be in play when thrown in. The thrower shall not play until the ball has been played by another player.

6.—When a player kicks the ball, or throws it in from touch, any one of the same side who at such moment of kicking or throwing is nearer to the opponents' goal line is out of play, and may not touch the ball himself, or in any way whatever prevent any other player from doing so, until the ball has been played, unless there are at such moment of kicking or throwing at least three of his opponents nearer their own goal-line; but no player is out of play in the case of a corner-kick, or when the ball is kicked off from goal, or when it has been last played by an opponent.

7.—When the ball is played behind the goal-line by one of the opposite side, it shall be kicked off by any one of the players behind whose goal-line it went, within six yards of the goal-post nearest the point where the ball left the field of play; but, if played behind by any one of the side whose goal-line it is, a player of the opposite side shall kick it from within one yard of the nearest corner flag-post. In either case no opponent shall be allowed within six yards of the ball until it is kicked off.

8.—No player shall carry, knock on, or handle the ball under any pretence whatever, except in the case of the goal-keeper, who, within his own half of the ground, shall be allowed to use his hands in defence of his goal, either by knocking on or throwing, but not carrying the ball. The goal-keeper may be changed during the game, but not more than one player shall act as goal-keeper at the same time, and no second player shall step in and act during any period in which the regular goal-keeper may have vacated his position.

9.—In no case shall a goal be scored from any free kick (except as provided in Law 13), nor shall the ball be again played by the kicker until it has been played by another player. The kick-off, corner-flag kick, and goal kick, shall be free kicks within the meaning of this rule.

10.—Neither tripping, hacking, nor jumping at a player shall be allowed, and no player shall use his hands to hold or push his adversary, or play in any manner likely to cause injury. No player may charge an opponent from behind, unless such opponent be not only facing his own goal, but is, in the opinion of the referee, wilfully impeding his adversary while in that position. The goal-keeper shall not be charged except he be in the act of playing the ball, or is obstructing an opponent.

11.—No player shall wear any nails, excepting such as have their heads driven in flush with the leather, or iron plates, or gutta percha, on the soles or heels of his boots, or on his shin guards. If bars or studs on the soles or heels of the boots are used, they shall not project more than half an inch, and shall have all their fastenings driven in flush with the leather. Bars should be transverse and flat, not less than one and a half inches in length, and half an inch in width. Studs shall be round in plan, not less than half an inch in diameter, and in no case conical or pointed. Any player discovered infringing this rule shall be prohibited from taking further part in the match.

12.—A referee shall be appointed, whose duties shall be to enforce the rules and decide all disputed points; and his decision on points of fact connected with the play going on shall be final. He shall also keep a record of the game and act as time-keeper; and, in the event of any ungentlemanly behaviour on the part of any of the contestants, the offender or offenders shall be cautioned, and if the offence is repeated, or, in case of violent conduct, without any previous caution, the referee shall have power to rule the offending player or players out of play, and shall transmit the name or names of such player or

players to his or their (National) Association, in whom shall be solely vested the right of accepting an apology. The referee shall have power to terminate the game whenever, by reason of darkness, interference by spectators, or other cause, he shall think fit, and he shall report the same to the Association under whose jurisdiction the match was played, who shall have full power to deal with the matter. Two linesmen shall be appointed, whose duty (subject to the decision of the referee) shall be to decide when the ball is out of play, and which side is entitled to the corner-flag kick, goal kick, or throw in. Any undue interference by a linesman shall be reported by the referee to the National Association to which the linesman belongs, who shall deal with the matter in such manner as they may deem necessary. The referee shall have power to award a free kick *without any appeal* in any case where he thinks that the conduct of a player is dangerous, or likely to prove dangerous, but not sufficiently so as to justify him in putting in force the greater powers vested in him as above.

13.—If any player shall intentionally trip, or hold, or push an opposing player, or wilfully handle the ball, within 12 yards from his own goal-line, the referee shall, on appeal, award the opposing side a penalty kick, to be taken from any point 12 yards from the goal-line, under the following conditions:—All players, with the exception of the player taking the penalty kick and the opposing goal-keeper (who shall not advance more than 6 yards from the goal-line) shall stand at least 6 yards behind the ball. The ball shall be in play when the kick is taken, and a goal may be scored from the penalty kick; but the ball shall not be again played by the kicker until it has been played by another player. If necessary, time of play shall be extended to admit of the penalty kick being taken.

14.—In the event of an appeal for any supposed infringement of the laws, the ball shall be in play until a decision has been given.

15.—The referee shall have power to stop the game for such a time as he may think fit, whenever he may deem it necessary to do so.

16.—In the event of any temporary suspension of play from any cause, the ball not having gone into touch, or behind the goal-line, the game shall be re-started by the referee throwing up the ball at the spot where play was suspended, and the players on either side shall not play the ball until it has touched the ground.

17.—In the event of any infringement of Laws 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, or 16, a free kick shall be forfeited to the opposite side, from the spot where the infringement took place.

DEFINITION OF TERMS.

A *Place Kick* is a kick at the ball while it is on the ground, in any position in which the kicker may choose to place it.

A *Free Kick* is a kick at the ball in any direction the player pleases, when it is lying on the ground, none of the kicker's opponents being allowed within six yards of the ball, unless they be standing on their own goal line. The ball must at least be rolled over before it shall be considered played.

Hacking is kicking an adversary intentionally.

Tripping is throwing, or attempting to throw, an adversary by the use of the legs, or by stooping in front of or behind him; unless in the opinion of the referee a trip is intentional no punishment shall be imposed; thus within the twelve yards line a referee must enforce law 13, and has no power to mitigate the penalty.

Knocking on is when a player strikes or propels the ball with his hands or arms.

Holding includes the obstruction of a player by the hand or any part of the arm extending from the body.

Handling is understood to be playing the ball with the hand or arm.

Touch is that part of the field, on either side of the ground, which is beyond the line of play.

Carrying is taking more than two steps while holding the ball.

The whole of the ball must have passed over the goal line, or touch line, before it is out of play.

NOTES AND NEWS.

INVITATIONS have* been issued for an "At Home" at the Residency, on Monday, 4th June; dancing at 9 p.m.

THE Resident, Mrs. Treacher and Mr. Berrington were present at the Birthday Ball at Singapore. Mr. Dunman, who has been away from Kuala Lumpur since before Easter, and has not been well, returned here last week, after a trip to Java. Mr. Paxon returned from Hongkong this morning (Friday). We have a new arrival in the person of Mr. R. C. Edmonds, who has taken up the post of a Junior Officer, and is stationed in Kuala Lumpur. Mr. George Bellamy was in Kuala Lumpur last week, on his way to Dusun Tua. He was suffering from the effects of fever contracted in Ceylon, and the visit to the hot springs has benefited him greatly. Mr. W. A. Foster, electrical engineer, has visited Rawang, in connection with a rather large scheme of electric lighting.

H.M.S. *Peacock*, Captain Laxton, R.N., was to have reached Klang, from Singapore, on the 30th. Sudden orders to proceed to the Cocos Islands unfortunately prevented our having the pleasure of welcoming them here.

It is understood that Mr. Hugh Clifford, Acting Resident of Pahang, has been selected to make the Annual Report on the little Settlement and that Mr. Walter Egerton will look after Pahang during his absence.

It seems that Mr. J. P. Rodger does not return to Pahang—at any rate, at present—but is to act as Secretary to the Government of Perak during the remainder of Mr. W. E. Birch's leave.

WE are glad to hear that the Headmaster for the Victoria Institution has been selected by the Colonial Office and is on his way from England, having sailed by the French Mail of 27th May. Mr. B. E. Shaw is an M.A. of Oxford, and has had several years experience as a schoolmaster.

INFORMATION has reached his friends here to the effect that the state of Mr. G. Welman's health is anything but satisfactory and that he has obtained an extension of leave until October.

THE cart road from Kuala Kubu "towards Pahang" is to be pressed on. Contractors are hurrying to the spot; among them Mr. J. J. Tait and W. H. Tate, of Perak.

THE Perak Agri-Horticultural Show is fixed to be held at Taiping on the 7th July. Mr. Treacher and Mr. A. R. Venning have had the compliment paid them of being asked to act as Judges.

WE hear nothing now of the proposed Selangor Show, to which Government has promised a contribution of \$1,000.

THE Revd. L. C. Biggs, Colonial Chaplain, Penang, with Mrs. and Miss Biggs, paid a flying visit to Kuala Lumpur on the 31st, and stayed at the Parsonage.

THE programme—or, as it is styled, the draft prospectus—of the Kinta Races for 1895, is a very appetising one. There are no prizes under \$200 in value. Perak Derby, \$500 (of which \$300 are presented by the Sultan); the Ipoh Cup, \$400; Club Stakes, \$400; Eclipse Stakes, \$400; Kinta Civil Service Cup, \$300; Farm Stakes, \$250; Trial Stakes, \$250; and eight prizes of \$200, not omitting a silver statuette presented by Colonel Walker, with \$100 added by Mr. Leech and \$100 by the Club.

WE hear that the preliminary survey of the Kuala Klang Extension is finished, and that setting out is now going on. As soon as the plans are ready work will be begun, and it is hoped that a good start will be made this year. The scheme includes extensive wharfage—good news for shippers—with a passenger station on the wharf. We have not heard anything about a bookstall or refreshment bar.

IN our last issue we printed the laws of the Association Game of Football, and in this number we give the latest rules for the Rugby Game. We also are able to give a double dose of "impressions"—one of the neighbouring Java's isle and the other of our "ain countrie"—for the time being.

THE S.G.R. notifies that the Sungei Tampeian Station will be open for traffic to-day (1st June). Time tables and fares and rates will be found in the advertisement pages.

WE quote the following from Mr. Ebdens's report on the Land Department for 1893, published in the last *Gazette*:—"I have observed that the public press of the Colony has during the past year condemned in strong terms the policy of the Selangor Government in arbitrarily raising the annual quit-rent on leases already issued. I note further, with concern, that its comments apply in particular to the Kuala Lumpur District, in which 'those who held the old grants paying, say, \$2 per acre, were informed suddenly that they had to exchange those grants for new ones paying, say, \$70 per acre per annum, and the \$2 in addition.' I can discover no sort of foundation for the published statement above quoted. I have received no intimation of the intention of the Selangor Government to pursue the policy so ably criticised, and may state for the reassurance of that section of the public whose confidence is alleged to have been forfeited in this District—

- (i.) That the quit rent on no lease in perpetuity, the conditions of which have not been directly violated, has been increased by one iota;
- (ii.) That encroachments, in some cases serious, have been treated with uniform leniency;
- (iii.) That the maximum rental on grants for lands other than those for building allotments in Kuala Lumpur is \$5 per acre, and that it is in the case of a small proportion only that this maximum rental has been imposed."

BUILDING in Kuala Lumpur is brisk enough just now, and many spots in the heart of the town that have been vacant hitherto are being built upon. A corner block of buildings, opposite the Apothecaries' Hall in High Street, is a great improvement on what was an unsightly piece of waste land, and another block is going up where Petaling and High Streets diverge. Among others, three new buildings will greatly add to the substantial and ornamental appearance of the town, we refer to the Victoria Institution, the new Church and the new Masonic Hall. The former is almost completed, while the way in which the Church is going up is simply marvellous. The Masonic Hall has already assumed an imposing appearance, and when it is completed the ground floor will furnish the finest hall in Kuala Lumpur. Mr. Nicholas is the contractor for each of these three buildings.

LOCAL SPORT.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY SPORTS, 1894.

A BRILLIANT morning ushered in the 24th, and a salute from the Fort and a parade of Sikhs on the Plain informed all and sundry that the *hari besar* had commenced: its approach had been apparent for a day or two from the appearance of the ground in front of the Selangor Club. This had been staked out and double-ringed, hurdles erected, a tent—kindly lent by the Captain China—put up, etc., in a very short space of time, by Messrs. Prentice and Wilson, whose appointment on the working committee proved anything but sinecures. Mr. Holmes, too, spared no effort in making, in conjunction with Mr. Bligh, all the necessary preliminary arrangements; and the absence of Mr. Hüttenbach from the head of affairs, who has done such good work on the two previous occasions, and who so thoroughly understands the art of organising affairs of this sort, made the success which crowned these efforts the more noteworthy. At times like this—in fact, we may say at all times—we look to the Chinese for the bulk of the sinews of war; and we never look in vain. In this connection, Mr. Song Chye was of the greatest assistance to the Hon. Secretary for the Sports. Captain Lyons, Mr. G. Cumming, the Rev. F. Haines, Mr. Spooner, the Messrs. Harper, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Ebden and other members of the Sports Committee, all entered heartily into the spirit of the thing, and contributed materially to the success which attended the Birthday Sports of 1894. We can't help thinking that it is a mistake to sandwich events for members of the Club among a number of races for natives: the latter require all the attention that can be given them. It would be much better for the former to devote themselves to making a real good day for the Chinese, Malay and Tamil communities, and to have a proper athletic meeting for members of the Club on a separate day: we have sufficient sportsmen among us, we are convinced, to hold sports of this nature twice a year, apart from the Birthday Sports, which might be reserved as a great day for the natives.

The order of the programme was not strictly adhered to as the day wore on, but the first ten races or so were run off in the advertised order. The opening event was a Quarter-mile Handicap for Members of the Club, put down for 7.30 a.m. At that hour, however, very few had put in an appearance, and those who made a point of being in time had to kick their heels about until considerably after eight o'clock, when Vane toed the line at scratch for the quarter-mile, with Day, 20 yards, and J. Brown 25 yards. The limit man was never pressed

throughout the race, and won easily, followed home by Day and Vane. Time 1 minute.

The 100 yards Scratch Race for Members of the Club had but three competitors, J. Brown, Vane and H. Neubronner. Vane started off with the lead, but was passed by Brown at about half-distance, who ran in first, with Vane close behind. Neubronner gave up about 15 yards from home. Time $11\frac{1}{2}$ seconds.

Putting the Shot, open to all comers, was rather exciting, until the arrival of C. Stewart, last year's winner, who, when he did appear, was rather loth to try. However, he put furthest, and was seconded closely by a Sikh. All nationalities competed.

The first event after the interval, for Members of the Club, was the 100 yards Handicap. G. Neubronner was scratch, J. Brown, 3 yards; H. Neubronner, 3 yards; Vane, 4 yards; Day, 7 yards; Lake, 8 yards. The scratch man had an excellent start and won, with Vane, who was second, and the others close up. Lake, unfortunately, tripped a few yards from the tape. Time $11\frac{1}{2}$ seconds.

The 120 yards Hurdle Race, 10 flights, for Members, brought up G. Neubronner, H. Neubronner, W. D. Scott, and Vane. They came in in the order named. The *bertam* wand leaves much to be desired as a hurdle. Brown had entered for this race, but, unfortunately, owing to the alteration in the programme was not aware when it was on. A similar thing occurred to one or two others in some of the Club races.

The Veteran's Race, 120 yards, for Members of the Club over 35 years of age and five years in the East, had four entries: Norman, scratch; Nicholas, 15 yards; Shepherd, 20 yards; Spooner, 20 yards. The scratch man, owing to some cause or other, did not hear the starter's gun, and the other three had got well away before he awoke to the fact that "go" had been given. Spooner went away with a bound, and raced in a winner a long way ahead of Shepherd, who was second.

The 220 yards Handicap for Members found J. Brown on scratch, H. Neubronner, 5 yards; Day and Lake, 10 yards each, Norman and Christoffelsz, 25 yards each. A very good race, in which Lake came in first and Brown just snatched the second place from Christoffelsz.

The Half-mile Handicap was rather a sell, owing to a general doubt as to where the half mile finished. The scratch man did not start, Brown and Day were on the 10-yard mark, Vane, 20 yards; and Scott 30. The start was across the field, and when Scott, who was leading, followed by Brown, passed the tape-point the second time he, and the others, thought that that was the finish. It was found out,

however, that another lap had to be run, so Brown, followed by Vane, started off again, which positions were kept till the finish, Scott and Day not completing the distance.

The Bicycle Handicap, all comers, furnished five starters; it was, however, a gift for Kemp, who did what he liked with the others; H. Askey came in second.

The Tug-of-War, Officials *v.* Non-Officials, resulted in a win for the latter, best two out of three. The contest was a grand one; the non-officials secured first pull, and the officials made even on this, while the one to win was, after a long, strong pull, secured by the non-officials. The two previous years of the sports had seen a result the other way on.

The 'Rikisha Race was a very laughable affair. We are not quite certain as to the entries, some wag or wags had taken liberties with the entry sheets, putting down, as they thought, certain humorous combinations in this race, in the way of puller and pulled—in fact, this was done in one or two of the events, and is a practice much to be deprecated. It resulted, that is, the 'rikisha race, in a win for Vane and a general upset; for as he ran on to the winning post so the others ran on to him; Kemp was second. It was only the experienced eye of a Judge who could have determined who was who or what was what.

The native races afforded much amusement; the general "get up" of the runners in some of the all-comers events would create a little excitement and fun at Stamford Bridge could they appear there. The Sikhs were keen competitors in all events open to them, and regarded everything as stern reality; John Chinaman had a broad grin on all the time; the Malays, generally speaking, seemed to be in doubt as to whether an active participation wasn't *infra dig.*, and the Kling had to struggle against the diffidence which seems to overcome him when brought into contact with the European.

The Sikhs won the high jump, the long jump, the hurdle race and the three-legged race, each event open to all comers; and a Malay, or it may have been a Javanese, won the sack race. The tug-of-war, Chinese *v.* Malays, resulted in a victory for the former, and they also proved too much for the Tamils. The tug-of-war for Sikhs, 10 a side, proved a keen struggle, and although one or two expedients were adopted, and about a dozen suggested, in order to find out the better side, they were too evenly matched to make the result anything but a draw. The yelling, the shouting, and the high feeling shewn by the partisans of the respective sides, although very amusing for the first

quarter of an hour or so, made the decision of a "draw" quite a relief. There were races for Sikhs who were policemen, and for Sikhs who were not policemen; but the wily men of the East were not to be trammelled, and the same men presented themselves as prize-winners in each event. We don't quite know how it was settled, we fancy one of the races was run again. The same thing was observed in the case of a smiling, childlike Chinaman, who won two events, one for Cantonese and the other for Kehs and Hokiens. Still, what did it matter? The paramount idea was a day's fun and enjoyment, and that this was secured there can be no doubt. God Save the Queen, may she live for many years, and her birthday be celebrated in Selangor on each recurring occasion by the same loyal gathering as that which marked the 24th May, 1894.

SELANGOR GOLF CLUB.

DURING the seven days beginning with the 4th of June, the rounds for the 1894 Champion's Medal are to be played, and it is hoped that everyone who can manage it will enter. The conditions are: Medal play; two rounds of nine holes each (which may be played on different days if desired); scores to be kept and vouched for by members of the Club, on cards provided by the Hon. Secretary; members may make up their own pairs if they choose; St. Andrews' Rules.

This is, of course, a scratch competition, the winner holding the medal until the next annual Championship Meeting. A handicap competition, for clubs, etc., given by Mr. Berrington, will also be decided on the cards sent in for the Championship. The handicap has been posted at the Clubs for the last fortnight.

Next month it is proposed to have a handicap competition for Mr. Treacher's prizes, and to decide the result by match instead of by medal play. The Hon. Secretary will be glad to receive entries up to the 23rd inst., when the handicap will be made up and ties drawn and posted.

A book is now kept at the kabun's hut for the record of scores made by members, which, if regularly used, will greatly help the Committee in keeping the handicaps up to date, though in a Club where nearly everyone is a novice some startling instances of mistaken handicapping are sure to occur. It may be well to remind members again that it is a recognised rule at home that a player whose capabilities are unknown should always be made "safe" with a low handicap, lest the whole field of players whose form is known should be put out of the running by his turning out to be too

good; so it is to be hoped that everyone will patronise the book. The record, so far, for the nine holes is a 39, made by Mr. J. Glassford a few days ago, which will take some beating, at any rate until the ground last taken in is got into order.

SELANGOR RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE competition firing of the Selangor Rifle Association since our last issue has been as follows:—

19TH MAY.

	200 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	Total.
W. D. Scott	19	14	17	50
J. H. Allen	22	15	18	55
J. P. Kemp	14	15	17	46
J. Brown	23	17	22	62
G. Carpmael	20	25	28	73
H. C. Ridges	13	13	12	38
R. Charter	12	7	0	19

20TH MAY.

	200 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	Total.
J. H. Allen	16	23	21	60
A. E. Yzelman	9	2	2	13
R. Charter	17	24	17	58
T. J. McGregor	25	25	25	75
C. E. Cormac	18	23	22	63
J. Brown	19	19	25	63

26TH MAY.

	200 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	Total.
Capt. F. W. Lyons	19	20	17	56
W. D. Scott	16	21	21	58
J. H. Allen	16	23	21	60
J. Brown	16	25	18	59
A. E. Yzelman	10	5	0	15
R. Charter	17	19	15	51
J. P. Kemp	14	20	20	54
T. J. McGregor	20	30	23	73

SELANGOR MUSEUM.

MINUTES of a Committee Meeting of the Selangor Museum, held at the Museum on 11th May, at 8 a.m. Present: Dr. Welch, Chairman, Mr. L. P. Ebdon, Mr. J. Russell and Mr. L. B. Von Donop, Honorary Secretary. Absent: Mr. A. R. Venning.

1. The minutes of the last meeting are read and confirmed.
2. The Chairman informs the meeting that he has received a letter from Mr. C. E. F. Sanderson, tendering his resignation as a member of the Committee owing to his departure to Europe.
3. Resolved that as the improvements made by the P.W.D. to one of the rooms are so satisfactory, the State Engineer be asked to alter the other room by taking down the partitions and levelling the floor.

4. Resolved that the sanction of Government be asked for permission for the Committee to utilise any revenue they may obtain.

5. Resolved that a suitable book for the entry of visitors' names be kept, with a column for remarks and suggestions.

6. The Committee acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following additions to the Museum—viz., Mr. G. Bellamy, a valuable collection of old Malay copper and tin coins, found in and around the Fort at Kuala Selangor; Mr. S. Harper, one moth; Mr. J. Lindsay, six butterflies; Mr. R. Charter, one rare beetle; Mr. Ah Ting, 21 specimens of wood; Mr. G. S. Pillay, two wasps' nests, one rare beetle and one snake.

The number of visitors during the month of April was 697; previously, 2,592; total to date, 3,289.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS.

(BY A NEW ARRIVAL IN SELANGOR.)

THE Editor of the *Selangor Journal* has asked me to write a short account of my first impressions of Selangor and the East.

Having promised to try, I feel bound to write something, but am afraid it will not be very interesting. I came up from Singapore to Klang in what they called a "local boat"; it is the first local boat I have ever travelled on, and as a Singapore paper has had some letters inserted lately about these local boats, the less I say about the matter the better, I may, however, remark that it is the first time I have ever travelled with so many pigs.

We got to Klang in the early morning, and after a medical inspection by the Port Doctor were allowed to go ashore. The Captain told me he had been running to Klang for years, that the wharf accommodation was always inadequate, and the State was "a one-horse show"; but he was evidently having a little fun at my expense.

Klang seemed a small squat town with a big office, but my train leaving at nine prevented much walking about.

The railway surprised me; I don't know why exactly, but one hardly expected to find such excellent travelling facilities in a Native State. On arrival at Kuala Lumpur Station, and finding no cabs or vehicles except the little hand-carts, which looked very dirty, I spotted a white man sitting in a very nice dog-cart and asked him where the hotel was, this seemed to amuse him, but he explained where "the apology for an hotel" was, as he called it. With the kind help of a stranger some half-clothed Chinamen were engaged to carry my luggage, and we soon reached the hotel, or rather Rest House, as I find it called. It seems to me to be a sort of Boarding House. However, on making the acquaintance of Mr. — who kindly put me into the way of things, etc., before the day was over I came to the conclusion that Kuala Lumpur was a very jolly little place. After working hours he called for me, and we drove to the "Spotted Dog," which seems to be a sort of billiard saloon with a bar attached, inside, the outside forming a pavilion overlooking the grass Parade G-

One thing that struck me was the happy way in which men of different nationality and position so freely congregated together, without anybody giving himself airs, though my guardian *pro tem.* told me officials were credited with a "doosid lot of side." After a drink—everybody has a drink at the "Spotted Dog" a nickname, I find, for "Selangor Club"—we drove to the Lake Club, which seemed more select than the other. My guardian said it was really a most exclusive Club and very difficult indeed to get in. I was asked to take a hand at whist, but having promised my old man, who evidently "knew something," never to touch cards, was obliged to decline—for the present. Whisky and soda would appear to be the standard drink of the East. I don't know when I took so many whiskies and sodas before. My guardian then drove me home, and so ended my first day in Kuala Lumpur.

It is really very difficult to distinguish a Chinese woman from a Chinese man—they both wear trousers and neither are beauties. In fact, I have been rather disappointed about the beauties of the East, with the exception of two Japanese I saw going by in a hand-cart; female beauty seems at a discount in Selangor, even the English ladies have mostly a white complexion in which the rosy blush of Western health seems missing.

Everywhere Europeans seem to be working "like niggers," but the niggers don't work themselves any more than they can help!

Another strange sight, and yet not so outrageous as one would imagine, are the gangs of naked men working on the roads. It seems, to read, rather so for men to work in the town with the flimsiest of waist-cloths as the only article of clothing, and yet the new-comer is not at all struck by it, as he would be by seeing a gang of English navvies working in the same plight. I think it must be the colour of the body that tones it down. In fact the only thing that one does notice is the very peculiar odour that emanates from them, due, I am told, to the oil they smear their bodies with. I saw one who had been bathing in the river, and for the moment, as he was using anything but a *white* cloth to dry himself with, I imagined that the *colour* was running.

What a wonderful garment the *sarong* is. Fancy a man wearing a woman's dress! and yet most of the Englishmen here seem to swear by it, as if *pyjamas* were not good enough for anybody. I notice already that people in the East have rather different tastes to people at home—personally, the ideas of Old England are good enough for me.

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FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF JAVA.

IT seems that so few of our own countrymen go to Java, that a few notes may prove of interest. There are practically three ports of consequence in the island—Batavia, Samarang and Soerabaya: and, after some enquiry in Singapore, we chose the last named. Travelling by the s.s. *Kongsee*, a Blue Funnel coaster, having good accommodation and table, after a voyage of three days we arrived at

our port, landing in a boat similar to those seen at Suez, save that the rig is somewhat extraordinary, the sail lying over at an angle of 45° , the canvas usually having two or three broad dark-coloured bands and in the centre a star or such like device—an outrigger is also used when sailing with a strong breeze. Landing at the Customs' wharf, where luggage has to be inspected, the officials remained seated for a considerable time before seeming to consider us; however, nothing dutiable being found, we got into gharries, where, so far as I could see, the driver had the best seat, with a back rail to lean against, whereas we looked out at the back, and as M—— is a heavy weight it required some ingenuity to balance the trap at all. Another vehicle used is a sort of barouche with two ponies.

I may as well remark here that Chinese boys are absolutely useless, and should not be taken under any circumstances; but a Javanese boy would be a convenience. On the way to the town one notices the resemblance to a Dutch place, a canal runs beside the road, having well-built walls of stone; on the opposite side runs a railway line for goods traffic, with coal and general godowns in plenty, while on the near side of the road is a steam tram for passengers. We pass plenty of earthworks and fortifications of a not very modern type, surrounded by moats, and Dutch soldiers are occasionally seen, mostly tall, young, good-looking fellows.

The population seems enormous, the native dress being more profuse in colour than is the case with Malays. The houses are all tiled, the pattern being much better than those we use, and the number of tiles used cannot be more than one quarter. The streets are planted with tamarind trees, forming graceful avenues. After passing numbers of canals and bridges, we arrive at one of the hotels, "Jansen's." The proprietor being away may account for the absence of anyone to look after us, though in due course we were shewn our rooms by a "mandor." No doubt the custom is to begin with drinks or some other way to while away the time. There is no hurry here. We drive to the business part of the town to get guilders and report ourselves to the British Consul. We are generally advised to visit Tosari, a health resort up the mountains, and are given a few hints as to our route.

Furniture makers are abundant, the wood used is a sort of teak, known here as *jati*. The number of iron foundries and engine shops is surprising, but then the country is plentiful in sugar factories, and the nature of the country must make bridges a necessity and most of them are iron. Driving to the railway terminus we inspected the engine shops, where everything was business-like and particularly clean. The railways are, of course, Government; and it is noticeable that in this department, as in the P.W.D., work of all descriptions appears more than necessarily strong. An American traveller is known to have remarked that their railway bridges were made to last for ever! Evidently contractors don't have a look in here.

The hotel being uninteresting, we go out for another drive, this time choosing the barouche and pair, letting our Jehu take us wherever he likes until dinner time. We come across a *padang* with a band-

stand, but there is nothing going on, a few Clubs are about the place, but we saw no other places of amusement.

The police are native. Houses do not shew much variety, the type being more or less the same: All have a ground floor only, some but a few feet above water level; the better houses being paved with marble, which is imported from China. The style is usually a centre room with bed-rooms on either flank. The middle room is divided, the front being quite open and forms the general lounge, the main object evidently being to see everything and to be seen by everybody. The women, including the better classes, are always to be seen in *sarong*, etc., the men in gaudy coloured *pyjamas*, minus socks. Dress seems only in vogue for the afternoon drive and dinner. One cannot help thinking, who all these hundreds of houses are peopled with. The telephone is very much used. Getting back to the hotel, I find that M—, who does duty as paymaster, will insist on paying away two-and-a-half guilder pieces (a little larger than a Mexican) for guilders. The syce is the better for this, and promptly disappears.

It seems hard to get information, and that obtained is usually incorrect. Malay is spoken by some of the boys at the hotels and by a few coolies, hangers on at hotels, and such like. Some of the gharry syces don't know a word of Malay. The hotel is not comfortable and one feels out of it, very few speaking English. Dinner is served in an extraordinary manner. Although we were prompt, the soup is cold, and the table is literally covered with hashes—mutton, beefsteaks, pigs' feet, rice, potatoes, salad, vegetables, red currant jelly in large quantities, and sweets—the result is everything is cold. We are told the *makan* where we are going is better: we hope so.

The 9 o'clock train next morning takes us to Paserocan, through a broad plain entirely cultivated with sugar-cane and padi. The foliage generally is noticeably luxuriant. The train runs very smoothly, at times doing 35 miles per hour. Stations are numerous and nicely kept, in fact they are pictures of neatness. In the distance is a peak, over 10,000 feet in height, rising in solitary grandeur from the plain, and as we approach it getting more huge. However, we go round this and at Paserocan the range of hills seems quite insignificant. More gharries take us 12 miles on the flat, and as the ascent commences here a change is made, an extra pony being harnessed outside the shafts. The road is well graded, 1 in 20, metalled with lava gravel and stones, with a top covering of lava ashes. Here the cultivation changes to patches of Indian corn, but the ground is full of boulders of lava—the only poor soil met with. Six miles of this brings us to Pospoe, 2,000 feet above sea level. Here there is a small hotel, and as it is nearly 5 o'clock, with rain coming on, we are disgusted to hear the place is full. However, Mein Host, seeing our predicament, manages for us somehow, and we get a really excellent dinner. It is already pretty cool up here, the water icy cold. At seven the next morning we start on riding ponies, the usual Java type, about 11 hands; fairly well saddled. Here some coffee (*Arabica*) is planted alongside of the road. It seems to have been planted indiscriminately under the existing trees, the whole being luxuriant with

weeds. This is a specimen of coffee grown by natives *under compulsion*, and Government take over the crop in a cured state at 17 guilders per pikul! against the present price in Singapore of \$47 for Liberian. Every eight miles or so is a Government godown or receiving house, but I have seen no pulping machinery, etc., nor yet a single coolie at work, although we have been through some miles of coffee, which seems to be planted only 40 or 50 yards back from the road.

After two hours' ride through scrub and coffee, we sight some large villages far up above us. Now it is getting decidedly colder. The vegetation changes; firs seems to have been planted in rows, possibly as wind belts or boundaries; wild raspberries, strawberries and blackberries appear on the roadside, and now the villagers plant cabbages, potatoes, turnips, carrots, lettuce and Indian corn all over the slopes, even though most are precipitous. The soil is magnificent, a rich dark loam of many feet in thickness, underneath which, as seen in the side cuttings, are layer upon layer of lava ashes, with seams of lava between; here at an angle of 30° in one direction, a few yards further on the strata being at the reverse angle. Now the road gets as steep as 1 in 8, and looking at the hill above it must be a matter of difficulty to get up at a decent gradient. Arriving at this gap, we look back on a magnificent view—valley on valley, all cultivated; patches of prettily grouped villages, perched here and there, clumps of firs breaking the line; while right below, 5,500 ft., is the plain; the patches of padi turning ripe, the sugar cane looking greener, and between each patch bunches of tall bamboo, while the white chimneys shew the position of the sugar factories. The coast line is distinctly mapped out, two river mouths are plainly visible; but we can see nothing of the railway. Turning to proceed a huge mountain of 11,000 ft. rises on our right, while in front and on the left the hills top one another as we ascend. Now the road continues at a proper grade, but we choose a short but steeper track to the hotel, which is not far off. A group of cattle puts life into the scene, the more so as they look like Ayrshires or shorthorns—making one expect fresh butter and milk, and cream with the strawberries—which, however, are not yet ripe—but, alas! they continue to eat tinned butter. Approaching the hotel, now in sight, the very hedges are actually thick with nasturtiums, fuschias and roses, together with a huge white flower somewhat resembling a tiger lily in shape. Here we are at the end of the village of Tosari, and ascend the steps to the hotel—which is built on the top of a steep crag, like a castle on the Rhine, and entering the court-yard with our pack ponies, luggage and coolies we naturally afford an object of interest and curiosity for the inmates. We are fortunate to get the only two rooms vacant, mine is 12×10 , bamboo plaited walls and ceiling, the roofing being of thatch with corrugated iron for the verandahs. The shape of the buildings is best described as an irregular parallelogram, the gateway and entrance forming one end the dining room and general room at the other, with a few blocks of rooms added here and there, and in front some little terracing has been done by way of flower garden. Meals are very promptly attended to here, everyone seeming hungry. The air is

grand, ranging from 53° to 65°. An English couple were among the visitors, but they left the following morning.

With a pleasant party the place would be thoroughly enjoyable. There are some objects of interest in the neighbourhood, the craters at Bromo (which, for want of time, we did not visit), and plenty of walks, or rather climbs, as the country is exceptionally steep. Although one sees almost every sort of English vegetable—among others peas, broad beans, artichokes, beet-root, etc.—still, we never had any at meals; at least, not cooked in recognisable form. The sudden change of climate and rarity of the atmosphere tells at first on the chest and lungs, and climbing a steep place causes one to cough, but this feeling went off the second day.

The next morning we went to the market garden of J. Elfferich. After descending a couple of hundred feet, we made a sharp ascent of certainly 1,000 ft., and here no attempt has been made to grade. It is mostly one in one, and to assist the pack ponies pieces of timber are fastened across the path at intervals of some 2 ft. The vegetables are very fine, some of the lettuces were certainly 16 in. in diameter. He has a large nursery of fine roses, some 200 varieties, and many of the blossoms were about as fine as they could be. We returned to the hotel, and after lunch started for Malang, across country, being told we could do the journey in five and a half hours. To our disgust we found the same hill had to be climbed again—of course on foot, it being too much for the little ponies to carry us up. Getting to the top the air was very cold, and we descended gradually along a good path for some 10 miles, with only an occasional dismount. I may here say that our boys also figured on ponies, four coolies carrying our luggage and one pack pony. After some 2,000 ft. descent, the cultivation changes to coffee Arabica, planted as before described. Having done five hours' work, we began to wonder and enquire as to the end of our journey, the only answer being that we couldn't get in before seven! and to add to our discomfort it comes down in torrents of rain. We pass a large village as dusk comes on, and find padi land around. Here we make a change of clothes as the rain has stopped, but we are as wet as ever in a few minutes; we trudge on, and the path going through some jungle we are in pitch darkness, and I can't see the man in front of me, so we place the coolies in front, and by means of whips and bits of rope form a long line, going blind. This goes on for an hour, and at a village we are told that the distance is only three miles and would not take us more than two hours! somewhat incongruous. Here we buy two torch lights—a bottle filled with oil with a large rag wick at the neck, these gave a splendid light, and we felt happier. By-and-bye we strike the main road, and then a railway crossing—well, after all, it took us two hours to do these three miles (real good Irish ones), and we arrive at Lawang at 9.10, having started at 11.40!

Now to shew the hardiness of both the men and animals. We only had three stops of some five minutes each and nothing but a few pisangs to eat, and yet there was never a word of complaint from the men. As for the ponies, M— weighs 16½ stone, and he probably was on the pony's back for half the distance. We got some rare hot

soup and other food, and turned in straight. M—— left for Singapore the next morning, and I took the train to Malang, an hour's journey. Here is the best hotel by far I have seen in Java, with a particularly good table. By the way, the usual tiffin is what is known as *reistafel*, a plate of rice and about 15 dishes, of which some are watery descriptions of curry, vegetables, stews, fowl, omlette, and a few hot *sambals*. After which invariably follows a piece of beef, shaped like a bolster on a small scale, generally very underdone in the centre; and from this each cuts his own requirements in a thick slice, potatoes and other vegetables are also served with this. Although one hears a lot about the fruit of the country, what you get seldom goes outside pisangs, papayas and green oranges, the latter are good. Perhaps it was not the fruit season, when I was there. I may here say that the *reistafel* at Malang was exceptional, being nothing more or less than two or three excellent curries with a large variety of most delicious *sambals*.

This is a military station, new regiments come here to be broken in and also to become acclimatised. Opposite the hotel is a large parade ground, quite flat and all grass, fully 50 acres. Close by I noticed a number of ponies being trotted about, and a couple about 14 hands being cantered (three-quarter speed) some four times round a course, the curves of which were discernible, though there were no rails. On enquiry I heard the training was for a race meeting to be held in August. What the poor animals would be like by then I can't say, but they seemed to have already had too much of it.

There is not much to induce one to stay at Malang, and, wishing to go overland through Java to Batavia, I hastened back to Soerabaya; but the wetting we got proved disastrous in my case, bringing on fever and bronchitis. I now try the Hotel Simpang, which is better than "Jansen's," a much nicer part of the town and having good rooms. From here I notice many neat carriages, some with really splendid pairs of ponies, blacks, greys, creams and browns, but not one piebald. They are a bit bigger than the Deli, standing over 12 hands, the tails are short and a bit weedy and the manes appear silky. The gharries always seem to have a bundle of lucerne with them for their ponies, and if they can grow this here at sea level we ought to surely do so. It is grand food for horses.

As this practically ends my visit, it will be noticed that I have only touched on what might be termed "every day Java," though the sight-seer can take his fill of many things of great interest; but for this it is necessary to make the trip through the island. This, however, requires time and good health.

For an invalid, Tosari is the place to go to, the air is wonderfully invigorating, the effect being almost instantaneous. There is a billiard table (cannon game) and a piano, also a resident medical man. The visitors usually number some 40. But, taking it all round, one cannot help feeling a stranger with the Dutch, whose manners and customs are scarcely in keeping with our ideas, and their cookery as a rule is vile—a matter which certainly goes against the grain. I don't think I shall ever choose Java for a holiday trip.—W. D.

LAWS OF THE GAME OF FOOTBALL.

(As played by the Rugby Football Union.)

I.—INTRODUCTION.

1. The Rugby game of football should be played by fifteen players on each side. (Anyone coming under the laws of professionalism shall not be allowed to take part in any game under this Union's jurisdiction.) The field of play shall not exceed 110 yards in length, nor 75 in breadth, and shall be as near these dimensions as practicable. The lines defining the boundary of the field of play shall be suitably marked, and shall be called the goal lines at the ends and the touch lines at the sides. On each goal line and equidistant from the touch lines shall be two upright posts, called goal posts, exceeding 11ft. in height, and placed 18ft. 6in. apart, and joined by a crossbar 10ft. from the ground; and the object of the game shall be to kick the ball over this crossbar and between the posts. The game shall be played with an oval ball of as nearly as possible the following size and weight, namely:

Length	11in. to 11½in.
Length circumference	30in. to 31in.
Width circumference	25½in. to 26in.
Weight	12oz. to 13oz.

Hand sewn, and not less than eight stitches to the inch.

II.—GLOSSARY—DUTIES OF OFFICIALS—SCORING.

2. The following terms occur in the laws, and have the respective meanings attached to each:

Dead Ball Line.—Not more than 25 yards behind the goal line, and parallel thereto, shall be lines, which shall be called the dead ball lines, and if the ball or player holding the ball touch or cross these lines the ball shall be dead and out of play.

In Goal.—Those portions of the ground immediately at the ends of the field of play and between the touch lines, produced to the dead ball lines, are called in goal. The goal lines are in goal.

Touch.—Those portions of the ground immediately at the sides of the field of play and between the goal lines, if produced, are called touch. The touch lines are in touch.

Touch in Goal.—Those portions of the ground immediately at the four corners of the field of play, and between the goal and touch lines, if respectively produced, are called touch in goal.

A *Drop Kick* is made by letting the ball fall from the hands, and kicking it the very instant it rises.

A *Place Kick* is made by kicking the ball after it has been placed on the ground.

A *Punt* is made by letting the ball fall from the hands, and kicking it before it touches the ground.

A *Tackle* is when the holder of the ball is held by one or more players of the opposite side.

A *Scrummage*, which can only take place in the field of play, is when the ball is put down between players who have closed round on their respective sides.

A *Try* is gained by the player who first puts his hand on the ball on the ground in his opponents' in-goal.

A *Touch Down* is when a player touches down as above in his own in-goal.

A *Goal* is obtained by kicking the ball from the field of play, except from a punt, from a kick off, or from a drop out, direct (*i.e.*, without touching the ground or any player of either side) over the cross-bar of the opponents' goal, whether it touch such cross-bar or the posts or not.

Knocking-on and *Throwing Forward* are propelling the ball by the hand or arm in the direction of the opponents' goal; a throw out of touch cannot be claimed as a throw forward.

A *Fair Catch* is a catch made direct from a kick or knock-on, or throw forward by one of the opposite side, who must immediately claim the same by making a mark with his heel at the spot where he made the catch.

Kick-off is a place-kick from the centre of the field of play; the opposite side may not stand within 10 yards of the ball, nor charge until the ball be kicked, otherwise another kick-off shall be allowed. If the ball pitch in touch the opposite side may have it kicked off again.

Drop-out is a drop-kick from within 25 yards of the kicker's goal line, within which distance the opposite side may not charge, otherwise another drop-out shall be allowed. If the ball pitch in touch the opposite side may have it dropped out again.

At kick-off the ball must reach the limit of ten yards, and at drop-out must reach the twenty-five yards line. If otherwise, the opposite side may have the ball re-kicked, or scrummaged, at the centre or in the middle of the twenty-five yards line, as the case may be.

Off-side. See Laws 7 and 8.

3. In all matches a *referee* and two *touch-judges* must be appointed, the former being mutually agreed upon. The referee must carry a whistle, which he must blow in the following cases:

- a When he allows an appeal;
- b When a player makes and claims a fair catch;

- c When he notices rough or foul play or misconduct, when for the first offence he shall either caution the player or order him off the ground, but for the second offence he must order him off and afterwards report him to this Union;
- d When a player is down in a scrummage and he considers it dangerous;
- e When the ball has been improperly put into a scrummage;
- f When he allows a decision given by a touch-judge;
- g When he wishes to stop the game for any purpose;
- h If the ball or a player running with the ball touch him;
- i At half-time and no-side, he being the sole timekeeper, having sole power to allow extra time for delays, but he shall not whistle for half-time or no-side until the ball be held or out of play.

The referee shall be sole judge in all matters of fact, but as to matters of law there shall be the right of appeal to the Rugby Union. All appeals must be made to him immediately, otherwise they cannot be entertained.

The touch-judges shall carry flags, and shall each take one side of the ground, outside the field of play, and their duty shall be to hold up their flag when and where the ball goes into touch.

4. The captains of the respective sides shall toss for the choice of goals or the kick-off. Each side shall play an equal time from each goal, and a match shall be won by a majority of points; if no point be scored, or the number be equal, the match shall be drawn.

The following shall be the mode of scoring:

A try	Equals 2 points.
A penalty goal	" 3 "
A goal from a try (in which case the try shall not count) ...	" 5 "
Any other goal	" 4 "

5. At the time of the kick-off all the kicker's side shall be behind the ball: if in front, the referee, on an appeal from the opposite side, shall order a scrummage where the kick-off took place. The game shall be re-started by a kick-off—

- a After a goal, by the side losing such goal; and
- b After half-time, by the opposite side to that which started the game.

III.—MODE OF PLAY.—DEFINITIONS.

6. When once the game is started, the ball may be kicked or picked up and run with by any player who is on-side, at any time; except that it may not be picked up—

- a In a scrummage;
- b When it has been put down after it has been fairly held;
- c When it is on the ground after a player has been tackled.

It may be passed or knocked from one player to another, provided it be not passed, knocked, or thrown forward. If a player, while holding or running with the ball, be tackled and the ball fairly held, he must at once put it down in front of him.

7. A player is placed off-side if he enters a scrummage from his opponents' side, or if the ball has been kicked, touched, or is being run with by one of his own side behind him. A player can be off-side in his opponents' in-goal, but not in his own, except where one of his side takes a free kick behind his goal line, in which case all of his side must be behind the ball when kicked.

8. An off-side player is placed on-side—

- a When an opponent has run five yards with the ball;
- b When the ball has been kicked by or has touched an opponent;
- c When one of his side has run in front of him with the ball;
- d When one of his side has run in front of him, having kicked the ball when behind him.

An off-side player shall not play the ball, nor, during the time an opponent has the ball, run, tackle, or obstruct, nor may he approach within five yards of any player waiting for the ball; on any breach of this law, the opposite side, or an appeal by them, shall be awarded, at their option—

- e A free kick, the place of such breach being taken as the mark;
- f A scrummage at the spot where the ball was last played by the offending side before such breach occurred.

Except in the case of unintentional off-side, when a scrummage shall be formed where such breach occurred.

9. If a player makes a fair catch he shall be awarded a free kick, and he himself must either kick or place the ball.

10. All free kicks may be place-kicks, drop-kicks, or punts, but must be in the direction of the opponents' goal line, and across the kicker's goal line, if kicked from behind the same. They may be taken at any spot behind the mark in a line parallel to the touch lines. If taken by drop or punt the catcher must take the kick, if taken by a place-kick the catcher must place the ball. In all cases the kicker's side must be behind the ball when it is kicked, except the player who may be placing the ball for a place-kick. In case of any infringement of this law the referee shall, on a claim by the opposite side, order a scrummage at the mark. The opposite side may come up to and charge from anywhere on or behind a line drawn through the

mark and parallel to the goal lines, and may charge as soon as the catcher commences to run, or offers to kick, or places the ball on the ground for a place kick; but in case of a drop-kick or punt the kicker may always draw back, and, unless he has dropped the ball or touched it with his foot, the opposite side must retire to the line of the mark. But if any of the opposite side do charge before the player having the ball commences to run or offers to kick, or the ball has touched the ground for a place-kick (and this applies to tries at goal as well as free-kicks), provided the kicker has not taken his kick, the charge may be disallowed on an appeal.

IV.—PENALTIES.

11. Free-kicks by way of penalties shall be awarded on claims by the opposite side, if any player—

- a* Being in a scrummage, intentionally either handles the ball, falls down, or picks the ball out of a scrummage;
- b* Having the ball does not immediately put it down in front of him, on it being held;
- c* Being on the ground, does not immediately get up;
- d* Prevents an opponent getting up;
- e* Illegally tackles, charges, or obstructs as in Law 8;
- f* Wilfully puts the ball unfairly into a scrummage;
- g* Not himself running at the ball, charges or obstructs an opponent not holding the ball;
- h* Not in a scrummage wilfully obstructs his opponents' half backs by standing on his opponents' side of the ball when it is in a scrummage.

The places of infringement shall be taken as the mark, and any one of the side granted the free kick may place or kick the ball.

V.—GENERAL.

12. The ball is in touch when it or a player carrying it touch or cross the touch line; it shall then belong to the side opposite to that last touching it in the field of play, except when carried in. One of the sides to whom the ball belongs shall bring it into play at the spot where it went into touch, by one of the following methods:

- a* Bound it on the field of play, and then run with it, kick it, or pass it;
- b* Throw it out so as to alight at right-angles to the touch line; or
- c* Scrummage it at any spot at right-angles to the touch line, between 5 and 15 yards from the place where it went into touch.

If the ball be not thrown out of touch so as to alight at right-angles to the touch line, the opposite side may at once claim to bring it out themselves as in *c*.

13. When a side has scored a try, the ball shall be brought from the spot where the try was gained into the field of play in a line parallel to the touch line, such distance as the placer thinks proper, and there he shall place the ball for one of his side to try to kick a goal; this place-kick is governed by Law 10 as to charging, etc., the mark being taken as on the goal-line. It is the duty of the defending side to see that the ball is taken out straight.

On an appeal, the referee shall award a try, if in his opinion one would undoubtedly have been obtained but for unfair play or interference of the defending side. Or, he shall disallow a try, and adjudge a touch-down, if in his opinion, a try would undoubtedly not have been gained but for unfair play or interference of the attacking side. In case of a try so allowed the kick at goal shall be taken at any point on a line parallel to the touch lines, and passing through the spot where the ball was when such unfair play or interference took place.

14. If the ball, when over the goal line and in possession of a player, be fairly held by an opposing player before it is grounded, it shall be scrummaged five yards from the goal-line, opposite the spot where the ball was held.

15. After an unsuccessful try, or touch-down, or if the ball after crossing the goal-line go into touch-in-goal or touch or cross the dead-ball line, it shall be brought into play by means of a drop-out, when all the kicker's side must be behind the ball when kicked; in case any are in front, the referee shall, on an appeal from the opposite side, order a scrummage on the twenty-five yards line and equidistant from the touch-lines.

16. In case of a throw-forward or knock-on, the ball shall, on a claim by the opposite side, be at once brought back to where such infringement took place and there put down, unless a fair catch has been made and claimed. If the ball or a player running with the ball touches the referee it shall there be put down.

17. If a player shall kick, pass, knock, or carry the ball back across his goal-line and it there be made dead, the opposite side may claim that the ball shall be brought back and a scrummage formed at the spot whence it was kicked, passed, knocked, or carried back. Under any other circumstances a player may touch the ball down in his own in-goal.

18. No hacking, or hacking over, or tripping up, shall be allowed under any circumstances. No one wearing projecting nails, iron plates, or gutta percha on any part of his boots or shoes shall be allowed to play in a match.

19. In case of any law being infringed in in-goal by the attacking side, a touch-down shall be awarded; but where such breach is committed by the defending side, a scrummage shall be awarded five yards from the goal line, opposite to the spot where the breach occurred.

But in the case of any law being broken, or any irregularity of play occurring on the part of either side not otherwise provided for, the opposite side may claim that the ball be taken back to the place where the breach of the law or irregularity of play occurred, and a scrummage formed there.

the Residency on

morning for Dusun

was composed of
the Hon. Major
the Commander-in-
the Hampshire Regiment,
the Governor.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

MRS. TREACHER held an "At Home" at the Residency on Thursday, the 7th instant.

THE Resident and Mrs. Treacher will leave to-morrow for Dusun Tua Sanatorium, for a week's stay.

THE Residency party during the previous week was composed of Mrs. Stringer, Miss McCallum, the daughter of the Hon. Major McCallum, R.E., C.M.G., Miss Creighton, sister of the Commander-in-Chief of the Johore Forces, Captain Dewar, Lincolnshire Regiment, and Mr. Burra, Assistant Private Secretary to H.E. the Governor. Miss Salzmann has been the guest of Mrs. Vane.

LORD SUDELEY arrived by the *Sappho* on Sunday evening, and was a guest at the Residency. He left on the following morning for Pahang, with Captain Roberts, of Silinsing, and 20 coolies for the mines. His Lordship will return to Singapore *via* Pekan, and will probably visit Australia before sailing homewards. The Silinsing Syndicate have expended £80,000 on their property.

THE Rev. F. W. Haines has received a kind invitation to preach in the Cathedral at Singapore on Sunday, the 24th of June, (St. John the Baptist's Day), in aid of the funds of the new Church, Selangor. Accordingly on that Sunday, the only service at St. Mary's, Kuala Lumpur, will be Evensong at 6 p.m.

OUR readers will be sorry to hear that Mr. A. Baxendale's health was, by latest advices, still unsatisfactory. Mr. Baxendale is very anxious to return to duty, and hopes he may be able to leave England by the end of the present month.

IT is rumoured that Mr. Paul, ex-Resident of Sungei Ujong, is to serve again in the Peninsula. Where?

ON another page we give a description by "One of the Party" of a trip to Kuala Kubu, and also an account of the dance at the Residency.

IN No. 11 of the *Journal*, speaking about the new Church, we said that in a future number we hoped to give a drawing of the building, and with this issue, owing to the kindness of Mr. R. A. J. Bidwell, the Hon. Secretary of the Church Committee, we are enabled to present our readers with a perspective sketch. We have been promised sketches of the Victoria Institution, the Masonic Hall, etc., and we have serious thoughts of altering our title for Vol. III. to that of the *Selangor Illustrated*.

IN the course of a day or two will be published, at the Government Printing Office, an interesting pamphlet, entitled "Statistical and other Information regarding the Districts of the State of Selangor," compiled by the District Officers of the State; it will make about 40 pages demy quarto, and will be sold for 25 cents. Only a limited number will be printed, so those desirous of possessing a copy should "order early." It will contain lists of the District officials, of towns and mukims, of buildings, and of roads and streets; the population to date, as well as the means of communication; statistics regarding land, agriculture, mining and fishing, together with many other general details. The pamphlet, in many ways, answers the purpose of a handbook, and furnishes in a concise manner more real information about the State than has hitherto been obtainable in any one work.

THE Victoria Institution Building will be taken over by the Trustees in a few days, and will be opened on the 30th July, after the usual June vacation. The advent of the recently appointed headmaster is looked forward to. There are now 115 scholars enrolled; 5 are in the VI. standard, 3 in V., 11 in IV., 14 in III., 17 in II., and 65 in I. The percentage of daily attendance during May was 83.65. The Acting Inspector of Schools, who has been looking after the fortunes of the Institution since it started in its temporary premises, is at present conducting the annual midsummer examination. The Trustees have decided to request the Government to publish quarterly financial statements of the Institution in the *Gazette*. The school fee, payable monthly, is \$1 per mensem, and scholars have to purchase their books and slates.

WHAT Pahang wants is a Chinese revenue-contributing population. So far as known at present, Pahang possesses tin lodes, but no extensive area of alluvial tin. It is generally the case that lodes or reefs do not occur where large alluvial deposits of tin are found. Neither in Perak nor in Selangor, celebrated for the extent of their alluvial tin fields,

have lodes, though diligently searched for, been discovered, while Pahang, known to possess tin lodes is thought to be poor in alluvial. On the other hand, there seems every reason to believe in the existence of extensive areas of payable alluvial gold, more especially in Ulu Pahang, including all the country north of the Semantan, and once the Chinese get on this, the question of the provision of the means to open up the laggard State will be solved. Therefore, the policy now inaugurated by H.E. Sir Charles Mitchell, of pressing on the construction of the cart-road from Kuala Kubu to Ulu Pahang, is to be hailed with acclamation. That Selangor is deeply interested in this policy and in the development of Ulu Pahang, requires no demonstration.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Selangor Fire Brigade was held at the Fire-Station on Monday last, the 11th inst., Acting-Captain Cormac in the chair. Mr. H. F. Bellamy was unanimously re-elected Captain for the ensuing year, with Mr. C. R. Cormac to act until his return. The Acting-Captain then re-appointed the officers, and the following were elected on the Committee: Messrs. R. Charter, A. E. Yzelman, J. Brown and J. H. Allen. The entries were taken and squads made up for the forthcoming Competition Drills, to be held on Coronation Day, 28th June, when a lengthy programme will be carried out and valuable prizes awarded to the winners.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Committee of the Selangor Club was held on Wednesday night, the 13th: Mr. Berrington in the chair, Messrs. Paxon, Russell, and Scott, and Mr. Bligh, Secretary, were present. Amongst other business, Messrs. Boyer and Buxton were elected members of the Club.

ACCORDING to a recent official notice, steps are to be taken to preserve some of the natural beauties of the State. The Order in question says that wherever "along the roads of the State especially fine forest trees, valuable timber, or other picturesque natural features occur on unalienated land, Government reserves are to be marked out and maintained, with the object of their preservation." An Order like this, we think, points out the want of a proper Forestry Department.

RABIES has again cropped up in Kuala Lumpur, and a Government notification has been issued ordering all dogs in the district to be confined for six weeks from the 7th instant, and further, that all dogs found at large during that period shall be destroyed.

At last we may hope to see an improvement in the class of 'rikishas that ply for hire in Kuala Lumpur. The 'rikisha, as it is known here, is a ghastly object, and is only outclassed in dirt and wreckage, so to speak, by the appearance of its puller; but on and after the 1st of August next all that is to be altered, and a Regulation has been passed in Council enacting that after that date all 'rikishas shall be sound and *clean*, that the wheels, springs, iron supports and shafts be good and sound; that the hood, apron and cushions be in good condition and *clean*; that the lamps be of an approved pattern; that various articles (a long list of which is given) apt to foul the conveyance shall not be carried in them; that the pullers must wear *bajus* and trousers reaching to the knee and must be at all times neatly and cleanly dressed; and that the charge for every half a mile, or part of half a mile, shall be *three cents*, with an extra cent for every half a mile between the hours of 1 p.m. and 5 a.m. This rate cannot be considered high, even along the flat, but it will hardly pay for bill work; and, again, it would be better if it applied to single-passenger 'rikishas only: all the public 'rikishas in Kuala Lumpur are double-passenger. 'Rikishas will be licensed by the Sanitary Boards of the respective districts under Regulation No. IV. of 1894.

At 2.30 p.m. on Monday, the 4th, the infant child of Mr. W. D. Williams, of the Medical Department, was buried; on the evening of the same day the funeral took place of the late Mr. G. George, formerly of the P.W.D.

WE may draw attention to a want that has long been felt—that is, a hearse, or even a hand-bier. Only those who have endeavoured to arrange for the conveyance of a body from either the hospital or a private residence to the cemetery can imagine the anxiety that the want of a vehicle of this nature entails. In this part of the world there is but little time for funeral arrangements, everything has to be done hurriedly, and the knowledge that the means of bearing the coffin to the grave, at least, presented no difficulties would indeed be a relief at a time when there are so many other details to attend to. Surely the matter only wants to be thought of in order that the want may be supplied. It requires a great deal of temerity to suggest a subscription nowadays, with the dollar at two shillings; but, indeed, this is a case in which we should be very glad to receive and acknowledge sums, however small, for the purpose of purchasing a hand-bier for general use, irrespective of creed or colour. A small fee for its use would cover all costs of

upkeep; and some public body, say the Sanitary Board or the caretaker of the Fire Brigade Station, might be willing to see to its proper housing and care.

THERE is just one other matter, in this connection, that only wants to be referred to to be rectified: a proper plan of the Protestant Cemetery and a proper numbering of the graves. The former may be in existence, for all we know; but the latter, so far as the graves are concerned, has yet to be supplied. There are cases where no "frail memorial" has been erected nigh, and we are at a loss to understand how in a very short space of time it will be possible to identify whose last resting-place many a mound marks. We believe we are correct in saying that no fees are charged either for opening a grave or for the service, but we think it would be better if a fee were charged and the Cemetery kept on the lines of those in the Colony and at home.

MR. TURNEY, in the last *Gazette*, gives an interesting account of the sports held at Jugra in commemoration of the Hari Raya, and of the attendance of the Native Chiefs at a Reception held by the Sultan. "At 8 a.m. precisely," he says, "the Sultan arrived, the band played a bar of the Selangor March, and as he passed through the ranks the guard presented arms. His Highness seated himself in front of the small yellow satin covered daïs, looking quite pleased and cheerful, and the Rajas and Chiefs trooped in and sat down in file inside and along the rails of the Council Chamber. The crowd around the building was immense, and all were anxious to witness a ceremonial not carried out in so formal a manner for long years. There was no order of precedence in paying respects, but the Rajas Muda and Kahar started the reception by first paying their respects, and then introducing the others as they came up to His Highness. The form of obeisance generally adopted was to make a movement seated, then raise the hands placed together with the thumbs stretched out nearly at right-angles to the palm, above the mouth, then drop the hands, proceed in a stooping reverential attitude, sit down and raise the hands as before, and proceed, doing this thrice. His Highness then extended his hand, which was kissed, and the person presented, after being kindly spoken to by His Highness, retired backwards, making exactly the same obeisances. Raja Laut's respects were paid somewhat in a different style, as he carried his clasped hands, held immediately before his face, from side to side as he approached the Sultan. Some of the people, in addition to kissing the Sultan's hand, kissed his feet, but this token was confined to people not of royal origin. The Rajas, Chiefs and Hajis, in ancient and modern costumes, were gay with robes flowing or otherwise of many hues, and the serious and impressive way in which they acknowledged their homage to our good Sultan, made the ceremony a very picturesque and imposing one. The school-boys were in various costumes; those from Telok were designated by a blue belt from shoulder to waist,

those at Bandar in yellow (royal colours), and the Jugra contingent wore blue-and-red. The sports were really intended for the school-boys, and they knew it, judging from their eager happy faces. One lot of big boys from Permatang Pasir, who attend the Jugra School, were very picturesquely dressed with red Scotch caps, white jackets with blue-and-red sashes, white knickerbockers and scarlet gaiters. They had a bandmaster, dressed in fancy blue-and-yellow uniform, who put the boys through a drill. A violin accompanied them, playing well-known Malayan tunes, and also, it is funny to say, adaptations of a good many modern popular English tunes like 'Ring the bell, Watchman,' 'Wait till the clouds roll by' and snatches from 'Pinafore,' with verses in Malay composed for the occasion."

THE Museum Committee desire to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following additions to the Museum during the month of May:—

Captain Lyons	...	A panther, shot by Penghulu Katib Koyan, of Setapak, at the 9th mile, Ulu Gombak.	
Mr. John Lindsay	...	{ Crocodiles	... .. 2
		{ Butterflies	... .. 10
		{ A rare beetle	... .. 1
Mr. R. Charter	...	{ Wasp	... .. 1
		{ Bee and hawk moths	... .. 2
Mr. R. S. George	...	A small snake	... .. 1
Mrs. J. M. Dally	...	" "	... .. 1
Miss A. Charter	...	{ Atlas moths	... .. 4
		{ " cocoons	... .. 3
		The number of visitors during the month was	... .. 865
		Previously	... .. 3,289
		Total to date	... .. 4,154

DANCE AT THE RESIDENCY.

ON Monday, the 4th instant, the Resident and Mrs. Treacher gave one of those delightful balls for which the Selangor Residency is celebrated, and this particular one was more than usually enjoyable from being graced by the presence of no less than four lady visitors from Singapore.

The excellent floor lately laid by the P.W.D. was in capital order; the decorations were effective, and the arrangement of seats in twos in every available coign of vantage for rest and for that interchange of sentiments which the pleasureable movement of the dance does so much to promote, was even more complete than usual, owing to the skill, evidently derived from long experience of the requirements of such occasions, which was shewn by the gentleman who undertook it.

The evening promised to be a wet one, but it fortunately cleared up about the time we had to start for the Residency, so that the

attendance, which must have amounted to about 120, was good, though the difficulty which is always experienced in procuring gharries when the roads are heavy, probably accounted for the few absentees who were noticed.

The dining room was thrown open soon after 11 o'clock, when the guests trooped in and did full justice to the excellent supper which our hospitable hostess had provided, in the course of which two extra dances were played.

The Band, though at present short of six members, played in a way which speaks volumes for the Acting Captain-Superintendent and the committee of ladies who devote so much time and energy to its improvement, and its efforts were sustained till nearly 3 o'clock in the morning, no less than three extra dances having been conceded to those ardent young men whom, no doubt, the unwonted presence of our fair visitors had spurred on to more than their usual energy.

Space would not permit of a list being given of all the guests at the Residency that night, but the following are the names of the visitors who did so much to add *éclat* to a most enjoyable evening:—Mrs. Stringer, Miss McCallum, Miss Creighton, Miss Salzmänn, Captain Dewar and Mr. Burra.

The dresses were extremely pretty, and we mention a few of the most noticeable:—Mrs. Treacher wore a most becoming dress of pale blue satin, trimmed with black jet, and pale blue chiffon; Mrs. Stringer's gown of pale blue brocade, trimmed with handsome Limerick lace, was much admired; Mrs. Spooner was handsomely dressed in brown brocaded satin, trimmed with *ecru* lace; Mrs. Vane looked well in cream satin, trimmed with chiffon; Mrs. Gibson wore an effective dress of *eau de nil* velvet, trimmed with white satin; Mrs. Lyons' gown was of pale rose crepon, trimmed with black jet; Mrs. Stafford had on a handsome dress of white satin, trimmed with geranium coloured velvet; and last, but not least, we must especially describe the frocks worn by the three young ladies whose visit to Kuala Lumpur added so much charm to the dance:—Miss McCallum was delightfully dressed in blue brocade, trimmed with white lace and forget-me-nots; Miss Creighton's *eau de nil* bengaline, trimmed with velvet and water-lilies, was most becoming; while Miss Salzmänn wore a simple girlish toilette of white striped gauze.



OPENING OF THE P.W.D. FACTORY.

ON Tuesday morning, the 12th inst., Mr. Treacher, in the presence of the State Engineer, some members of the Department and a few visitors, including Captain Dewar, formally started the engine at the P.W.D. Factory. This building forms part of a general scheme inaugurated by Mr. Spooner, embracing, in addition, a State Store, a Timber Depôt, and a Brick and Tile Manufactory. All the buildings have been constructed departmentally, and factory work has been going on for some time past in a temporary shed at the

the back of the State Store, in which a steam saw-bench, a drilling machine, and some forges have been kept going while the factory proper was being erected. The engine is by Roby of Lincoln, 40-h.-p., with patent trip valve gear, fitted throughout with sight-feed lubricators, and exerting its power through a 10-ton flywheel carrying 10 ropes. The boiler arrived in Kuala Lumpur on the 8th April and was erected and had steam up by the 4th June, a matter of 48 working days. It is of the Lancashire type, of 50-h.-p. for a working pressure of 80 lbs., fitted with a furnace for burning sawdust and other refuse, found to do so well for this class of work in Siam.

The machinery driven consists of a 5-ft. rack bench, a 4-ft. self-feeding, a 36-in. self-feeding, and a cross-cut bench, a band-saw, a 36-in. plane, a morticing machine, a tenoning machine, a panel-planing machine, a machine for tonguing, grooving and moulding, and a grindstone with hone for dressing planing machine tools. In addition to these there is a punching and shearing machine, a lathe, drilling machines, a screwing machine, and a patent blower for serving six smiths' fires. The shafting for the wood-working machinery, which requires great power, is underground, while the metal-working machines are driven from overhead. The Factory has plenty of space for joiners, carpenters, smiths and fitters to work; but for the erection of large work, such as bridges, etc., it will be necessary to run up an atap shed outside.

The Resident, under the guidance of Mr. Spooner, started the engine, and the huge flywheel started off on what we hope will prove a long career of usefulness; the engine throughout the morning worked smoothly and without a hitch. The various machines were tested, and the working explained to Mr. Treacher and the visitors. A log in the rough was placed on the rack-bench and a slab quickly taken off; cut to lengths by an automatic cross-cut saw, put through the planing machine, and then tongued and grooved in another machine, while other sections were tenoned and morticed. The metal working machinery was also tried, the punch punching $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. holes through $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. plates, and the shears cutting $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. by 3-in. at one bite; the screwing machine ran up a full thread in one cut on a piece of 1-in. bar iron; and the lathe, the drilling machines and the smiths' blower were also tested and found satisfactory.

The Resident expressed the pleasure and interest the visit had afforded him, and addressing Mr. Spooner, said, "I congratulate you on the successful opening of the first P.W.D. Factory in the Malay Peninsula. I congratulate the Government of Selangor on having you to inaugurate the scheme, and Mr. Leach, with his long experience, to start and supervise it. I wish good luck to the enterprise, and trust you will get plenty of work for it, and keep working expenses low and profits high."

The Factory is in charge of Mr. W. A. Leach, who has had 20 years' experience in this class of work in the East, having during that time been engineer-in-charge of the Johor Steam Saw-mills, designed, erected and managed large mills for the Borneo Company in Bangkok, and managed the mills for the Trading and Planting

Company, B.N.B. The experience in timber peculiar to the East that Mr. Leach has had will therefore be of the greatest value to this the largest venture that the Government has yet made in the direction of departmental work.



LOCAL SPORT.

SELANGOR GOLF CLUB.

As everyone expected would be the case, the Championship for 1894 was carried off pretty easily last week by Mr. J. G. Glassford, though he was by no means in his best form, and the same gentleman, whom it seems impossible to handicap out of anything, also won the first of Mr. Berrington's handicap prizes; the second going to Mr. Fisher.

	1st round.	2nd round.	3rd round.	Total.
J. G. Glassford ...	45	42	—	87
A. Berrington ...	46	45	—	91
W. D. Fisher ...	63	51	10	104
G. H. D. Bourne ...	62	60	13	109
C. R. Cormac ...	61	77	23	115
R. A. J. Bidwell ...	68	96	19	145
* R. Meikle ...	67	—	17	—
* H. C. Holmes ...	71	—	17	—

Members intending to compete for Mr. Treacher's prize are reminded that the entries close on the 23rd instant. This is to be a match play competition. Pairs will be drawn, and one week allowed for the play in each of the first three rounds—i.e., beginning on the 1st July, all the first round of ties must be played off on or before the 7th July; all the second ties by the 14th July, and so on.

A table, shewing the holes at which the handicap strokes are to be taken, will be found in the book at the kabun's hut.

It is suggested that there should be a handicap, in August competition confined to such members as have, during the month of July, played as many as ten rounds over the Club course and entered the results in the book at the kabun's hut. It may then be possible to compile a more satisfactory handicap than hitherto.

WALKING EXHIBITION.

SOME of our readers may remember that at the time of the Race Meeting in February, 1893, several visitors from Perak attended and brought with them Mr. Arthur Hancock, to give an exhibition of his powers as a "walkist." On the Monday morning of the races when the walk was to have taken place, the champion was *non est*, and it transpired that he had been so struck with the natural beauties of Kuala Lumpur and had been so indefatigable in his endeavours to see all that was to be seen, and to do all that it was possible to do, that he was too fatigued to start off on his four-mile tramp at the time appointed. However, as a good number of spectators had assembled,

* Returned one round only. Several members omitted to send in their cards.

the late Lieut. Martin, of Perak, rather than see them disappointed, gave an exhibition of his powers and was assisted by some local lights. The opportunity of seeing Mr. Hancock walk, however, was only a pleasure deferred, for last week he appeared among us again and announced by hand bill and otherwise that on Friday, the 8th, he would walk four miles on the Parade Ground against eight competitors, taking up a fresh man at each half-mile. A wet afternoon, however, prevented this, so the event was postponed till the Saturday, when Mr. Hancock competed against seven stalwart Sikhs, "picked men," all up to the standard of Bill Adams' famous heroes, and with the voluntary addition of our athletic Auditor and Mr. Owen. The weather was all that could be desired and the ground fair, though the circuit was rather limited, the walkers having to do eight laps to a mile. Mr. Hancock started with Sikh Wy, who managed to keep up a gentle trot all the time. Sikh Wogy did better, but "broke" at any time Hancock pressed him. The same may be said of the others till the last, Oh Gourka, came. This man undoubtedly walked well and steadily in advance of Hancock, and only when pressed hard did he at all break. Hancock just captured him on the line.

At this stage Owen started, but after one lap that gentleman clearly shewed that the pace was too much for him. Mr. Vane, in his quarter, walked remarkably steadily and well, making the pace, but was also passed, Mr. Hancock coming in swiftly and displaying a wonderful lot of energy at the end of his four miles (32 laps). Mr. A. Harper also assisted during a break as a pace-maker and walked very well indeed.

It may interest some to know that Mr. Hancock's record for an hour is 8 miles with 17 sec. to spare. In 1880 he won the Championship of the World, a challenge cup value £120, and having won the Championship of England three times in succession (the last time at Marble Links, Clapham Road, 1883) the cup became Hancock's property. He has since won the Championships of both Australia and New Zealand; at the latter place in a 50-mile contest, with £200 added, time 8 hours 4 minutes and 32 seconds.

Since then he has competed all over South Africa, India and the Straits Settlements. About a year ago he competed in a four-mile contest against eight picked men from the Lincolnshire Regiment, beating each man easily at his "quarter."

On Saturday last no correct time was taken. This is a pity, for, as the pace was forced all through, it would doubtless have been good. Still, it was an excellent exhibition, and the spectators had the satisfaction of witnessing a "professional" performance.

The competition firing of the Selangor Rifle Association since our last issue has been as follows:—

3RD JUNE.						
	200 yards.	300 yards.	400 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	Total.
R. Charter	17	11	5	...	...	33
A. E. Yzelman	14	8	2	...	...	24
J. Brown	19	20	18	...	...	57
J. P. Kemp	18	18	14	...	...	50

4TH JUNE.

	200 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	Total.
J. P. Kemp	15	13	11	39
W. D. Scott	18	24	18	60
J. H. Allen	16	19	15	50
A. E. Yzelman	9	13	5	27
T. J. McGregor	28	28	24	80
R. Charter	16	20	18	54
J. Brown	20	22	18	60

10TH JUNE.

	200 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	Total.
A. E. Yzelman	6	9	2	17
R. Charter	17	24	23	64
J. H. Allen	17	23	20	60
Capt. F. W. Lyons	18	23	13	54
W. D. Scott	21	21	23	65
J. Brown	24	21	18	63

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ALLUVIAL TIN PROSPECTING.

WE extract the following information from the valuable treatise on "Alluvial Tin Prospecting," by Mr. L. Wray, junior, Curator, Perak Museum and State Geologist, which appeared in "Perak Museum Notes," No. II., 1893.

"THE OCCURRENCE OF ALLUVIAL TIN IN PERAK.

"The alluvial or stream tin deposits in Perak appear to be due in most cases to the disintegration of the granitic hills, though in some places there is evidence that the tin has been derived from the decay of schistose Laurentian beds lying beneath the limestone formation, and limited areas may even owe their tin to the latter rock itself. These tin deposits are all of comparatively recent age, and it appears that they began to form soon after the granitic ranges of hills came up through the older rock beds and gave the country the general outlines it at present bears. They are still forming in many places, and the agencies which were at work in past times were evidently the same as those we now see in operation. The surface of the granite decomposes, the streams wash the loosened material down from the hills to the plains, and as it goes the sorting action of the water separates the heavy tin-ore from the lighter portions of the rock detritus, and the ore is left near the bases of the hills, while the rest flows far out, in the beds of the rivers and water-courses, on to the plains.

"The ore of tin is the dioxide, and it possesses two qualities which have made its accumulation in alluvial deposits possible. The first is its weight, which is more than double that of the rock with which it is associated, and the second is its hardness, which is rather greater than the constituents of granite. Its hardness prevents it being rapidly ground to powder in the streams, and its weight serves to segregate it in the lowest portions of the alluvium at the bases of the hills.

"At Matang, more than seven miles from the foot of the Larut range, the alluvium is known to be over 100 feet in thickness, and it may possibly be two or three times as much, while it probably extends far out beneath the present bed of the sea. The Matang beds are of the same character as those near Taiping, differing only in the smaller size of the particles of which they are composed. The mass of rock from which the Larut tin-field was formed must have been quite as large as the existing Gunong Ijau range of hills, and when this is taken into account the amount of tin-ore is in no way surprising. The distribution of the tin in the rocks of the hills is evidently very unequal, as it is only at certain spots along their bases that any tin has accumulated. In these places it is not spread out in an even layer, but is found to follow well-defined courses, which were determined by the original depressions and elevations of the surface of the ground.

"In Larut, below the surface soil, there are beds of sand and clay, interleaved with layers of peat, tree stumps and fallen timber. Occasionally several of these layers of tree stumps, one beneath the other, are met with in a mine. These beds are barren, or contain only traces of tin. They may vary from a few feet up to 30 feet in thickness. Beneath them is the tin-bearing bed. It is generally composed of sand, gravel and stones, though sometimes it is very much mixed with clay, so much so that it has to be puddled before it can be washed. The wash-dirt, or karang, as it is called, is sometimes only a few feet or even inches thick, but may have a thickness of 15 or 18 feet. It is often divided by a layer of clay of several feet in depth into two parts. As a rule, the thicker the karang the poorer it is; this rule, of course, has many exceptions. In some places the barren earth, or overburden, is entirely missing, and tin may actually be washed from the roots of the grass. This usually occurs in small valleys, or on a shallow rock bottom. Beneath the karang is usually found a bed of fine white or grey clay. On examination this is seen to be kaolin—the decomposed feldspar of granite. This is often of considerable thickness, and there does not appear to have been any theory advanced which will satisfactorily account for its position beneath the tin-bearing bed. Where the country rock is near the surface the wash-dirt rests directly on it. This rock floor, when of granite, is usually decomposed and soft, sometimes for a depth of 40 feet. It then consists of grains of quartz and mica imbedded in a stiff clay formed by the decomposition *in situ* of the granite. Joints and veins of quartz may be traced in it, thus proving its true nature. The other rock floors are those composed of the schists and limestones of the Laurentian series. In Kinta the limestones form the floor of most of the mines, but even there, wherever the rock is far down, the karang is found to rest on a bed of kaolin.

"The tin-ore is in the form of sand or gravel, coarse near or on the hills and finer as it recedes from them. The grains are usually sharp angular fragments of crystals, though sometimes they are rounded and water-worn. In colour the tin ranges from black, through shades of grey and brown, to almost pure white. Dark

greyish brown is, however, the prevailing colour. Native tin-stone, or cassiterite, crystallizes in the tetragonal system, has a white or pale grey streak, adamantine lustre, sub-conchoidal fracture, a hardness from 6 to 7, and a specific gravity of from 6.4 to 7.1. It is dioxide of tin (SnO_2), and is composed of tin 78.61 and oxygen 21.39 per cent. when pure, but it sometimes contains iron, manganese and silica in small quantities.

“MALAY AND CHINESE METHODS OF PROSPECTING.

“In Perak most of the prospecting is done by Malays in the simplest manner and with the most primitive tools.

“On the hills it is effected by digging, with a chop or a changkol, in the gullies and washing the earth obtained, either in a large slightly concave wooden dish, called a dulang, or in the half of a coconut shell. Occasionally a piece of bark is stripped off a tree and the earth is treated in this improvised washing-box, and the residue finally cleaned by washing in a coconut shell or a dulang. This latter implement is very similar to the American ‘pan,’ the Spanish ‘batea’ and the Australian gold-miner’s ‘tin-dish.’ The sand of the beds of the hill streams is also searched for tin. That which collects beneath large stones is the most likely to contain ore, as they act the part of riffle stones in a race or ditch.

“In the valleys and on the plains the procedure is necessarily different, as, except in rare instances, a layer of barren earth covers the tin-bearing drifts. A long, thin, straight stick is taken, a small hole is made in the surface of the soil and filled with water; the stick is then thrust down as far as possible in the centre of the basin-shaped hole. It is then pulled up a short way and again thrust down, and if necessary more water put into the top hole. In this way a stick can be often forced 12 or 15 feet into the ground by two men. The progress of the stick is at once arrested on coming on to gravel or sand, and by the feel these can be distinguished one from the other. When the stick is drawn up, the lower end of it is stood in a coconut shell and the adhering earth washed off into it. This is cleaned by vanning, and sometimes, if rich wash-dirt has been struck, a few grains of tin may be obtained in this way. The object, however, of the operation is to find the depth of the tin-bearing stratum, which is almost always composed of gravel or sand. In wet land, if this is more than 8 or 10 feet, with the simple appliances they use, it cannot be reached for the water. The depth at different points having been determined and a suitable site selected, a pit is sunk. If in soft soil, it will require to be timbered to prevent the sides falling in. Round wood is used for this purpose, and grass and brushwood employed to line the shaft with. The water is baled out by buckets of bamboo, or of the stem of a palm, or with one made of the spathe of one of the larger palms. The ubiquitous kerosine tin is also now often used for the purpose. In this way holes of 15 to 18 feet deep can be sunk in moderately dry ground. The tin-bearing drift, or karang, having been reached, it is washed in a dulang, or otherwise, as previously described.

"Incense is almost always burned before commencing each hole or digging, and a *pawang*, whose speciality is mining, is generally employed to exorcise or propitiate the evil spirits, who would otherwise cause the tin to disappear.

"The Chinese usually engage Malays to do prospecting for them, but when they do it for themselves they follow the Malayan methods, and also employ Malay *pawang*s, in whom they are firm believers.

"MALAY METHODS OF TESTING TIN-SAND.

"The tin-ore having been obtained, it is tested by the primitive process of trying to break the grains between the teeth. If they resist this test they are pronounced to be tin, but if they can be broken, they are presumed to be iron-ore, stone, etc. A method of assay is also practised, which is conducted as follows. A large bamboo, 3 or 4 inches in diameter, is taken, and a short length of 4 or 5 inches cut from it. This is closed at one end with clay and stood on the ground with the closed end down. It is then filled with pounded dammar and a small packet of ore placed in the centre of it. The dammar is lighted and the combustion urged by fanning. If properly done, by the time the dammar is burned out, a small quantity of metallic tin will be left in the clay bottom of the piece of bamboo. The Chinese do not appear to have any kind of assay or test for tin-ore."

OUR TRIP TO KUALA KUBU.

"TO be or not to be?" was the all important question at the Residency on Friday morning last. With the remembrance of the downpour of the previous day and the forbidding look of the heavy threatening clouds which were then hanging over the hill tops, prudence said it would be wise to give up our contemplated trip to Kuala Kubu, arranged for the following morning, but the ladies of the party would not hear of any postponement—to Kuala Kubu they had arranged to go and to Kuala Kubu they were going, wet or fine—so next morning saw us all, well provided with waterproofs, at the Residency Station awaiting the 10.30 train which was to take us as far as Serendah, where we arrived at noon and were met by our host, Mr. Douglas Campbell, and Mr. Charlton Maxwell, who had an excellent breakfast ready for us at the Rest House; during this cheery meal the crest on the P. W. D. plates and forks attracted much attention and admiration and a warm argument ensued as to whether they were both intended to represent the same animal, this question is still undecided.

At one o'clock we continued our journey and at Sungei Tampeian exchanged the Residential saloon for a humble goods truck, which the ladies at once declared was far the more comfortable of the two and expressed a wish that they might be allowed to travel in a truck for the rest of their lives. We were here met by Mr. Roy, who had made such excellent arrangements for our comfort. No time was lost, and we were soon on the move again, the engine cautiously feeling its way

towards Batang Kali, where we were to change the railway for carriages. The journey over these eight miles was accomplished in safety, although the look of the rails did not always inspire confidence, especially when Mr. Roy kindly pointed out the spot where, a few days previously, a truck load of coolies had been shot somewhat suddenly down the embankment. The tact of the engine driver, who turned on the whistle at an opportune moment, was much appreciated by two or three of the party who at that moment were feeling inclined to scream.

At Batang Kali we found dogcarts for ourselves and bullock carts for our luggage, and were soon on the road, which, considering the recent rain, was in excellent order. A prettier drive it would be hard to find, the road winding in and out amongst hills thickly covered with beautiful bamboo jungle and the graceful bertam palm. The first glimpse of Kuala Kubu, with the hills in the background overshadowing it, is perhaps the finest view in Selangor and worthy of the brush of a Vicat Cole; indeed, to an artist, Kuala Kubu would be a veritable paradise.

By 4 o'clock we reached Mr. Campbell's bungalow, pleasantly situated on the hill above the river, and found tea awaiting us; by 5 o'clock the ladies declared themselves perfectly rested and eager to see the lions of the place. We sauntered out and crossed the somewhat rough bridge, which spans the swift-running Selangor River, towards the Police Station and bazaar, both of which were inspected, the former being especially clean, with excellent accommodation both for the police and their prisoners; in the latter traces of the recent fire were plainly visible and it is surprising that any houses escaped; the work of reconstruction is being busily carried on and in less than a year pukka houses will have taken the place of the hovels destroyed. It was evidently the almost unanimous opinion of our party that they must all buy something in that bazaar, and they proceeded to buy every paper umbrella in the place; the following conversation was overheard the next day when the whole lot were being carried by coolies to the bullock carts: coolie to policeman, "What have they bought all these for?" Policeman, "I don't know, suppose they are going to trade."

After the bazaar had been thoroughly ransacked a short stay was made at the Rest House, after which we once more climbed the hill to our host's bungalow, where we found Mr. Osborne, who had come in to join the party. We—i.e., the men—were quartered in the Rest House, where our wants were supplied by the ever-attentive Henry. The Resident, thinking no doubt he had done enough walking for one day, had made arrangements for a horse and cart to take him up the hill to dinner, and kindly offered us all a lift, which was gladly accepted, but alas, heavy was the load and heavy was the road and the horse a jibber bad, and was not for it! One of us most goodnaturedly offered to relieve the cart of his weight and get out, he did so into a sea of mud and walked up to the bungalow where he arrived some quarter of an hour before the others, as on the hill the horse jibbed again and another of us had to get out and encourage him to proceed,

this, after 10 minutes hard work, he managed to do and then had to walk himself—he was afterwards heard to say that he would take no more lifts to dinner.

The evening was spent most pleasantly, but ended with an alarm. After all the men had gone, except two who were drinking a last *stengah*, the cry of "Fire!" was heard from one of the ladies' rooms and the occupant rushed into the verandah pointing frantically towards the stables. For a moment our host was petrified, but quickly pulling himself together he rushed out to see what was the matter. On arriving, breathless, at the stables, the cause of the alarm was at once apparent, there in the cart, placidly smoking a cigarette, sat the Resident, and there in the shafts stood, unconcernedly, that jibbing brute of a horse, while busy syces added fresh straw to the fire that was burning under it. After the ladies had been quieted and the horse persuaded to drag the Resident to the Rest House, we retired for the night.

Next morning the occupants of the Rest House were disturbed at an early hour by a message from the bungalow, saying that all the ladies were ready to go out for a walk and were waiting. After a short consultation, in which the opinion of the married member of the party counted ten against the remainder's one, it was decided that the message could not be taken seriously—events proved that the married member was right, for on reaching Mr. Campbell's house for breakfast, at 9 a.m., we found that this meal had been postponed half an hour in order to allow some of the ladies time to get up—the excuse given by one being, that she had been kept up all night pursuing mosquitoes with a poker? After breakfast all the party, with the exception of two lazy men, went for a stroll about the place, Mr. Campbell taking a photograph of some of us, as a memento of the visit. By noon we had once more collected at our host's bungalow, and, after lunch, began our drive to the railway, leaving Kuala Kubu with many feelings of regret.

At Batang Kali we found Mr. Roy and our trucks awaiting us, and in a few minutes commenced our return journey to Sungei Tampeian, which was made with more confidence than that of the day before.

At Sungei Tampeian we parted from our host, Mr. Campbell, to whose forethought and hospitality we owed two most pleasant days and a thoroughly enjoyable outing.

On arriving at Serendah Mr. Cook kindly saved the lives of some and restored the drooping spirits of the remainder of the party by providing us all with refreshments.

At Rawang we found a man awaiting our arrival with a large collection of weaver birds' nests, kindly obtained by Mr. Hatchell, in consequence of one of the ladies having, on the outward journey, expressed a wish to have one.

We arrived safely at Kuala Lumpur at about 7 o'clock, having thoroughly enjoyed our first, but we hope not our last, visit to Kuala Kubu.

ONE OF THE PARTY.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE Resident's stay at Dusun Tua was brought to a close before it had hardly begun, the Pahang business bringing him back to Kuala Lumpur on the 18th. Mrs. Treacher returned on the 20th.

KUALA LUMPUR has worn quite a garrison town or military depôt aspect this last week or so. Bodies of Sikhs, headed by the band, marching from the Railway Station to the Fort, and from the Fort to the Railway Station. On Monday, the 19th, Captain Lyons left for Pahang with 50 Sikhs, and on the next day Assistant Superintendent Holmes followed with another 50. On each occasion there were several friends present to see them off, wish them "good luck," and give a parting cheer. Captain MacKenzie, with some Sikhs from Sungei Ujong, arrived in Kuala Lumpur on the 20th, to do duty in Selangor. Captain H. L. Talbot, with 60 Perak Sikhs, and Dr. McClosky passed through Kuala Lumpur on the 22nd, bound for the "front," and Colonel Walker, with another detachment, arrived on the 25th and left the same day. Since the 19th over 700 coolies have been sent forward by Mr. C. Maxwell from Kuala Kubu with supplies and baggage.

WE have received various queries about Goorkhas, light railways, supply contracts, rebels in the jungle, etc., all of which we are unable to answer. "Sam Weller's knowledge (of London) was varied and peculiar"; Sam was not the only one whose knowledge might be described in similar terms.

THE result of the visit to Singapore of the Chaplain of Selangor, the Rev. F. W. Haines, was eminently satisfactory; he was invited, as we announced in our last issue, to preach in the Cathedral in aid of the funds of our new Church, and after the sermon at Evensong on Sunday, the 24th, a sum of \$126 was collected. This was exceedingly gratifying to Mr. Haines, who had been told that, the times being so hard, a collection of \$50 would be about the maximum to be expected.

MR. BENNETT EYRE SHAW, M.A., Oxon. (late Senior Modern Master, the High School, Bishop's Stortford), Headmaster, Victoria Institute, has arrived in Kuala Lumpur.

MRS. TREACHER, at 6 p.m. to-morrow, the 30th, at the Selangor Club, will present the prizes to the winners of the Club races held on the 24th inst., Queen's Birthday Sports. J. Brown will take the first prize for the Quarter-mile Handicap, the 100-yards Scratch and the Half-mile Handicap, and second prize in the 220-yards Handicap; G. Neubronner won the first prize in the 100-yards Handicap and the Hurdles; the first prize in the 220-yards Handicap goes to Lake, and Vane takes the second in the 100-yards Scratch, the 100-yards Handicap and the Half-mile; H. Neubronner taking the second prize for the Hurdles and Day the second for the Quarter-mile. The first prize for the Veteran's Race will go to Spooner, and the second to Nicholas, while J. P. Kemp and E. Askey take the first and second prizes for the Bicycle Handicap, respectively.

THROUGH the kindness of Mr. Robson we are able to give, as a supplement, a table of steam communication to and from Klang, brought up to date. As important alterations occur, so will it be republished. It will also appear from time to time in the *Government Gazette*.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Read Lodge, held on the 18th inst., W. Bro. Welch, I.P.M., was the recipient of a Past Master's jewel, presented by the brethren of the Lodge as a mark of esteem. There was a large number of brethren present.

ON Monday night the 18th, after dinner, the Band played outside the Selangor Club. It was a lovely moonlight night, and there was a fair number of visitors. Advantage was taken of the gathering to have a small impromptu dance.

YESTERDAY, the 28th, Queen's Coronation Day, was a public holiday. The Annual Competition Drills of the Selangor Fire Brigade, were held on the Parade Ground. An account is given on another page.

SINCE the formation in 1890 of the Kuala Lumpur Sanitary Board, the offices and Board Room have been in anything but suitable premises in Ampang Street. Pending the completion of the New Government Offices, the Board will remove on Monday next to much more commodious premises at No. 137, Batu Road.

A COMMITTEE Meeting of the Museum was held on Friday, 22nd June, 1894. Present: Dr. Welch, *Chairman*; Messrs. J. Russell and L. B. Von Donop, *Hon. Secretary*. (1) The minutes of the last meeting are read and confirmed. (2) Read minute $\frac{20}{9} \frac{7}{4}$ from the British Resident granting permission to the Committee to spend what revenue they may obtain. (3) Read minute from H.E. the Governor $\frac{23}{9} \frac{0}{4}$ sanctioning a grant of \$500 for the purchase of local weapons, implements and ethnographical specimens. Resolved that a copy of His Excellency's minute be sent to each District Officer, and that they be asked to kindly assist in carrying out this object.

THE Museum has received a very handsome and interesting donation from Mr. G. C. Bellamy, consisting of the skulls of a male and a female elephant, of a wild buffalo, and of two crocodiles; specimens of the large deep-sea oyster, and two fine samples of snouts of sawfish. There is also a bundle of gear belonging to Sultan Mahomed's old ship, which was recently excavated from the mud at Pasir Penambang, where it had been lying for about 50 years. It was at sea on this vessel, it is said, that Raja Laut was born, hence his name.

MR. ZIO PAYNE, the "Champion Fancy Lightning Shot of the World," gave an entertainment at Mr. Yap Hon Chin's house on the Ampang Road, on Thursday night, the 28th. The performance, given at short notice and on a hastily improvised stage, consisted of some very clever conjuring tricks, card tricks and shooting. His manipulation of the cards was very dexterous, but his shooting was certainly the feature of his entertainment. One of the visitors, with a potato placed on his head, stood on one side of the room, and Mr. Payne from the seemingly very awkward position of lying backwards on a chair, shattered the potato with a bullet from a rifle; another visitor, with a lighted cigar in his mouth, placed his head against a target, shewing the profile; from the same position the performer fired at the cigar and just snipped off the lighted end. Mr. Payne will give an entertainment at the Selangor Club on Tuesday night, the 3rd ult., at 9 p.m., admission \$1; reserved seats, \$2. According to the programme, which is of a startling length, he has given his entertainment in all parts of the world from London to Siam under the patronage of crowned heads ranging from the Royal Family of England to the King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands. It is not often we get anything of the kind in Kuala Lumpur, so we hope Mr. Payne's show will meet with the success it deserves, and encourage others. The performance will be under the patronage of the British Resident.

BETWEEN Kuala Lumpur and Klang a third-class railway ticket is only available for the day of issue, but between Kuala Lumpur and Serendah we believe it holds good for the next day. A correspondent suggests that it would be an appreciable benefit to natives if the third-class return tickets to all stations on the Selangor Government Railway were available for two days, as in the case of first-class return tickets.

WITH regard to the export duty on coffee, to be collected on and after the 1st July, an official announcement says that "until further notice the average value for all coffee will be taken as \$40 per pikul, and duty at the rate of 60 cents per pikul will be levied." A charge of two cents per pikul will be made for weighing. Steps will be taken to credit each District with the amount of the duty collected on its produce.

FOOTBALL is all the rage at Klang just now, every Wednesday and Saturday evening being devoted to this healthy game on the Reading Room Grounds. There are always three or four Europeans and the majority of the clerks who put in an appearance, the remainder of the opposing teams being made up of Klang's younger Malays, who are all becoming very keen on the game, which they play with good humour and dash. The Reading Room itself is in a very flourishing financial condition, having a reserve capital of about \$300 which, we hear, is likely to go towards purchasing a new billiard table. Anyone wishing to purchase an old table cheap has now the opportunity.

WE are informed that the following further donations to the Church Building fund have been promised—

G. H. D Bourne	\$10	A. R. Bligh	\$10
D. Prentice	20	P. Creighton	5
Charles Stewart	20	J. Smart	10
George Stewart	20	W. Ulrich	5
D. MacCreath	10	J. Rae	5
C. Wilson	10	A. MacGregor	5
—Crocket	20	H. Cliffe	5
P. Hoffner	10		

making a total amount promised up to date of \$5,353.50. The Secretary will be glad to receive the names of any additional subscribers as about \$1,000 has yet to be raised to complete and furnish the Church.

A correspondent, referring to a paragraph in our last issue suggesting the purchase of a hand-bier, writes:—"Might I suggest the old Engine House at the Central Police Station as a suitable place

in which to keep a carriage for use at funerals? The carriage should have shafts to admit the use of a horse, but should be sufficiently light to be drawn by men. Perhaps the police might look after it." We have received the promise of some subscriptions, and shall gladly acknowledge further donations: F. W. H., \$2; F. W. L., \$2; R. A. J. B., \$1; T. J. McG., \$1; W. T. W., \$1; J. B., \$1; A. C. N., \$1; T. G., \$1; H. V., \$1; H. C. P., \$1.

MR. GEORGE BELLAMY, in a recent monthly letter from Kuala Selangor, writes:—"During the month my attention was given to Jeram, where a herd of elephants was doing considerable damage to the fast ripening crops. The padi planters were complaining of their depredations, and I thought it necessary to punish the herd as on previous occasions. On the 11th April I got on the line of the elephants, but after a long tramp over very bad ground failed to come up with them. On the 19th I went to Pulau Angsa in the *Sunbeam*, and from there to Jeram, where I received news that the elephants were still in the neighbourhood of the ladangs. I inspected the ground that afternoon, but could do nothing, and at 10 p.m. a Malay brought in news that the herd was close to the Klang Road, injuring the padi. By daylight I started for Sungei Bulu and got on the line of the herd about 6.30 a.m. The walking was extremely bad, as the stagnant water was of considerable depth and the rank vegetation reached far above one's head. Just before 9 a.m. I got up to the herd and dropped a brace of elephants with a right and left shot. The others bolted away towards the hills and have not reappeared. It would be a good thing if Government would undertake to trap elephants at Jeram. They are nearly always to be found there and are a considerable pest. It is, however, a pity to destroy such valuable beasts, but I do not see what else is to be done."

THE same officer says: "I found the padi harvest in full swing and the crops are turning out very satisfactorily. I have instructed all the Penghulus to make careful returns of all the padi planted and reaped, and these figures will furnish some interesting information. When in Ceylon lately I was informed that the best that could be expected from padi was a return of 40-fold on the seed, but here it is not considered a good harvest unless 80-fold is cropped, while frequently as much as 100-fold is the result. Excellent crops have been gathered in Jeram, Api-Api, Ujong Permatang and Pasangan, but in the Bernam sub-District the harvest failed almost entirely. A vast amount of damage was done by rats, and the Penghulus are asking to be supplied with poison, in order to reduce the number of these

vermin. I am not sure of the efficacy of this treatment, but am making enquiries from the Superintendent of Lower Perak, who has, I believe, occasionally distributed poison to his padi planters. I receive excellent reports from all the natives, both Malay and Chinese, who have taken up land for the cultivation of coffee, and I believe that with ordinary luck there will be some valuable coffee plantations in this District in a few years. At Batang Berjuntai a large area has already been planted and several thriving nurseries are to be seen in the mukim. At this place, also, the extensive dusuns give promise of heavy crops of fruit, and land is being eagerly taken up."

"VALUABLE money prizes are now offered to Burmese officials for the study of Chinese dialects, says the *Times* correspondent at Rangoon. Special leave on full pay to Bhamo for six months and to Peking for a year in order to study Yunnanese and Pekinese, respectively, will also be given to selected officers. In view of the rapidly increasing Chinese population of certain provinces, and our frontier relations with China, this is a necessary step, but the time allowed is wholly inadequate." A correspondent sends the above cutting from a home paper, and says "that this points to the growing importance of Chinese in southern Asia. There can be little doubt that some such opportunity of studying Chinese in the only satisfactory way, would be of great advantage in the Native States, where the study of Chinese locally is barely encouraged. Again, in Selangor, a bonus is not given for the language of the country, although it is given, I believe, in India—and this is a disappointment to many. If our standard of Malay did not want raising, it would be a different matter altogether."

LOCAL SPORT.

SELANGOR FIRE BRIGADE COMPETITION DRILLS.

CORONATION Day in Kuala Lumpur is now regarded as Fire Brigade Day, in the same way that Queen's Birthday is devoted to athletic sports and a Christmas-tree is looked for at the Selangor Club at the close of each year; these annual fixtures are excellent things, and give the promoters and managers of them the chance of preparing and arranging the details well beforehand. The arrangements yesterday, the second annual competition, were slightly altered from last year, the drills being divided into two parts, from 8 till 10 in the morning and from 4 till 6.30 in the afternoon, whereas last time they commenced at 2 p.m. and went right on without intermission, with the effect that the men were thoroughly fagged out long before the programme was finished.

Sharp at 8 o'clock the engine, escape-ladder, hose-carts, etc., were brought on the ground, and put in position, and the S.F.B. coolies—who looked wonderfully smart in their clean cloths, and during the morning were the largest body of spectators—formed in line to stand by. The course, although not railed off, was the same as before, running in front of the Club; the staging for the escape drill and the uprights for the rope-throwing were on the tennis ground, and the erection that was to be burnt in competition No. 7 occupied the site of the old Club. It was nearly 8.30 before a start was made, Mr. Hüttenbach acting as Judge, Mr. G. Cumming as Timekeeper and Mr. Watkins as Registrar. The order of the programme was not adhered to, and a start was made with—

Competition No. 3.—One Fireman to get the Steam Fire Engine into working order with one length of suction hose with basket and strainer attached and one (100ft.) length of delivery hose from bunker, and branch. 1st prize value \$20, 2nd prize value \$10. Wood, 1, time, 34½ sec; Rae, 2; 39 sec. There were 12 entries. The winner was very smart, and the times a great improvement on last year, when they were 38½ sec. and 48 sec., respectively.

Competition No. 1.—Three Firemen to get the Steam Fire Engine into working order with three lengths of delivery hose, each of 100ft., and branch, with a reel. 1st prize value \$10 to each man, 2nd prize \$5 to each man. Two squads, Scott, Charter and Brown, and Yzelman, Kemp and Allen, both made the same time, 34½ sec.; on again competing the former squad did it in 37½ sec. the latter in 41 sec. Last year's time, 41½ sec. This competition, excepting the winning squads, was not got through very cleanly, each of the other three squads having two tries.

Competition No. 2.—Three Firemen to get the Steam Fire Engine into working order with three lengths of delivery hose of 100ft. each, dividing breeching and two branches, with a reel. 1st prize value \$20 to each man, 2nd prize \$10 to each man. Scott, Lott and Charter, 1, time 52 sec.; Wood, Brown and H. Askey, 2, time, 57½ sec. Last year's time 59 sec. The winners of the second prize, owing to one of the squad calling out "Right," and stopping the clock before the last man had finished, lost a chance of carrying off first prize; the above time was taken from a second try. In this competition the Judge was busy distributing penalties.

This completed the first part of the programme. Although it was a cool shady morning, the attendance of visitors was very sparse, but this had been foreseen, and the competitions of a more general interest had been reserved for the afternoon. At about 4.30 p.m. the Parade Ground wore a very different appearance; a fine open tent had been erected, a large number of ladies were present, and the native element was in strong force. Mr. Spooner and Mr. Nicholas were there as Judges and the Rev. F. W. Haines as Registrar, Mr. Cumming still doing the clocking.

Competition No. 4.—Rope throwing.—To throw one end of a 60-ft. flax rope over a bar at a height of not less than 25ft. from the ground.

1st prize value \$10, 2nd prize value \$5. Buchanan, 1, 29ft.; Kemp, 2, 27ft. The throwing was very close, and when Kemp was throwing off for second place he went 29ft. The winning throw last year was 32ft.

Competition No. 5.—“A” Company v. “B” Company—Four men to get the Steam Fire Engine into working order with two lengths of suction hose with basket and strainer attached and four (100ft.) lengths of delivery hose from bunker, with two branches. Prize, Silver Medal to each man, presented by Messrs. Merryweather and Sons, of London. Scott, Lott, Wood and Charter, “B” Company, 1, time 58 $\frac{3}{8}$. A very smart bit of work, the squad working well together.

Competition No. 6.—Three Firemen to run Escape Ladder 50 yards, pitch, raise ladder to platform erected 30 feet high, carry up hose and branch, and connect with delivery hose on ground. 1st prize value \$10 to each man, 2nd prize value \$5 to each man. Scott, Lott and Wood, 1, time, 48 $\frac{1}{2}$, sec.; Allen, Kemp and Rae, 2, 48 $\frac{3}{8}$ sec. An excellent drill, and closely contested, Brown, Yzelman and Charter being next with 48 $\frac{3}{8}$ sec. The winning squad made the time 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec., but were penalised 2 sec. Last year’s time, 54 sec.

Competition No. 7.—Turn out wet drill. The Brigade to get the steamer to work with two lengths of suction hose with basket and strainer, and five lengths of delivery hose and two branches by each Company on a burning house in the Jalan Raja. Prize, a Silver Challenge Cup, value \$50, presented by the Government of Selangor, to the Company whose branchman first strikes with water from his branch the burning house. To be held by the winning Company for one year and kept in the Captain’s Room in the Fire Brigade Station. A prize Cup to be presented to each member of the winning Company. Both squads disqualified, prize held over for another competition.

Competition No. 6 was hardly over when smoke was seen issuing from the strange architectural structure—St. John’s Gate, someone called it—at the north-east corner of the Parade Ground. The same thing, apparently, had happened this time as on the previous occasion, that is, the Captain’s order to apply the match had not been waited for. The dry bamboo soon began to blaze, and by the time the engine was got to work there was only the front of the “house” standing. However, eventually the branches were brought to bear on the flames, and the prize was awarded to “A” Company; an objection was lodged against them, and as there seemed to be some doubt as to the rules for this competition, the Judge, assisted by the Committee, decided that the companies must again compete before the cups can be presented.

The prizes were presented to the winners by Mrs. Treacher; they were exceedingly handsome and in most cases useful, and reflected great credit on whoever it was that selected them. First prizes were taken by Scott (4), Charter (3), Wood (3), Lott (3), Brown and Buchanan; second prizes by Kemp (3), Rae (2), Allen (2), Yzelman, Wood, Brown and H. Askey. Cheers were given by the Brigade for

Mrs. Treacher and the visitors, and the visitors gave cheers for the Brigade.

From the times taken it will be seen that a great improvement has been effected in "smartness," and Acting Captain Cormac and the officers and men are to be congratulated on the efficiency of the Brigade, and to be thanked by all for the zeal and energy they display in their voluntary work.

The absence of Captain Bellamy, to whose initiative these competition drills are due, was much regretted. He will see, however, that his men are not deteriorating; but on the contrary, are progressing, and are ready and capable of assimilating the latest ideas in "fire-fighting" that Captain Bellamy is sure to bring out with him.

THE JAVA GRIFFINS.

MANY and loud were the complaints of the subscribers to the Java Griffins when the ponies first appeared on view at the "Spotted Dog"—rough-coated, scraggy-looking beasts, varying in colour from the gaudy piebald to the utterly indescribable, called by some a skewbald and by others a skewbald roan—they undoubtedly did not look prepossessing; but although I myself cannot lay claim to be a good judge of a pony in the rough, I must say that I thought and said at the time that some of the opprobrious epithets bestowed on the unfortunate quadrupeds were unmerited, and I am glad to say that after judicious clipping, hogging, and docking, many of the ponies now look quite presentable and some have already begun to help towards paying their padi and gram bill, having taken exceptionally kindly to harness work.

One complaint I certainly think the subscribers are justified in making against the importer, and that is that they are not up to the standard of height agreed upon—viz., 13.2 to 14 hands. Some of the ponies certainly measure a liberal 13.2, but many of them are under this height, and three were so small and weedy-looking that they were rejected by the judging committee and were not drawn for. Of those that were passed by the committee, two were certainly under the standard of 13.2, but being good-looking useful ponies, they were drawn for, and I hear that their owners are satisfied. It would be useless for me to give any exhaustive opinion of the merits of the poor candidates for the Griffin Race, as I have seen none of them out of a trot yet, but I fancy that the best of the bunch will be found amongst the following:—

A bay mare	...	drawn by	...	Mr. Dunman
An iron-grey horse	"	"	...	" Cumming
A grey	"	"	...	" Bourne
A black	"	"	...	" Holmes
A piebald	"	"	...	Club

The last-named was taken over by Mr. Hampshire.

Of these, the one that takes my fancy the most is Mr. Dunman's bay mare, she is very small, certainly, standing hardly 13 hands, but she looks like galloping, which the others do not, and should the top weight be put high enough she should, judging by appearances only, have a very good chance of winning the first race.

As regards the training of the griffins, or of any other horses or ponies which may run in the August Gymkhana, I have been asked by the Secretary of the Club to remind members that a light-weight riding boy will be on the course every morning, and any members requiring his services are requested to notify the same by writing their names on a list provided for that purpose at the Selangor Club. I would advise those members who have light traps to put their ponies in harness and give them light work for two or three weeks, after this they could be put on the course and have one or two gallops.

The date of the next Gymkhana Meeting has been fixed for 11th August; being a Saturday this will give out-station men a chance of coming down and getting back to their districts on Sunday. All races are open only to residents in Selangor and Sungei Ujong.

Kuala Lumpur is not the sporting place that it used to be, the only animal here now with any pretension to being a racehorse is *Alagappa*, who, I hear, is to be entered for the Taiping Races. He is receiving a strong preparation and is looking better than I have seen him for some time, but I do not think that his owners are very confident of his earning brackets in Perak, as not only is he a very bad traveller, but he is also troubled with a "leg" which is very apt to go when it comes to the winding-up gallops; besides this, he will probably have to meet good horses there and over a distance at which he is by no means a flyer. However, it is no good keeping a racehorse if you don't run him now and then, even when you don't fancy his chance much; besides which, the unexpected very often happens, witness the Consolation Handicap at our last December meeting, when *Alagappa*, giving *Moonstone* 5 lbs., beat him over a mile. I know for certain that *Alagappa's* owners hadn't a cent on, while Mr. Tate thought that he had one of the sweetest little "certs" possible and planked it down accordingly.—THE MAN IN THE LALANG.

SELANGOR GYMKHANA CLUB.

MR. HAMPSHIRE, the Secretary, Selangor Gymkhana Club, has issued the following Programme of a Meeting to be held on Saturday 11th August, 1894.

Race No. 1.—A Handicap for Java Griffins.—Weight for inches. Top weight 11 stone. Distance half mile. Value \$150 (presented by the Breeder of the ponies) with \$100 added. Entrance free.

Race No. 2.—A Handicap for 1893 Australian Griffins.—Distance one mile. Value \$100, with Sweepstake of \$10. Entrance \$5.

Race No. 3.—Distance Handicap for all Horses, Galloways and Ponies.—Distance one and a half miles. Value \$50. Entrance \$5.

Race No. 4.—Roadsters' Handicap for *bona fide* Roadsters that have been regularly ridden and driven by a Member of the Sungei Ujong or Selangor Gymkhana Clubs for one month before the Meeting. Distance one mile. Value \$150 Entrance \$5.

Race No. 5.—A race for *bona fide* Gharry Ponies.—Limit of height 13.2. To be ridden by native syces. Distance half mile. Value \$20 first prize and \$10 second prize. Post entries. Entrance free.

Race No. 6.—A Handicap for Java Griffins that have run in Race No. 1. Distance three-quarter mile. Value \$150. Entrance \$2.50.

CONDITIONS.

1.—All Races are open to residents in the States of Selangor and Sungei Ujong only.

2.—Allowance of weight for inches shall be 3lbs. for each quarter of an inch.

3.—In Distance Handicap, weight to be carried must be stated on entry form.

4.—Roadsters must have never won a race at any advertised Race Meeting in the Straits or Native States, Roadster and Griffin Races excepted. Winners of two previous Roadster Races are excluded.

5.—Entries close at 5 p.m. on Wednesday, 8th August.

Measuring mornings, 9th and 10th August, at the Course.

SELANGOR GOLF CLUB.

THERE are seventeen entries for Mr. Treacher's prize, an awkward number, which necessitates no less than eight byes in the first round, in order to avoid them in the later rounds. The handicap and pairs have been posted in the Clubs; the first round has to be played off during the first week in July, the second during the second week, and so on. Cards shewing the holes at which the handicap strokes are to be taken will be provided for each competitor.

Mrs. Treacher has been good enough to promise to present the Championship Medal and the last handicap prizes to the winners on Saturday evening next, at the Selangor Club.

Mr. Spooner has kindly offered a silver putter to be competed for in August, under handicap. Conditions—two rounds; match play; competitors must have qualified by playing, during the month of July, not less than ten rounds over the Club course, and by entering the results in the book at the kabun's hut; entries close on 31st July; pairs will be drawn under the direction of the Committee, and the dates for playing off the different rounds announced later.

SELANGOR RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The competition firing of the Selangor Rifle Association since our last issue has been as follows:—

16TH JUNE.						
	200 yards.	300 yards.	400 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	Total.
W. D. Scott	25	...	21	...	16	62
J. Brown	21	...	21	...	18	59
A. E. Yzelman	12	...	14	...	8	34
J. H. Allen	16	...	22	...	21	59
T. J. McGregor	23	...	30	...	24	77
R. Charter	20	...	25	...	12	57

17TH JUNE.						
	300 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	700 yards.	800 yards.	Total.
J. H. Allen	15	...	24	...	19	58
J. Brown	18	...	26	...	27	71
R. Charter	19	...	27	...	16	62
T. J. McGregor	25	...	26	...	20	71

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NOTES OF THE RESIDENT'S VISITS TO DISTRICTS IN SELANGOR, 1894.

(Continued from page 259.)

On the 8th February, the Resident resumed his tour of inspection of the Districts, and accompanied by Mr. C. Maxwell, Junior Officer, drove to Dusun Tua (Ulu Langat District), 16½ miles from Kuala Lumpur, leaving at 9.30 a.m. and arriving at noon.

The road lies through Kuala Lumpur past the new cellular gaol—which is approaching completion and will give accommodation for 322 prisoners at a cost of some \$200,000—through New Pudo, where brick shop-building is still going on, and past what still remains of the old atap village of Pudo and through the large but almost worked-out Pudo mining valley. Thence the road ascends a steep hill, between the third and fourth miles, with a gradient in places of 1 in 15. At the seventh mile is the boundary of the Ulu Langat District. The road was made some years ago, and the trace could have been improved upon.

At the village of Batu Sembilan, ninth mile, where Government stables have recently been erected, the road divides, to the left going to the village of Ulu Langat, 14th mile, and Dusun Tua, 16½ mile, and to the right ascending a hill on a bad trace and passing along native coffee and pepper gardens to Cheras, 11th mile, and Kajang, 15th mile, from Kuala Lumpur.

The road as far as Ulu Langat was made in the year 1889, and steps are now being taken to improve the trace on certain portions. It has recently been extended as a metalled 16-ft. cart-road as far as the 19th mile from Kuala Lumpur. The earthwork is completed up the valley of the Sungei Lai, a tributary flowing into the left bank of the Langat River, as far as the 24th mile, and will be metalled by the end of the year.

The road is now being continued to Ginting Peras Pass, 31 miles from Kuala Lumpur, and it is proposed eventually to connect it with the Jebebu system of roads at Konquoi and so with Kuala Klawang and Seremban on the one hand and Temerloh, in Pahang, on the other. Close to the village of Ulu Langat there is a bridle-road, five miles in length, over the Blachan range to the cart-road at Ampang at the sixth mile from Kuala Lumpur.

At the village the Resident was met by the Penghulu, Raja Daud, and by Mr. F. E. Lawder, the D.O., who drove him on to the Sanatorium at the hot springs of Dusun Tua, then in occupation by Mr. C. E. Spooner, the State Engineer, and his family.

The Sanatorium consists of a plank building on brick piers, with two bed-rooms, dining-room and good-sized verandah, situated near the hot springs and on the banks of the Langat River, close to a convenient bathing pool, and was constructed in 1891 at a cost of \$2,000. Adjoining it is a bath-room with two large cement baths into which the water from the hot springs is led in iron pipes.

The water has been analysed by Dr. Bott, the Colonial Government Analyst, and has proved to contain chlorine, free ammonia, albuminoid ammonia and hydrogen sulphide. The temperature, taken at night and early on the morning of the 14th, was 150° F., and it is to its high temperature that the therapeutic qualities of the springs are to a considerable extent due.

The Sanatorium, only 16½ miles by a fair driving road from Kuala Lumpur, is becoming more and more appreciated, and its accommodation has proved quite insufficient. During the present year a sum has been provided for four additional rooms and for laying out a tennis ground with two courts.

There have been several instances of the healing nature of the waters applied internally and externally in cases of rheumatism, liver, and diseases arising from bad condition of the blood. It appears, however, necessary to warn visitors not to expect curative results from a night's stay and, say, two baths; nor, on the other hand, should the rule of moderation in all things be forgotten. A distinguished visitor has noted in the remark book that the waters are equal to those of Japan. The Government charges are \$1 a day for each person.

In the neighbourhood is some of the best planting soil in the State, of a good, rich, dark colour; but it has proved to be patchy, and a selection recently made here has been transferred to the neighbourhood of Kajang.

On the morning of the 9th the Resident and his party left Dusun Tua and drove to Kajang, a distance of 14 miles. Kajang is distant from Kuala Lumpur 15 miles by the direct road and 19 miles by the road *via* Sungei Besi. It was selected for head-quarters of the District as being centrally situated, a few years ago, but is or soon will be surpassed in importance by the villages of Ulu Langat, Cheras and Semenyih.

In the afternoon the Resident transacted business at the offices and it was his pleasing duty to approve, subject to reference to H.E.

the Governor, grants of 500 acres of land each to two European applicants, for the purpose of opening Liberian coffee estates in the immediate vicinity of Kajang. These are the first *bona fide* applications for such a purpose out of the home districts of Kuala Lumpur and Klang.

During the evening a tract of padi, covering some 350 acres in the Paia Kajang, was inspected in the course of a five-mile walk. As so commonly to be noticed in Selangor, the padi cultivators in the Paia Kajang are nearly all foreigners, mostly natives of Sumatra, Menangkerau, Rawa or Mandeling.

On the 10th an early start was made for the Sungei Balau Valley *via* the village of Semenyih, of which the Penghulu is Raja Mahmud, a member of one of the old families of Selangor, being the son of a former Sultan. Semenyih is 21 miles from Kuala Lumpur and six from Kajang. This portion of the journey was made by trap. The distance from Semenyih to the Balau Valley is seven miles, along a rough bridle-track, the first portion of which lies in the valley of the Seringgit stream, a tributary of the Semenyih, which itself is a tributary of the Langat River, into which it falls some 40 miles above its mouth at Jugra, the residence of H.H. the Sultan, Sri Abdul Samat, K.C.M.G. There is some talk amongst the Chinese of sending out their tin and bringing in their stores by these rivers, arranging with steamers for periodical visits to Jugra. The valley of the Seringgit is extensive; there is a little padi cultivation and some mining, which latter is likely to extend rapidly.

The valley of the Rinching, a small tributary of the Semenyih, was now crossed. Leaving this valley, those of the Tarun and the Bergul are passed and over a hill is found the valley of the Balau, the administration of which, on behalf of the Sungei Ujong Government, was assumed by Selangor in June, 1893. *En route*, in the Bergul Valley, Goh Ah Ngee asked the Resident to halt and watch the results of boring. A bore was put down to 18 ft. and the *karang* on being washed gave very satisfactory results. Goh Ah Ngee is a firm believer in the bore, or as he terms it the "bol."

These three streams, the Tarun, the Bergul and the Balau, all run into the right bank of the Beranang River, which flows into the Semenyih below the village of that name. The head-waters of the Beranang are by the present arbitrary and artificial boundary assigned to Sungei Ujong. The administration of Balau having been provisionally taken over by Selangor, it follows that that of the Bergul and Tarun Valleys, which intervene between Balau and Selangor, must also be administered by that Government for and on behalf of its less wealthy neighbour, to whose half of the gross revenue collected is handed over by Selangor. The *raison d'être* of the arrangement is that an enterprising miner who first started in Sungei Balau found that his natural route either for police protection or for taking out his tin and bringing in his stores was through Selangor territory.

The assumption of the administration by Selangor, followed by the promise of a road to connect these valleys with the Kuala Lumpur

road system and with the chief town of Selangor, where reside the Chinese capitalists who provide the sinews of war, has had a marvellous effect on mining enterprise in this portion of the Ulu Langat District. When taken over there was one mine, 39 acres, in Balau, employing 60 men, and none in Bergul. At the date of the Resident's visit 317 acres of mining land had been taken up in the Bergul Valley and 117 acres in the Balau. Goh Ah Ngee, the enterprising Selangor miner who is taking the principal part in opening up these valleys, accompanied the Resident with several other Towkays, and had refreshments, crackers and bombs in readiness at Bergul and again at Balau.

A natural cart-road from the Semenyih Road to Balau will be completed by the end of the present year. Tin is taken out and stores brought in at present on Chinese coolies' shoulders with the usual kanda-stick. The load for one man varies from 75 catties to 110 catties and the seven miles is usually covered in two-and-a-half hours. Forty coolies are regularly employed and do the journey both ways in a day, earning half a cent a catty and seldom missing a day, so that a man taking a pikul in and bringing a pikul out makes \$1 a day. Several of the men were brought forward for inspection, and some of them were found to be opium smokers.

Goh Ah Ngee first made his name as a miner in Rawang and Serendah. He vouched for the fact that last year he worked a piece of land under two acres in extent, on tribute from the Rawang Company, and turned out in under 12 months 1,700 bharas of tin valued at \$170,000, the royalty of which to the Company, at 10 %, was \$17,000.

After tiffin at the Kongsu the party returned to Semenyih and paid a visit to the traders' shops and noticed a considerable number of houses going up of a more permanent and fireproof character than the present ones. Kajang was reached at 5 p.m.

On Sunday, Mr. Treacher, Mr. Spooner, Mr. Lawder and Mr. C. Maxwell drove through Cheras to the 13th mile on the Sungei Besi Road and inspected the mines in the Belak and Kaladi Valleys. At the former coolies are permitted by the towkay to work tin ore by excavating small shafts, about 12 ft. or 15 ft. deep and about 17 ft. apart, and working underground with light timbering between the shafts. The towkay supplies food on credit and takes a royalty of 10%. If the miner is unsuccessful the towkay loses his advance. Some of the shafts were descended by the Resident and others of the party. Recently two miners were buried alive in one of the underground workings.

At Sungei Kaladi, Lok Yew has a mine on which Mr. Bath worked for some time on indications of a lode, but, being called away to Trengganu, he left his work unfinished, and the Chinese owners, with Chinese indifference, have filled up his shaft with overburden. The Resident gave instructions for the site of the supposed lode to be marked on the Land Office plans.

The party next drove on to Lok Yew's large *lampan* working at the 11th mile on the Sungei Besi-Kuala Lumpur Road, on the Kuala

Lumpur side of the boundary, and were somewhat surprised to find that the road reserve had been encroached upon. Lok Yew is altering the features of the country here, washing down the hills and getting rid of his tailings into worked-out mines. He has in his employment a number of Javanese, working on wages, \$10 a month, seven working days a week.

The travellers returned to Kajang, and that evening the Resident and District Officer rode out to Reko—four miles along a very pretty bridle-track—a ride that would be charming were one's imagination sufficiently vivid to convert the rough *lalang* on deserted clearings into sweet bottom grass.

Reko presented a quaint and deserted appearance—the houses in the little village, the straggling street and the inhabitants themselves, men, women and children, having an ancient and decayed air. The village is situated at the point where the little stream of Reko falls into the Langat, and was formerly a place of importance as a station for collecting the duty on tin going down stream. There are the remains of a large and of a small fort or stockade, the ruins of the chief's mud-walled house and of a farmer's *pajak*. The fort was held, 40 years ago, according to doubtful Malay chronology, by the Toh Ungku, formerly one of the four principal Ministers of the Sultan, and who, on the decease of the sovereign, performed the duties of Sultan pending the installation of the successor. The opposing party was Raja Mahmoud, now living in exile from his native land.

Another feature of the deserted village is the tomb, *kramat*, of Tuan Seyid Edris, or Tuan Sherif, father of Seyid Jahya, Penghulu of Cheras. It is not uncommon for a Malay, anxious to learn whether the wish dear to his heart is likely to come to pass, to consult the Saint in the following manner:—He burns sacred *kemnyen* (incense) at the tomb, which he approaches with genuflexions and obeisances. He then plucks a twig from a tree or bush and, passing it through the smoke of the incense, lays it on the tomb and, after further salaaming, takes it up again. Should the twig have increased in length, as is sometimes the case, he may rest assured that his desire will be granted.

On the 12th the Resident, the District Officer and Mr. C. Maxwell drove to Semenyih, inspected the Malay Vernacular School and with Raja Mahmud walked along the old bridle-path which formerly was the only track from Seremban (Sungei Ujong) and Semenyih to Kuala Lumpur, passing through Ulu Langat and over the Blachan range. The track is a good one and goes through padi land and probable tin country, and it is a pity that the bridges are not kept up, or, in view of the very temporary nature of jungle-roller bridges, fords substituted for them.

(To be continued.)

NOTES AND NEWS.

MISS ENID TREACHER was "At Home" at the Residency on the 2nd instant, and entertained her young friends, and some of her elder ones, with a magic lantern show. Mr. C. B. Buckley, who happened to be in Kuala Lumpur, was present, and acted as "Lecturer."

MR. GERALD BROWNE arrived in the State on the 11th to act as Government Secretary during the remainder of Mr. G. Welman's leave, as Mr. Venning is about to take short leave to England. Mr. Browne has been Private Secretary to two Colonial Governors, and has recently held the post of Secretary to the Irrigation Board, Ceylon.

DR. SCOTT arrived in Kuala Lumpur yesterday. Lovers of cricket will be glad to read the following cutting from the *Free Press* of the 10th inst. Curiously enough, another new-comer of the same name, Mr. H. A. Scott, of the Railway Department, has the reputation of being a tower of strength in a cricket as well as in a football team. "Dr. Scott, who is to succeed the late Dr. Little at Kuala Lumpur, goes up to Klang this afternoon. From what we saw of the new Selangor medico for a few minutes on the Esplanade yesterday, he will be a valuable acquisition to the cricket of that energetic State. The writer's introduction to the worthy and athletic doctor was a characteristic one, for while running to a catch from a lofty hit from the nets, we almost cannoned into a full stranger bent on the same object who suddenly appeared from nowhere in particular. This quite satisfactory way of beginning an acquaintance resulted in the doctor going to the nets for a little practice. What happened there we have on the testimony of a friend who is equally at home on the cricket pitch and the football field. He declares Dr. Scott to be about the fastest bowler he had seen, and, still rubbing the place to make it well, he stated that four consecutive fast deliveries had hit him on the same spot. Going in to bat, the doctor hit a ball from our friend over the canvas screen, dropping on the grass space on the other side of the road and bounding into the sea. We predict a cordial welcome for Dr. Scott in Selangor."

MR. A. F. MARTIN, who lately turned his attention to tin mining, has taken up the survey of the cart-road from Kuala Kubu to Raub.

We hear that Mr. Martin has secured the services of an efficient staff and hopes to run the line through within six months.

THE contract for the above road has been secured by Messrs. Tate and Tait, of Perak. We wish them luck, and an easy surmountal of all difficulties. At the same time, we are patriotic enough to express regret that our leading local road contractor—whose tender was within less than \$100 of that accepted—did not get the work, and so keep the money to be disbursed in the State.

MR. A. VAN BIEMA, a most eloquent gentleman, representing the New York Life Insurance Company, has been in Kuala Lumpur for the last week or two. He has been doing excellent business for his company in Singapore, Malacca, and Seremban; and has been equally successful in Kuala Lumpur. We hear that he is on the look-out for a local agent for the company.

MR. PAYNE gave his entertainment at the Selangor Club on the 3rd instant and on the following Saturday evening performed at Klang.

THERE is some talk of having a Smoking Concert at the Selangor Club on Saturday, the 28th inst., but no definite arrangements have yet been made.

WE have been requested to draw the attention of those members of the Selangor Club who take an interest in football to the necessity of playing in the Saturday matches, if they wish to see the game kept alive. It is very disheartening for the regular attendants when only eight or nine players can be got together, and makes them question the use of trying to get up matches.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Committee of the Selangor Club was held on Wednesday night, the 11th inst.: Mr. Berrington in the chair, Messrs. Ebdon, French, Paxon, Russell and Scott, and Mr. Bligh, Secretary, were present. Messrs. D. A. Aeria, A. Beck, W. Carle, G. W. Hepponstall, J. O'Hara, J. Rae, E. J. Roe, H. A. Scott, W. Willenburg and L. Yzelman were elected members of the Club.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Lake Club will be held at the Club house, on Saturday, 28th July, at 6 p.m. Business: 1. To read the minutes of the previous meeting. 2. To receive the accounts for the past year. 3. To elect a President and Committee for the ensuing year. 4. To consider any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

On the night of the 26th June six convicts managed to escape from the new Gaol at Pudooh by cutting a hole in the plank flooring of the ward. In each case \$100 reward is offered. "Hue and Cry" bills, containing all particulars and description of each man, have been circulated throughout the Colony and neighbouring States.

SOME recent arrivals in Kuala Lumpur will no doubt greatly benefit and improve future generations of local—porkers. Mr. Carey, during his recent visit to Ceylon, secured a couple of pairs of fine Berkshire pigs, bred from a first-class champion strain at home, and last week they were landed in Selangor. While waiting outside Boon Ean's shop in Kuala Lumpur for transport up to New Amherst Estate, they were surrounded by groups of Chinamen, whose loud "Aī yahs" testified their admiration—for John has a remarkably good eye for a fine pig. It now remains for Mr. Carey, or some other public-spirited member of the community, to import some of the calves referred to by Mr. George Bellamy in his report on the Ceylon Government Dairy, and so effect an improvement in local-bred cattle.

OUR appeal for subscriptions towards the purchase of a hand-bier has not as yet met with much support. On the contrary, we have been told by some that it is a morbid idea, an uncanny notion, and should never have been suggested. Very likely: but there are many morbid and uncanny things in this world that have to be encountered, provided for, and overcome. We are still of opinion, it being unlikely that local commercial enterprise will supply the want, that the purchase of a hand-bier by public subscription is the best way of meeting the difficulty—a difficulty which only those who have encountered it can properly realise.

A CORRESPONDENT writes, under the heading "'An Equine Hero,' " Readers of the *Selangor Journal* in all parts of British Malaya will regret to hear of the death of 'The Fatted Calf,' which occurred at Kuala Kubu on Sunday last. As a racer, a lady's hack and a roadster, he may in time be forgotten, but as a war horse his fame will never die, having served with distinction through the greater part of three campaigns. At the commencement of the first Pahang outbreak he did good service to the Government by enabling his late master to extend the telegraph line to Kuala Lipis in rapid time. During the second outbreak he carried the Resident of Pahang from station to station with astonishing celerity through country which no other horse has traversed before or since. Last month he started for Pahang with the first line of troops. Having carried Captain Lyons to the

front, he returned to Mr. Campbell's stables at Kuala Kubu, there to await further orders. They came—but from an unexpected source, and he obeyed them with his usual resignation, in spite of the utmost care and attention on the part of Messrs. Campbell and Hatchell. Mr. Williams held a *post mortem* examination, and the inquest which followed was attended by Europeans from all parts of the district. Some six different verdicts were returned, but it was unanimously agreed that the deceased had done his duty, and had died at his post; ever faithful, ever true."

In reporting on the recent examination (12th to 15th June) of the scholars of the Victoria Institution, the Acting Inspector of Schools, the Rev. Frank Haines, says: "The result of the examination as a whole shews that some good work has been done, and tends to confirm me in my opinion that the Trustees did well in starting the Victoria Institution in temporary premises in January last. It must be remembered that most of the boys came fresh to their forms at the end of last year. The discipline of the school throughout is excellent." There are 115 boys on the Register, and of these 108 had been in regular attendance during June; 87 were presented for examination, but seven of them were absent through sickness, etc. This examination, however, does not decide the "Result Grant." The Inspector finds that grammar is weak throughout, the boys in Standards V. and VI. failing to obtain half-marks on a very simple paper; on the other hand, arithmetic and geography gave some excellent papers. Roderick Pereira comes out head boy with 308 marks out of a possible 460; in this standard the geography paper of Daniel Asirvatham is looked upon as the best single production. In Standard V. (three boys examined) Sidney Maartensz obtained 165 out of 300. In Standard IV. Peter Martin and Aelian Askey are the two best (153 and 151 out of 200, respectively); while Long Kwong gave in a good arithmetic paper, obtaining 48 marks out of 50. Kim Swee and Wong Fook Lán were the two best boys in Standard III., their marks being 133 and 128 out of 200, respectively. Of 12 presented for examination in Standard II. four obtained maximum marks for arithmetic; but Teow Kee was the best all-round boy with 125 marks out of a possible 158. Standard I. is in two divisions, Chinese and Tamil; the latter, however, has not long started and hardly yet got well together, but the former division is shewing good results. Mr. Ah Cheong, teacher, is doing good work, and of the 21 boys he presented for examination 10 would pass and earn the grant; eight of them made the maximum number of marks in arithmetic. Ah You came out at the top with 142 marks out of 150.

Naturally, many of the papers exhibited the amusing errors common to school examinations; but, as the boys are learning in a foreign tongue, they lose their point as compared with the ludicrous mistakes made in home schools. The building is now completed, and the master's house is expected to be ready in about a month. At present a gang of gardeners are working on the ground, levelling and laying out "the flowery sweets the trim parterre," or rather, which is more to the purpose, a clear space for cricket and football.

THE School of the Victoria Institution will re-open in the new building on Monday, 30th July, at 8 a.m. New pupils should be brought to the Institution on Saturday, 28th July, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 11 a.m. or 1 p.m. and 3 p.m., in order to be examined. The Headmaster, Mr. Bennett E. Shaw, will receive into a special class those pupils who are able to pass the VII. Standard. The course in this class will include Latin and French, besides the usual English subjects.

WE learn that instructions have been given for cutting out and surveying six or seven blocks, of 320 acres each, of coffee land in the Klang District. The blocks will be put up to auction at an upset price of \$1 an acre, quit-rent 50 cents an acre. The "cultivation" and other conditions will be the same as at present.

MR. H. HÜTTENBACH, Honorary Secretary, Selangor Planters' Association, has issued a notice for a General Meeting of Members to be held in the Office of the Association on Saturday, the 21st of July, 1894, at 10.30 a.m., to transact the general business of the Association, and to consider any other points of which notice may be given to the Secretary not later than the 11th of July.

AGENDA.

1. To read the Minutes of the last Meeting.
2. To elect a Member of Committee in place of Mr. C. M. Cumming, who has left the State.
3. To consider the present system of engaging and discharging coolies and the advisability of asking Government to pass a Regulation enforcing the issue of certificates to coolies.
4. To consider the present system of granting passes to natives leaving the State and the advisability of asking Government to appoint a Commission to enquire into the matter.
5. To read correspondence with Government about the Land Regulations and to consider what further steps should be taken in the matter.

6. To consider a letter from Government about the system of collecting the export duty on coffee.

7. To discuss the Government's policy of raising the quit-rent on applications for land in the District of Klang from 25 cents to 50 cents an acre, and sales of leases by auction.

8. And any other points of which notice may be given to the Committee before the 11th of July.

Particular attention is called to Rule 8, with regard to voting by proxy, and Rule 10, with regard to voting of members who are in arrear with their subscriptions, both of which rules will be strictly enforced.

Gentlemen wishing to become Members of the Association should send in their application to the Committee not later than the 11th of July, if they wish to be elected in time for the above General Meeting.

THE attention of our local readers who may happen to possess horses and carriages, is drawn to a Kuala Lumpur Sanitary Board notice, which says that rates and taxes on the abovementioned for the six months ending 31st December, 1894, are now due, and must be paid before the end of this month.

SELANGOR RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The result of the competition which closed at the end of June is given below. The conditions were, the highest aggregate of six separate scores at 200, 500 and 600 yards, seven shots at each range, for prizes value \$25, \$15 and \$10, for first, second and third, respectively, in each class.

CLASS I.

1. T. J. McGregor, with a total of	474	points
2. C. R. Cormac	422	"
3. R. Charter	346	"

CLASS II.

1. J. Brown, with a total of	378	points
2. J. H. Allen	352	"
3. W. D. Scott	344	"

The Maxwell Challenge Cup will be shot for in August. Practice will be resumed to-morrow, and will be carried on every Saturday at 3 p.m. until further notice.

THE present month witnesses a new departure from old times in the form of a bi-weekly newspaper issued from the Taiping Press, Perak. That office has already done something for local journalism by the issue of a weekly newspaper in both Tamil and Malay character, and we most cordially welcome the appearance of this, the first actual

English newspaper ever published in a Malay Native State, although we are not loth to take the credit of the idea arising from this modest publication which is already close on to its third volume. The first number of the *Perak Pioneer and Native States Advertiser* discloses the fact that younger Perak, like Selangor, is filled with martial ardour, which it would let off in the form of a "Volunteer movement." With younger Perak must be coupled the name of our late Acting Resident, Mr. E. W. Birch—who, whatever his age may be, will always be associated with the most energetic and sporting of the Native States men—for was it not the Birch Irregulars that defeated the disciplined troops of the great Pahang Campaigner, Colonel Walker? With congratulations for its exhibition of enterprise and with all good wishes for its future success, we trust the *Perak Pioneer* has a long, popular and respected old age before it. The price is \$4 a quarter. The price of the *Selangor Journal* is \$5 a year, and we trust subscribers who have not already paid will take the hint!

"FEW, I think," writes Mr. Treacher in his Annual Report for 1893, "dispute the desirability, in a country the prosperity of which is at present almost entirely due to the working of alluvial tin deposits, of giving every possible encouragement to agriculture, the soundest basis of permanent prosperity and of a contented population in all countries, both among the native and foreign sections of the community. That all our eggs should not be put in one basket, and that one should possess two strings to one's bow are accepted dicta. With simple rules, fair terms and prompt dealings with applications, coupled with a climate especially favourable to the tropical planter, there is no reason why Selangor should not, on a smaller scale, emulate the agricultural success of Ceylon. Prompt dealing, in a wisely liberal spirit, with applications for land is an essential condition. There is only one planting season, this may be lost while an application is 'under consideration,' and with the season may be lost to the State a good planter and permanent settler."

AND again: "This report demonstrates that the prosperity of the State, which has continued to advance for several years past, has been well maintained. I have the less hesitation in drawing attention to this advance as I assumed the appointment of Resident only on the 11th January, 1893, and what credit is due for the results attained is due to my predecessors in office and their Officers. The main factor in the prosperity of the State is, as already pointed out, its rich alluvial deposits of tin, this is the main and really the sole present factor.

It will have been seen that, notwithstanding the fall in exchange during the year, the average dollar prices of tin did not differ much from the prices of the previous year, owing probably to the greatly increased output. The output of tin from the combined Native States is largely increasing annually. Any serious fall in price of tin would considerably affect the output, by shutting down the less rich or more expensively worked mines. The revenue of the State hangs directly on the output of tin. It would, therefore, appear advisable to encourage by all legitimate and business-like means any other source of revenue which the circumstances of the State point to as eligible. The source of revenue which I think would best repay encouragement is that of European plantations, and in this connection I would ask attention to my para. 125" (the para. quoted above).

IN the concluding paragraph of his Annual Report for 1893, Mr. Swettenham writes:—"In concluding this report, it is due to the officers serving the Perak Government to say that their exertions have mainly contributed to make the State what it is, and what I have been able to say shews that those exertions were not relaxed in 1893. On the contrary, as the State advances, more is expected of its servants and more is done by them. In a new country like this, the exact performance of more or less mechanical services, the so many hours' work for such and such a wage, would not have made Perak what it has grown to be in twenty years. What was wanted, and what the Government has fortunately in very many cases obtained, has been an enthusiasm for the advancement and prosperity of the State regardless of health and personal comfort. It is very unfortunate that while the State's advantage has been sought and obtained, the men whose exertions have brought that about should be placed in a far worse position financially than they were some years ago, and that the individual should suffer for the very zeal which secures the public advantage. The extraordinary fall in the value of silver last year made the difficulties of English officers so acute, having nothing but their salaries for the support of themselves and their families, that they urgently petitioned the Government to relieve them. The justice of the claim has already been recognised in similar but less trying circumstances elsewhere, and as this State, far from suffering by the causes which have so reduced the means of its officers, appears rather to benefit thereby, and is in a position to meet their reasonable claims, I trust their representations will receive a generous consideration, and that an early settlement of this urgent question will be arrived at."

WHIST AS SHE IS PLAYED.—During a rubber at the Lake Club. Score: a treble and four all.

ELDERLY PARTY (*serious—with a dollar on the rub, and very keen about the odd trick*)—"Why, partner! you let their seven make the trick just now, holding two better cards!"

BEAMING YOUTH (*on the jaunt from a neighbouring State*)—"Yes, I know, old chap; you were looking so beastly serious, that I wanted to raise a smile out of you!"

(*Result: smiles three-quarters of the way round.*)

PAHANG DISTURBANCES.

DURING the night of the 30th June news reached Selangor to the effect that on the morning of the 29th Colonel Walker, Commandant Perak Sikhs, in command of a force composed of Perak Sikhs, and Selangor Pathans, with Captain Lyons (Selangor), Captain Talbot and Inspector Graham (Perak), and Mr. E. A. Wise, Superintendent of Ulu Pahang, attacked the three stockades occupied by Bahman's followers, on the right and left banks of the Tembeling River, about four miles from the Kuala.

There was heavy firing for a short time, with the result that the stockades were taken, some 15 of the raiders killed, 10 boats, a considerable quantity of stores and 4,500 rounds of ammunition falling into our hands.

On our side Mr. E. A. Wise was shot and died in an hour from loss of blood, Captain Talbot was severely wounded, two Selangor Pathans and two Perak Sikhs were killed, two Selangor Pathans and three Perak Sikhs were wounded. Captain Lyons had a narrow escape, being struck in the side by a charge of buckshot, which, luckily, lodged in his pocket-book.

The death of the gallant young Wise is deeply to be deplored. He was the son of Major Wise of Alleron, Kingsbridge, South Devon, who served with distinction in India, and brother of Mr. D. H. Wise, District Officer, Batang Padang, Perak. In addition to being a very promising young officer, Mr. Wise had endeared himself to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance by his manly, straightforward and unselfish character.

Captain Talbot and the other wounded are reported to be getting on fairly well in Singapore.

A party of Pahang and Singapore Sikhs under Acting Superintendent Duff (Pahang) and Assistant Superintendent Stewart

(Singapore), are stated to have been misled by their guides and did not come into action.

Neither Bahman (the ex-Orang Kaya) nor Si Rasu (Toh Gajah) were present when the stockades were attacked. They are presumed to have ascended the Tembeling River to Kuala Tahan. Acting Superintendent Duff and his men and the staunch Panglima Garang were at once despatched in pursuit, and were followed by Mr. Clifford, Acting Resident of Pahang, Colonel Walker and Captain Lyons. Mr. Duff's party is said to have been fired upon by a few Malays at Kuala Tahan, but the tracks of Bahman and Si Rasu had not been picked up by latest advices, and Captain Lyons has recently returned to Kuala Tembeling to be ready for eventualities. He has with him Acting Superintendent Holmes (Selangor) and some Sikhs, and wires "All well."

Captain MacAndrew, of the Lincolnshire Regiment, who had been shooting for two or three months in different parts of Pahang, arrived at the Residency, *via* Kuala Lipis and Kuala Kubu, on the 8th inst. He was down with fever at Kuala Lipis when the stockades were taken. He describes the Tembeling stockade, taken by Bahman's men at the commencement of the disturbances, as an impossible one to defend with a small force: too large, posts rotten and jungle and scrub right up.

He describes Toh Garang as a good fighter, devoted to the Government, while the Toh Raja appeared to be panic stricken.

Mr. Hugh Clifford, Acting Resident, Pahang, arrived at Kuala Tembeling on the 3rd July, and relieved Mr. Walter Egerton, who had been acting for him during his visit to the Cocos Islands.

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THE MOUNTED INFANTRY MARCH TO DAMBOOL.

IN view of a Selangor Volunteer Corps and the possibility of "Manœuvres," the following extract from the *Overland Times of Ceylon*, may interest some of our readers. Captain Reeves, who is a brother of Mrs. Venning, is well known to many in Selangor.

The following orders were received by Captain Reeves, Commanding C.M.I., on 30th March:—"Information has been received that an enemy has effected a landing at Trincomalee, and the Garrison captured. Further, that the enemy are now advancing along the Trincomalee and Dambool Road. You will at once take 50 Mounted Infantry and proceed with all haste to Dambool with a view of ascertaining the strength of the enemy and his whereabouts, and as far as possible delay his advance, keeping if possible the junction of the roads just

beyond Dambool open, so that you can be reinforced both from Kurunegala and Kandy."

CAPTAIN REEVES' REPORT.

Two officers and 88 rank and file having assembled, left Matale at 2.30 p.m. on 30th March. Wire received from Dambool: "Road clear of enemy as far as Habarena." Scouts detached on arriving at Nalande at 4.45 p.m., arrived at Dambool 7.30 p.m. Picquet and sentries posted at junction of Kurunegala Road and Minsgoni Oya Bridge.

Advance continued at 5 a.m. on 31st, a signalling party having been posted on Dambool Rock. Scouts fell in with enemy's scouting parties one and half mile beyond Minsgoni Oya, and succeeded in driving them in, but we were obliged to retire on advance of his main body.

Fell back on Minsgoni Oya Bridge, and eventually to south bank of stream; having removed northern half of bridge planking (planks all previously loosened during night by picquet stationed there), succeeded in holding position until arrival of reinforcement from Kandy and Polgahawella about 11 a.m., when enemy were driven back on Habarena.

The above is a general idea of our operations.

The following detachment left Kellibokka early on 30th March, and arrived at Matale at 8 a.m.

Two officers, two sergeants and four troopers, carrying full kit, etc., as per mobilization order from C. M. I., except spare horseshoes. Marched off from Matale at 2 p.m.

Officers carried spare shoes; six signalling flags strapped on valise. Forty rounds blank ammunition carried by troopers. Officers and men carried valises with change of clothes, blankets and waterproof capes, water-bottles and haversacks. In water-bottles cold tea or coffee, a red blanket worn folded under saddle, and M. I. numnah over it (between it and saddle). Detachment much delayed first hour of march by one of troopers omitting to have horse shod in time, and again by darkness of night, owing to heavy clouds—otherwise march Matale to Dambool could have been done in four and a half hours or even less.

Total distance Matale to Dambool 29 miles, covered, Kellibokka to Dambool, 43 miles. Halted at Nalande for 30 minutes at 4.30 p.m. General order of march: trot or canter three miles; walk one mile, lead half a mile.

Saturday arrived at Dambool at 7.45 p.m.

31st September. Dambool 6 a.m., (scout sent in advance) marched one mile beyond Minsgoni Oya Bridge, practised skirmishing—returned at 8.30 a.m. Left Dambool 4.15 p.m., arrived Nalande 7.30 p.m. Total distance for day—20½ miles. Left Sunday, 1st, Nalande 4.20 a.m., arrived Matale 7.30. Distance 14½ miles.

Total Distance covered: From Matale, 64 miles; from Kellibokka, 78 miles; average speed on the march, 5¼ miles per hour.

REMARKS.

Stable picquet duty strictly carried out on night of 30th, officers and men having groomed and fed their own horses.

Horses arrived in excellent condition after the march of 43 miles and finished their four measures of padi and gram; men all well and in good condition. One of trooper's horse's girth galled, not severe. This horse had only done 32 miles. Rest all sound. On arrival at Nalande return march, *one* sore back, one fetlock slightly grazed, men all well, and horses otherwise in excellent condition and feeding heartily; arrival at Matale, no further sores. Horses and men in excellent condition, though rather tired. Horses feeding heartily, and men in no way the worse for the march. Instructor and one trooper only tender from rubbing. This was most probably caused by leakage from water bottles on to seat of saddles and the men's breeches being wet through from this cause. Stoppers of bottles frequently came off.

Trouble and delay caused on starting from Matale by the waterproof capes getting worked free of their straps. Return march these defects were attended to.

It would seem that the small blanket, size about $5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in four thicknesses, has much to recommend it.

The only sore back was clearly the result of a bad-fitting saddle. It should be noted that the saddles used were as follows:—

Old regulation cavalry saddles	...	...	...	2
Regulation saddle, new	...	...	...	1
Saddle as used by Central India Horse	...	...	...	1
Hunting saddles	...	...	...	4

The only sore back was caused by one of the hunting saddles. Horses' legs all in good condition, very little puffiness.

Troopers should all be supplied with a good broad surcingle with a strap across it forming loop, only slightly wider than the long belly strap of rifle bucket. This would carry the rifle bucket strap to the near side keeping it well in centre of surcingle and clear of the horse flanks. The girth gall was due to want of proper surcingle to carry long bucket trap.

Notes on horses used.—Of the horses used the following may be noticed:—

Walers	...	...	...	...	7
Indians	...	...	...	...	1
Average height of Walers about	...	...	...	...	15.1
Indian pony	...	...	...	...	13.3

Age varied from 5 years to 16 or 17, and the oldest horses stood the journey better than the rest, the Indian pony especially.

The result of the ride certainly proves that 25 miles is quite an easy march in full marching order for both horses and men (43 miles being the actual distance covered by four of the eight men on the first day).

Officers.—Weight of articles, clothing, etc., worn or carried on horse about	... ..	lbs.	48
Saddlery, say	... ..	"	35
		Total	83

Men.—About same weight, but varying according to pattern of saddling.

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NOTES OF THE RESIDENT'S VISITS TO DISTRICTS IN SELANGOR, 1894.

(Continued from page 346.)

The party first traversed a large plain, irrigated from the Bachang, or Membachang, a tributary of the Semenyih, in which harvesting was in full progress over some 170 acres of *sawah*, the cultivators being mostly Kampar (Sumatra) men. Leaving the swamp the track passed through wooded land to the former residence and coffee clearing of Raja Mahmud, four miles from Semenyih. This land is said to have been prospected for tin, some years ago, by an Englishman and a Dutchman, with encouraging results. The bridle-path was shortly left for a track to the right which brought the party to the padi fields of some Rawa men on the Lalang, a small tributary of the Semenyih. The walk was continued across the Lalang to the house of the Datu Dagang (local rank) and a little beyond it, say five miles in all from Semenyih.

The valley of the Ulu Semenyih is a large one and the patriotism of the Penghulu, Raja Mahmud, prompts him to assert that it is at least twice the size of the Pudo Valley, from which so much tin has been won in Kuala Lumpur. It is known to contain tin, and the ore is being worked in a small way at Batang Si, Ulu Sungei Lalang and Ulu Semenyih, while "lampaning" is in progress so far away as Bukit Arang. On the map of 1884 it is noted as tin country. Should any enterprising Chinaman, desirous of fame and fortune, prove the land, it is possible that the Government might be induced to commence a cart-road up the valley from the main road at Semenyih.

On the morning of the 13th, after an inspection of the Hospital, the Resident and his party started for Dusun Tua, stopping at Cheras to visit the Malay Vernacular School, the Penghulu's (Seyid Jahya) pepper plantation, and the very successful coffee garden of Inche Abu, a Malacca man. Liberian coffee planting is coming into great favour with the natives, who consider that a crop yielding five to six pikuls an acre, of a value varying from \$30, to \$40 a pikul, is preferable to padi at 350 or 400 gantangs an acre, valued at \$8.50 a hundred and necessitating heavy work in irrigating, sowing and harvesting.

Notwithstanding the efforts of Government to encourage the cultivation of rice, it will be many a long year before more than a mere fraction of the rice required for the mining population of the State

will be raised in the country, and we must continue to depend on the importation of our principal food stuff from foreign countries, which would be liable to interruption in case of war.

At Klang two European firms are opening coffee factories, and it is probable that one will shortly be established at Ulu Langat, to the great convenience and encouragement of native cultivators.

On the way to Dusun Tua the Vernacular School at Ulu Langat was inspected.

In the evening the Resident and the District Officer drove back to Ulu Langat and crossing the bridge over the Langat River, accompanied by several Macao towkays and the Penghulu, Raja Daud, walked along the Ulu Semenyih bridle-path, referred to above, for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles and inspected mines. This part of the valley was originally opened some years ago by the late Towkay Ah Chang, who assumed rights of proprietorship, levying tribute from all miners who came in to open land, until interfered with by the District Officer.

The following morning, at 8 a.m., the 14th February, diminutive gharry ponies were mounted and a start made up the Sungei Lui partially completed road* (a prolongation of the Kuala Lumpur-Ulu Langat Road) for Bukit Itam. The distance from Dusun Tua to the foot of the hill is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, or from Kuala Lumpur 24 miles. A rough zigzag track has been cut to the summit in about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, making the distance from Kuala Lumpur $29\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Cameron puts the height of the hill at 4,500 ft., the same as that of the celebrated hill bungalow of Perak, "The Cottage," and Mr. W. E. Maxwell, when Resident of the State, noted its suitability for a hill Sanatorium.

When it is understood that the Sungei Lui cart-road to the foot of the hill (24 miles from Kuala Lumpur) will shortly be completed, that the Kuala Lumpur railway will be extended to Sungei Besi during the present year and, it may be hoped, in no long time to Cheras (17 miles from the foot of Bukit Itam), it may also be understood that the question of hill bungalows on the Black Hill is coming within practicable range.

The configuration of the hill disqualifies it from ever becoming a hill station in the sense in which that term is employed in India—that must be looked for on Cameron's plateau—but there is room for several hill bungalows after the fashion of those so successfully established in Perak.†

The summit was reached by noon and an excellent hut of bark and *kajangs*, erected at the moderate cost of \$75, including stabling and kitchen, received the travellers. The jungle on the top of the hill was cleared some two years ago and paths have been formed by elephants and other big game between huge moss-grown boulders and under gnarled and stunted trees.

* Along this new road some 800 acres of mining land have recently been taken up and work is commencing.

† A Bungalow is now being erected on Traacher's Hill, nine miles from the railway terminus at Kuala Kubu, at an elevation of 3,300 feet.

From noon to 6 a.m. the minimum thermometer shewed the lowest temperature to have been 55°.

A good view was obtained of Jugra and Jeram Hills on the coast, Pulau Angsa, Kuala Selangor, Klang, Kuala Lumpur Town, the Lui, Langat and Semenyih Valleys, the Batu Caves, the Ulu Selangor Mountains and the hills forming the boundary with Sungei Ujong and Pahang. The prospect, though most pleasing, is not so varied and picturesque as that which is obtained from the Perak "Cottage" or "Hermitage." At 9 p.m. a large bonfire was lit, but a heavy mist coming down the effect was not visible at Kuala Lumpur.

By 8.15 a.m. the *kajangs* had been folded up and stored and the party started to walk down the hill and on reaching the foot remounted the gharry ponies and proceeded along the Ginting Peras bridle-track, which when completed will be seven miles in length from the foot of Bukit Itam to the pass at Ginting Peras. Six miles are more or less finished, with the exception of bridging. The last mile was walked. At the pass, which was reached at noon, the services of two guides, provided by Mr. Arthur Keyser, Collector and Magistrate of Jelevu, were availed of and the party proceeded at a good pace, in Jelevu territory, to Konquoi Police Station.

The descent from the pass on the Jelevu side is easy. There is a rough native track following the course of the Konquoi River. The jungle is light, chiefly bamboo, and going easy, but the journey took about four hours, and the distance must be nearer 12 miles than the seven it is supposed to be by the Jelevu authorities. The railway survey makes the distance from the pass to the junction of the Kenoh with the Konquoi 8½ miles, and that point is a considerable distance from Konquoi Police Station. For the last mile or so there is a very rough bridle-track to the Police Station, where the visitors were most hospitably entertained by Mr. A. Keyser, with whom were the Residency Surgeon (Dr. Braddon) and Messrs. Money and Brett, of the Jelevu Mining and Trading Company.

It may be noted in passing that the Ginting Peras Pass has been proved to be the most feasible pass for a railway into Pahang, as distinguished from Ulu Pabang; superior to the Ulu Kali, Ginting Bidai and Ginting Simpah Passes.* A drive of 13 miles took the party on to Kuala Klawang, where accommodation was found for them in Mr. Keyser's capacious quarters.

The total distance traversed this day was 37½ miles, of which 18½ were done on foot.

Mr. Bland, the Officer-in-Charge of Sungei Ujong and Jelevu, met the Resident at Kuala Klawang.

* The following are the heights of some of the best known Passes into Pahang:—

Peras, 1,500ft. (Rail level, 1,360)
Bidai, 2,000ft.
Simpah, 1,900ft.
Ulu Kali, 2,400ft.
Ulu Semangko, 2,400ft.

Leaving early on the 16th the Resident drove in to Kajang, with a stop for breakfast at the Residency, Seremban, a total distance of 51½ miles, as follows:—

Kuala Klawang to Seremban	23½
Seremban to Setul	9
Setul to Beranang	6
Beranang to Kajang	13

Leaving at 9 a.m. on the 17th, after transacting business at Kajang, Mr. Treacher, Mr. Spooner and Mr. C. Maxwell reached Kuala Lumpur about 11 a.m., having been absent nine days. The weather was fine throughout the trip, and it may be assumed that January and February are most propitious months for travelling in Selangor. The resemblance to "autumn tints" in the rich and varied hues of the young spring leaves makes the forest foliage exceptionally lovely at this time of year, and not altogether unworthy of comparison with the brilliant maple verdure of Japan.

Ulu Langat is a misleading District. The casual traveller, pursuing his journey along the main roads to the villages of Ulu Langat or Semenyih, would gain the impression that there is little stirring, and it is necessary to leave the highways to notice the developments of mining and the native enterprise in rice and coffee planting. The District is a straggling one, and Mr. Lawder should receive credit for the good work he has done without the help of an assistant. The condition of the roads has been vastly improved by the P.W.D. during the last two years.

(To be continued.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.]

SELANGOR PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the Selangor Journal.

SIR,—There are many unofficial employers of Tamil labour in this State, and many men for whom the land question in the Klang District possesses considerable interest, but yet who are not members of our Planters' Association.

May I, through the medium of your columns, venture to call the attention of these to the notice of our next meeting which will be found elsewhere, and appeal to them to join us.

Signs are not wanting that our new Governor takes a very active interest both in the labour question and in the agricultural enterprise, for the furtherance of which our Association was expressly formed; but unless labour employers *combine* with the Planters it cannot be anticipated that H.E. will attach the same importance to our representations as would be the case, were we a fully representative body.

I am, etc., E. V. CAREY,

NEW AMHERST ESTATE, 27th June, 1894.

Chairman, S.P.A.

NOTES AND NEWS.

MRS. TREACHER held an "At Home" at the Residency on Thursday, the 19th instant.

MR. A. R. VENNING left Kuala Lumpur yesterday *en route* for England on short leave. The Resident, many of his brother officers and other friends were at the station to see him off, and give a parting cheer. Mr. Venning will return in about three months' time and hopes to bring Mrs. Venning back with him; the children will remain at home.

IN our last issue we mentioned that a ground for cricket and football was being prepared for the boys of the Victoria Institution. We are glad to find that the importance of physical training is not being overlooked by the Trustees. The late Royal Commission on English Elementary Education called special attention to the necessity for encouraging the intercourse of masters and pupils out of school hours, and to the imperfections of a system which gave no facilities for this intercourse. Those who appreciate the difference between education and the mere acquirement of knowledge will be gratified to learn that those in charge of the Institution likewise appreciate the difference.

IN the above-mentioned Royal Commission—which we think might with advantage be studied by educationists of the Straits—there are two or three other recommendations which we hear will be acted upon in our new school. The Commissioners recommend that drawing should be made a compulsory subject in all boys' schools. It is not only an excellent educational medium, training the mind, the eye and the hand, but it is also "the best kind of technical education available" and "the foundation of all industrial pursuits." Elementary science is another subject now regarded as essential to elementary instruction in England. Lessons on common subjects in the lower standards leading up to a knowledge of *elementary* science in the higher standards. This subject is considered as only second in importance to the three elementary subjects. It is not only the foundation, but an essential part, of thorough technical instruction, calculated to fit scholars to fulfil their respective duties in life, and to

“develop the special gifts with which each is endowed.” Arrangements are being made at the Victoria Institution to devote at least one lesson in the week to drawing and one lesson to elementary science. Small prizes will also be offered periodically for collections of natural history specimens, to encourage boys to spend their spare time during the holidays in a more advantageous way than playing in the streets. It will be seen that, by all these means, a knowledge of colloquial English will be more easily and more quickly obtained than would be the case if the attention of scholars and teachers were confined to reading books. Indeed, according to modern ideas, language ought to be learnt by the ear and not by the eye—certainly the natural and common-sense way.

It is noticed in the last report of the Inspector of Schools of the Straits Settlements that very few Chinese succeed in passing Standard VII.; this is hardly a matter for surprise when the requirements are considered. But it is a matter for surprise that no improvements are being made in a system which is doubtless keeping back promising scholars, who might be good “padi-planters, traders, miners, or sailors,” and, we may add, mechanics, because they cannot write perfectly a difficult foreign language. In some notes in a recent issue of the *Government Gazette*, from which the above is quoted, attention was called to the fact that the education provided by the Government in Selangor had not for its main object the manufacture of clerks, and this is a point to be remembered in a newly developed, rising country, where the demand for skilled labour will be continually on the increase. We hope that those in charge of the Victoria Institution, while following the English system as far as its merits are concerned, will succeed in avoiding some of its grievous faults—such as placing the personal interests of the teacher in direct opposition to the interests of the scholar; keeping back the clever and over-pressing the dull; gauging the importance of a subject by its value at the Annual Inspection for the Grant; sacrificing all, in fact, to the almighty dollar.

It strikes at the root of all true education, and would take the best out of any teacher, except the professional “crammer,” to have the work done in a school valued [merely according to the percentage of “passes” obtained, and the amount of money brought in by that means to the funds of the Governing Body. If, as it appears, this is the system employed throughout the Straits, we do not wonder that H.E. the Governor lately expressed himself dissatisfied with the state of education, and desired to see a new line adopted.

At the beginning of the week the rail-head of the U.S.E. had reached the bridge in Kuala Kubu just below Mr. Campbell's house, and on the receipt of the news the Resident wired his congratulations to Mr. Roy, the Engineer in charge. Although the formal opening of this, the last section of the U.S.E., will possibly not take place for some little time yet—when it is hoped that H.E. the Governor will be present at the ceremony—still, it is expected that the line will be used for traffic very shortly.

Good progress is being made with the Sungei Besi Extension: almost all the earthwork is done, excepting the heavy cutting at the 4th mile (to where the rail is now laid), and even this will soon be completed. The expenditure on this extension up to the end of last month was \$68,718.

Two moonlight bands last week: at the Lake Club on the 17th and at the Selangor Club on the 18th. The latter place was very prettily decorated with lanterns. In each case the attendance was but moderate.

THE neighbourhood of the Chinese Club, Kuala Lumpur, was the scene of great festivities last week, the occasion being the installation of Khu Mah Lek as Headman of the Hokien community. A company of Chinese players gave theatrical performances each evening to "crowded audiences," and on Saturday afternoon the formal ceremony of installation took place amid a very large assembly of the "clan." Mr. Khu Mah Lek is a son of the late Mr. Khu Teang Poh, of Singapore, and trades in Kuala Lumpur under the *chop* "Sin Hock San."

THE shower of rain on Tuesday last was a boon. The town streets and roads had become shockingly dusty, and although there can be no doubt that the water-carts went their daily rounds, seeing that they are in charge of the S.B., yet it was hard to believe it. If the Conservancy funds will only run to it, we would suggest a larger gang of sweepers than that at present employed, and also that they begin work much earlier in the morning than they are wont to do.

To those who have often watched the demolition of houses in London—where the "housebreaker," pick in hand, stands on a high wall which he knocks away from under him, the spectator imagining that each blow will bring man and wall down together—it is very amusing to see the men at work pulling down the houses on the site of the new Government Offices. A rope is attached to a portion of

the brickwork, and then a gang of coolies, with that peculiar sing-song the Kling is so fond of, tug away with might and main; after a long pull, a strong pull, and a howl all together, out comes a piece of "masonry" the size of a quartern loaf; then the line is fixed on to another coign, and so on again. Perhaps, however, when we were looking on they had struck a particularly hard bit, and were not making the usual progress. At any rate, whatever the method, the object is being attained, for already three or four of the houses are down.

It is common to suppose that the days of the "Pirate King" are past, except in the Gilbert and Sullivan operettas, but a correspondent reports: "On the 16th news arrived from the Collector and Magistrate at Port Dickson of a daring piratical raid. The farm at Arang-Arang was attacked by a party of men supposed to be Tew Cheu Chinese, and said to number about 20. These men raided the local farm in the most daring, and unfortunately the most successful, manner, carrying off extensive booty amounting to about \$1,500 in cash and notes—together with jewellery and a great quantity of opium and chandu. The pirates apparently got clear off, and it was supposed at first, as no boats were seen, that they came from Malacca overland. Strangely enough, however, a large *sampan kolek*, capable of containing 16 or 17 men, is said to have been stolen on or about the 15th from a Malay living at Kanchong, the date of its loss exactly coinciding with the disappearance of four Chinaman from that kampong, and a prahu answering to this description and full of Chinese was twice seen on the 16th off Sepang Kechil, so that it is possible this may furnish a clue. Meanwhile a reward of \$250 has been posted for information leading to conviction. I believe I am right in saying that this is the third piracy which has recently taken place on this coast."

A VERY sad accident occurred on Wednesday evening, the 18th instaut, at Kuala Selangor, resulting in the death of two women and two infants. A pleasure party of nine Chinese were returning in a boat from Batang Berjuntai, and had almost reached the landing-place when they fouled the mooring ropes of a tongkang, and their sampan was overturned. Only one of the four bodies was recovered. The accident has cast quite a gloom over the town of Kuala Selangor.

IN an interesting monthly report published in the last *Gazette*, Mr. G. C. Bellamy, with reference to the padi crop in the mukim of Api-Api, says that "crops of 100-fold occur in four or five instances, while

there is one case of a crop reaching 120-fold." This ought to encourage the others. In another place he writes: "Raja Tahir, of Sungei Panjang, sent me over 30 kinds of different specimens of rattan. The collection was a most interesting one and was intended as an exhibit for the proposed Agri-Horticultural Show; but, as I can get no information regarding this Show, I have sent all these rattans to the State Museum, where they will, I hope, be appreciated." Certainly they will; and we hope that other District Officers will follow suit. The Museum Committee, we feel sure, would at any time loan them out for the purposes of a "Show"—Agri-Horticultural or otherwise. Mr. Bellamy also mentions a fine haul of 11 large crocodiles last month.

WE are asked to state that there will be Boat Races and Sports at Klang on 2nd August. The boat races will begin about 7 a.m. We are not quite certain whether there will be a cheap excursion train to Klang on that day or not; but we certainly think the time has arrived when cheap excursion trains might be run for holidays and popular events.

A SMOKING CONCERT will be held at the Selangor Club to-morrow night (Saturday). Mr. Alexander will, no doubt, preside at the piano, and, among others, Messrs. C. E. Baxendale, J. Brown, J. P. Kemp, H. C. Ridges, F. M. Porcher, H. A. Scott, E. J. Roe, S. Harper, A. C. Harper and A. C. Norman, have promised to sing. A cornet solo by Mr. R. S. Meikle and a violin solo by Mr. C. R. Cormac are also on the programme.

A BICYCLE RACE (a one mile match on Psycho Bicycles of equal weight) will be run at the Parade Ground on Saturday, the 28th inst., about 5.15 p.m., between J. P. Kemp and H. E. Askey. Judge, Mr. D. J. Highet; starter, Mr. J. Brown.

It was supposed by many that Cricket in Kuala Lumpur was dead: some time past it was stated to be in a moribund condition. We are very glad, however, to see that this is not the case, for "The Railway" have challenged "Other Government Officers" to a match to-morrow. The teams will be chosen from the following:—Railway—Highet (Captain), Tisbury, H. A. Scott, Day, Hardinge, Bartholomeusz, Walsh, Roy, Andree, B. J. Perera, Manchaniayke, Van der Straaten and Wilson. Other Government Officers—Paxon (Captain), E. W. Neubronner, Norman, Askey, W. D. Scott, Dr. Scott, Stonor, Koch, Lindsay, Irvine, Vane, Shaw, Yzelman and Roe.

IN future, Football practice—or matches, when they can be arranged—will take place on Wednesday evenings on the Parade Ground, in order that Saturdays may be devoted to cricket.

ANOTHER Billiard Handicap (250 up) is announced at the Selangor Club. The 1st prize will be a silver cup, and if there are more than 30 entries a billiard cue will be given as a 2nd prize. The entrance fee is \$1, and entries close on 4th August. Messrs. Anchant, Cumming and Mitchell are the handicappers.

THE Committee of the Selangor Rifle Association have postponed the Maxwell Challenge Cup Competition to 9th September, on account of the absence in Pahang of the President (Capt. Lyons). The cup has to be won twice in succession to become the property of the winner. T. J. MacGregor is the holder, having won it last year with a score of 85. The conditions of firing are seven shots each at 200, 500 and 600 yards; Bisley Rules and marking. Firing to commence at 7 a.m. There is to be a handicap on the competition shooting, entrance \$2. Practice may be had at the Range every Saturday at 3 p.m.

THE Church Building Committee met at the Selangor Club on Monday last to consider the question of furnishing the New Church, which is now rapidly approaching completion. The Architect submitted a design and estimate for a pulpit and designs for choir stalls and for seating the nave. These were approved, and it was decided to invite tenders for making and supplying the choir stalls and nave seats at once. Mr. Nicholas, who is building the church, sent in an estimate for the pulpit; this was accepted and he was instructed to proceed with the work. The Secretary reported that there were still a good number of subscriptions remaining unpaid, and the Committee take this opportunity of reminding those subscribers who have not yet paid that the money is now wanted to make payments to the contractor. Mr. Von Douop and Mr. Bennett E. Shaw have been asked to fill the vacancies in Committee consequent upon Mr. A. R. Venning and Mr. C. M. Cumming leaving the State.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"The town of Rawang, which has for a long time enjoyed immunity from fire, has recently been the scene of incendiarism. Two attempts were made last week to burn down the village, once on the night of the 11th instant, when a Chinese brothel was deliberately set fire to, and again on the night of

13th, the building this time being the bath-house of a Macao shop. Happily both attempts were frustrated; in the first instance by the prompt assistance rendered by a Japanese and one or two others who discovered the flame, and in the second by both the police and the public combined. That it was the work of incendiaries in both cases there is very little room for doubt, for on the first occasion a torch was found on the scene, while in the last there was no lamp lit or any person sleeping in the building set fire to—two circumstances which point conclusively to the fact that the fire was not accidental. The safety of the village from destruction was to some extent also due to the houses being roofed and walled with nipah instead of bertam atap, owing to which the fire did not spread so rapidly as it otherwise might have done, and thus rendered assistance possible. An amusing incident occurred in the midst of all the excitement on Friday night, which is worth mention. While everyone who turned out of his house on that occasion was endeavouring to extinguish the fire, a Chetty, who lived in a house on the opposite side of the road, about 50 yards distant from the scene of the conflagration, and who had therefore the least cause for alarm, was engaged with the help of a servant lad in dragging out from his shanty to the Police Station two large and heavy wooden boxes, on which they both were afterwards found comfortably seated and calmly watching the course of events."

A CORRESPONDENT forwards the following cutting as of interest to many here who were formerly resident in Ceylon. Mr. Leembruggen, of the Secretariat, was related to the deceased lady. "AN OLD DUTCH FAMILY.—Another member of one of the old and respectable Dutch families has passed away in the person of Jane, widow of the late Daniel Gogerly (only son of the great Pali Scholar, the Rev. D. J. Gogerly), who was in the Civil Engineer's Department at Jaffna in 1846-47 and subsequently Headmaster of the Lower School of the Colombo Academy. The subject of this obituary was the youngest daughter of the late Casper Henry Leembruggen (Sitting Magistrate at Gettamane in the Giruwo Pattu, and also Sitting Magistrate of Pooneryn in the Jaffna District in 1824) and of his wife, Adelaide, daughter of the late Captain Guillaume Joachim Du Bois De Larsosay of the Luxemburg Regiment, eldest son of Claud William Marquis Du Bois De Larsosay. She was a lady of sterling piety. She leaves two sons and two daughters and a few grandchildren to lament her loss. Born at Jaffna, 23rd November, 1827. Died at Colombo, 25th June, 1894."

IN the Acting Residency Surgeon's report for May, occurs the following:—"During the month no fewer than six cases of crocodile

bite were admitted to the Klang Hospital and I enclose a very careful account of all particulars connected with these, drawn up by Apothecary Keun. It will be noticed that three of the cases were admitted between the 7th and the 10th of the month, all from Damansara. The other three were taken between the 19th and 22nd near Klang Jetty. It is remarkable, too, that two of the victims were attacked while in small boats, an occurrence which is stated by Malays not to have been known before. It would appear from the dates, and the fact that one of the men attacked while in his boat was attacked at Damansara and the other at Klang, that a confirmed "man-eater" is infesting the river. The steersman of the *Abdul Samad* had an exceedingly narrow escape, due to his own pluck and coolness. He was dragged under by the crocodile while washing his feet at Klang Jetty. On finding that he had been taken he managed to twist himself on the back of the animal and get his thumbs into its eyes. The brute let go, but before he could reach the Jetty seized him again. A repetition of the gouging treatment made him let go again, when the plucky little fellow made his escape. He has already been able to return to work. It is a rather curious fact that among all six cases reported, in only one instance were any bones broken—i.e. an old man, who died—and so far as I have heard the offender has not been successful in any one instance in carrying off his victim." The steersman of the *Abdul Samad* ought to know that his adventure has been placed on record, because, in time to come, when he relates this yarn, his auditors may look askance.

WE hear that the caretaker at the Dusun Tua Bungalow is a perfect treasure: not only does he fulfil his legitimate duties of guarding the building, but he more often than not is called upon to act as "boy" to those visitors who are unprovided with that necessary evil; he also has to be "cookie" for the people who imagine that a full staff of servants is kept at the Bungalow to minister to their wants; and it is on record that he has had more than once to perform the duties of "ayah" and look after the children. Of course, being asked to perform such little services as running on errands two or three times a day to the town of Ulu Langat, taking a note to Kajang or Cheras, or even coming in to Kuala Lumpur for soda-water, do not count, they naturally form part of his work as caretaker and guardian. But he being, as stated above, a "treasure," and those who are responsible for his engagement not wishing to see such a good-all-round individual worried into an early grave, we have been asked to mildly point out to intending visitors that this man's duties are solely those of a caretaker, and that he cannot be expected to act as either cook, boy, or ayah—that is, visitors must take their own servants.

SELANGOR GOLF CLUB.

THE ties for Mr. Treacher's prize have now reached the final stage. In the first round, which contained only one tie, Welch unfortunately had to scratch to McGregor. In the 2nd Round:—

	<i>Hcp.</i>	beat		<i>Hcp.</i>		<i>Hcp.</i>	beat		<i>Hcp.</i>
Fisher ...	7		Kemp ...	18	Glassford, scr.		beat	Highet ...	9
McGregor	16	„	Hüttenbach	30	Berrington	4	„	Macreath	18
Meikle	14	„	Bligh ...	18	Bidwell	16	„	Brown	20
Bourne	10	„	Kindersley	18	Cormac	16	„	Stonor	7

In the 3rd Round:—Fisher beat Bourne, Cormac beat Meikle, Glassford beat McGregor and Berrington beat Bidwell.

In the 4th Round:—Berrington beat Fisher, and Glassford beat Cormac.

Leaving the final tie to be played between Glassford (scratch), and Berrington (4).

The score book is filling up this month, in consequence of the conditions of Mr. Spooner's prize; 180 rounds having been recorded already against 54 as the record for any previous month, so there ought to be a chance of making a good handicap this time. Entries close on the 31st instant, and the handicap will be published as soon after that date as possible.

A handicap competition against "Colonel Bogey" has been suggested for September, but no prize is forthcoming for it so far, and an entrance fee will probably have to be charged to make up a prize.

One of the teeing grounds and the 8th green have been much interfered with by Yap Hon Chin's building operations, and a new green is to be made immediately on the spur above the Mission House. A fund has been started with the object of building a small pavilion, and subscriptions will be gratefully received by the Hon. Secretary.



PAHANG DISTURBANCES.

THERE is not much of importance to narrate, but to preserve some sort of chronicle we publish the following items.

After the taking of the Jeram Ampal Stockades Colonel Walker was enabled to reduce his force, and 30 Selangor Pathans returned to Kuala Lumpur on the 8th instant, thus leaving 70 of our men with two officers still engaged on active service in Pahang.

It is to be noted that only 22 men of the Selangor Force were in at the attack on the stockades, of whom two were killed and two wounded, while their officer, Captain Lyons, as we all know, had a miraculous escape. Thirty were sent round with Superintendent Duff's party, which was misled by the guides. The balance of the 100 are with Inspector Spinks at Kuala Lipis.

Captain Mackenzie and his smart Sungei Ujong Sikhs, who were despatched here on the outbreak of the disturbances, returned to

Sungei Ujong on the 18th, with the exception of the ten men sent to reinforce Bentong. These men have since been recalled and returned to Sungei Ujong on the 23rd.

Kuala Lipis and places down river are being rationed from Singapore and Pekan; Raub and Tras continue to draw supplies from Selangor.

Writing on the 15th Captain Lyons reports himself and Assistant Superintendent Holmes "Well" at Kuala Tembeling. He had 25 Selangor Sikhs with him.

The two wounded Pathans arrived in Klang by the *s. s. Malacca* on the 20th and are doing well.

Captain Talbot, of the Perak Force, for whom much commiseration is felt here, was, at the date of last advices, still in hospital in Singapore, and it is feared that it will be some time before he is up and about again.

It is believed that Si Rasu is in Ulu Kelantan, and Bahman, with a small following, still somewhere in Pahang, with Resident Clifford and Colonel Walker in pursuit.

With a Siamese force in Kelantan and Trenggannu the work of running the malcontents to earth should be greatly facilitated.



ADVERTISING IN THE VERNACULAR.

IT is our pleasant duty in this issue to welcome another journalistic enterprise in the form of No. 3 of the *Bintang Timor*, which has just been received by one of our correspondents. The *Bintang Timor* is a Malay daily paper printed entirely in Roman characters and published at the Sin Yew Hean Press, Singapore. For places outside Singapore the subscription is \$1.30 a month, payable in advance. The paper is very well got up and considerable care seems to have been taken in the Editor's room. We confess to getting considerable amusement out of the advertisements, even the most ordinary of them when expressed in the Malay language seem very funny. To quote a few from this number of the *Bintang Timor*—

"Joseph Baker, Tukang Kueh dan Tukang Roti deri Negri Vienna. Membri tahu kapada Mem-mem, Tuan-tuan dan Baba-baba di Singapura bahwa iya telah buka suatu kedai Kueh dan Roti di No. 6, Victoria Street, sebelah Skola Convent. Kueh orang kahwen, dan lain-lain macham kueh yang baik punya. Ice Cream, Water Ices, dan Ice Puddings, sahari hari ada sedia. Ada ampat macham punya Ice Cream. Waktu deri pukul 11 pagi sampie pukul 11 malam. Buns, Brown Bread yang baik, gula gula macham macham. Chocolates, Chocolate Cream, Chocolate Almonds, dan Brown Almonds. Jikalau mahu beli banyak musti kasi tahu lebih dahulu. Harganya murah sahja."

The Tukang Kueh from Negri Vienna is very droll.

Again the following—

"Perrier Jouet & Co. Punya Champagne.—Inilah anggor bangsa baik dan termashuhor dan harganya pun patut. Quarts \$29.50, Pints \$31.50."

We can't quite fathom the mode of calculating the above prices, and we wonder whether the Malay readers consider \$29.50 as "patut" for a dozen of champagne. At least, we suppose this price means a dozen.

The Insurance column is also amusing—

"Eastern Mortgage and Agency Coy., Limited.—Modal yang telah di tetapkan £1,000,250, Wang yang ada gadiean skarang £600,250. Siapa siapa handak pinjam wang atas gadiean tanah, rumah, shares, dan lain lain akuan yang baik, asil negri, atau asil Municipal, atau lain lain barang harga ikut yang ada jalan di Eropa.—PATERSON, SIMONS & Co."

Will Messrs. Paterson, Simons & Co. "advance" on a proposed "bonus of back pay at 3s. 4d.?"

The same firm says:—

"Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Coy., Limited, London. Established 1821.—Modal, £2,900,000; Wang yang di jalankan bunga, £4,516,000; Asil tahun tahun, £938,000. Kita, nama yang tersebut dibawah ini, ada menjadi Agents sebab Company yang tersebut diatas, ada sedia mahu trima Insurance Api, *tempu pendek*, iya itu dalam 10 hari atau lebih, harganya mengikut sperti yang ada jalan skarang, dan akan di bri tahu kalau preksa sama."

"Tempu pendek!" we suppose they mean "life is short"—doubtlessly a hint to insure quickly. And hereby hangs a tale—

"Kupper's Beer.—Chop "Payong." Ini Beer sahja yang dapat bintang di Chicago Exhibition"

How will this suit the British Lion—is the Editor of the *Bintang Timor* an American that he would disburse such news amongst the loyal Malay subjects of Her Most Gracious Majesty—

"Ini hari, hari besar diantara orang orang American, sebab hari inilah yang marika itu telah terlepas deri pada prentahan orang orang Inggris."

TWO MONTHS IN PAHANG.

HAVING lately returned from a trip of some two months' duration in Pahang, I have been requested to record some of my experiences of a country which is at present attracting a large share of public notice, for the benefit of the readers of the *Selangor Journal*.

Having started with a complete ignorance of the Malay language and customs, I was unable to make much use of my opportunities for observation, and fear I have very little of interest to tell.

Leaving Singapore on 20th April in the good (?) ship *Perse*, I arrived at the mouth of the Pahang River the following day, after an uneventful voyage of 24 hours.

Pekan, the capital of the State, is situated on the right bank of the river about seven miles from the sea, and there I stayed for five days, and experienced the unbounded hospitality which is accorded to all travellers in Pahang.

On the 26th April I started up the river in one of the boats of the country, my ultimate destination being some "Salt Licks," reported to be much frequented by large game of all sorts, on the River Telom, about five days' journey beyond Kuala Lipis. My establishment consisted of a Chinese boy, who turned out a treasure in his way and acted as interpreter until I picked up enough Malay to make myself understood, and a Dyak whom I engaged at Pekan. The latter proved a most useful servant, being thoroughly at home in the jungle, and an excellent tracker. His pluck also was undeniable, which is a good

deal more than could be said for most of the Malays that I met in my travels.

Having only a single crew of four men, progress up the river was necessarily slow and somewhat tedious. On the third day from Pekan we arrived at Kuala Jempul, and, having been kindly provided with letters to a local chief by Mr. Duff before leaving Pekan, I made a stay there of three days to look for seladang. Quite fresh tracks abounded, but of the animals themselves nothing could be seen. On the last day of my stay, however, while tracking a herd, I was fortunate enough to come across two tigers, apparently bound on the same errand, and succeeded in bagging one of them. It proved to be a large cub, the other doubtless being the tigress. Over my subsequent shooting adventures we will draw a veil. The pursuit of large game in Pahang is not altogether a one-sided amusement, and one finds one'sself not unfrequently the hunted instead of the hunter, a position which is neither dignified nor pleasant. I am not naturally fleet of foot, but had my stay in the country been prolonged a little I firmly believe I should have become an accomplished sprinter. With an empty rifle in one's hand and an elephant's tusk or seladang's horn in close proximity in the rear, one develops a turn of speed which is little short of marvellous.

On the 4th May Temerloh was reached, where I was most hospitably entertained by Mr. Fleming for a couple of days. The next stoppage was two days further up the river at Kuala Krau. Here game of all sorts abounds, and I received my first lesson in sprinting from a wounded tusker.

On the 12th May, late in the evening, we arrived at Kuala Tembeling and tied up for the night on the sandy beach below the police station. Two Sikhs came down to interview my boatmen, and finding I could speak Hindustani and talk to them of their distant homes in the Punjaub, they shouted to their comrades who came running down to the river bank and insisted on taking me off to the police station where they regaled me with square-face gin. After an hour's conversation I went back to the boat and turned in. Next morning we made an early start, but the Sikhs were there to see me off, and we parted with mutual regret. They were a fine body of men, eleven in number, and very good specimens of their race, and as I left Kuala Tembeling behind me I little thought of the terrible tragedy that was to be enacted there in a few short weeks. Both on this and on a subsequent occasion, when I passed Kuala Tembeling only a few days before the attack by the rebels, the sentry in front of the police station was always alert and on his post, the hours were regularly struck on a gong day and night, and all the guard duties customary in peace time appeared to be punctiliously performed.

On the 15th May we reached Kuala Lipis and were met at the pier by the late Mr. Wise, with whom I stayed for two days; having changed boats we started again up the Jelai, and passing Selensing arrived at the mouth of the River Telom, a rocky tributary which joins the main stream on its left bank. Leaving the large boat here and taking to a small dug-out, we commenced to go up the Telom, which

was very low at the time. This accentuated the numerous rapids with which its course abounds into small waterfalls, and as the canoe had to be emptied half a dozen times a day and hauled up bad places with rattan ropes, progress was very slow. After two days of this work a point was reached beyond which in the then state of the river it was said to be impossible to go. So leaving the canoe we struck across country, and after a long march up and down hill through forest so dense that the sunlight rarely reached the ground even at midday, and a sun-hat was quite unnecessary, a small clearing with a few deserted Sakai huts was reached late in the afternoon. Leaving my baggage in one of the huts I went to look at the salt lick, which was three miles further on. By the way the ground was trodden down by the footprints of elephants, seladang, rhinoceros and deer there was no doubt as to this place being a favourite resort of game of all sorts; but, unfortunately, none of the tracks were fresh, my Dyak pronouncing the latest to be at least a fortnight old.

There was a newly constructed shelter in a tree overlooking the salt lick, and I was informed that some Malay sportsmen had been shooting there some weeks before, and had killed several deer and wounded an elephant, which may account for the place being temporarily deserted by game. I sat up two nights and saw nothing, so determined to return to Kuala Lipis. The part of the country I was now in is inhabited solely by Sakai, and the jungles are set so thickly with all sorts of ingenious traps for game that it is positively dangerous to walk about without a sharp-eyed guide in front.

Of tame or semi-civilised Sakai I had seen plenty, and two were then with me as carriers, but though I was particularly anxious to meet the real untamed Sakai in his native wilds I had not yet succeeded in doing so. On the return journey from the salt lick the wish was gratified, as I surprised three Sakai women in a rocky stream, catching shrimps for their afternoon tea. They bolted at once into the undergrowth like so many rabbits, and with much the same action; but, after a considerable amount of persuasion from the Sakais who were carrying the baggage, they were induced to come forward and shew themselves. As this was my first introduction to the noble savage in an unsophisticated state, I examined them with great interest. They were of a dark chocolate brown colour, of small stature, with well-formed limbs, fine figures, lanky black locks, and by no means uncomely features; but I was so horrified at the scantiness, I might almost say total absence, of their attire, that I opened my Gladstone bag on the spot and presented them in turn with a shirt, some other species of undergarment, and a neck-tie, which was all that could be spared from my scanty store. Coily refusing to comply with my urgent entreaties that they should robe themselves without delay, they made off through the jungle in great glee to shew their possessions to their admiring relatives; and, as the dusky forms disappeared in the gloom of the forest, I proceeded on my way, happy in the consciousness of having made an effort, however humble, to introduce the elements of civilisation into the dark places of the earth.

On second thoughts, however, doubts arose as to whether those same garments would prove an unmixed blessing to their possessors. If one may judge from a limited knowledge of the fair sex in a state of civilisation, it is to be feared that such startling novelties might cause a considerable amount of jealousy and ill-feeling among the other ladies of the tribe at the next garden party given by that Sakai family. It must not be supposed, however, from the foregoing remarks that the art of female adornment is *entirely* unknown among this primitive people. On a subsequent occasion in Ulu Krau I purchased, as a curio, the full dress of a Sakai belle; a transaction which left the fair seller much as she was before, and did not materially increase the amount of my baggage.

On again reaching the spot where we had left the canoe we commenced the return journey down stream. The river had risen considerably in the meantime, and we had some exciting work shooting rapids, but arrived safely at the mouth of the Telom on the 25th May, and reached Kuala Lipis the following day. I stayed for three days with Wise, and left on the 28th with much regret.

Intimacies are rapidly formed in the jungle, and no one could have known Wise without feeling a strong sense of personal attraction, and a sincere admiration for his evident ability and the modest simplicity of his character. Our next meeting was at Kuala Tembeling, four days before the ill-fated attack on the rebel stockades. On leaving Kuala Lipis my intention was to go down stream to Kuala Semantan and thence up the Semantan River, *via* Bentong, into Selangor. On the way down I turned off for ten days up the Krau River. It is no exaggeration to say that the jungles in Ulu Krau literally swarm with elephants, rhinoceros, seladang, tigers, and other wild beasts of the worst description. They fairly hunted me out of the country, and I continued my journey to Temerloh. Here I was advised by Mr. Fleming to try the Triang River for a few days. I did so, and spent three days among herds of elephants as tame as cattle, and quite inclined to be friendly. Unfortunately they were all females, or bull calves too small to shoot. On the 16th June, news came of a large tusker a little higher up the river, and I was just preparing to start when two Malays arrived with a letter from Mr. Fleming. This was to the effect that the rebels had entered Pahang, attacked and captured the police station at Kuala Tembeling on the 14th, and that it was quite possible they might attack Temerloh any day. Travelling all that day and night we arrived at Temerloh on the morning of the 17th, and found the construction of stockades in progress, a very necessary precaution, as there were only 13 Sikhs available for the defence of the station. All the local chiefs and headmen had come in at once on hearing of the outbreak and offered their services to Mr. Fleming, and a certain number of them, armed to the teeth with kris, swords, old Tower muskets and other fearful weapons, had formed themselves into a bodyguard for the defence of his bungalow. Of their good intentions there could be no question, and their zeal usually sufficed to keep them awake till midnight, but as they always snored loudly in the verandah in the

early hours of the morning, when an attack was most to be apprehended, their value from a military point of view was somewhat doubtful.

On arrival at Temerloh I found I was suffering from an attack of malaria, and my Chinese boy was also down with fever. I managed to hold out for some time, and when two launches with Mr. Egerton, Mr. Duff, and 27 Sikhs on board, arrived from Pekan I was able to go on with them to Kuala Tembeling. Ghastly evidences of the tragedy which had taken place in the police station on the 14th June were present in the mouldering corpses of five of the men who had entertained me so hospitably on my way up the river. The remains were collected by their comrades and burnt on a large wood fire on the beach. As the fever from which I was suffering increased I was obliged to take advantage of a steam launch going to Kuala Lipis, and while in bed there heard of the attack on the rebel stockade and the sad news of poor Wise's death. Having somewhat recovered I determined to push on to Raub and started, being carried in a chair. The Malays who had undertaken to carry me did not fancy the job, and at the first night's halt, about 25 miles from Raub, the greater number of them left me, and I had to complete the journey the following day on foot. Arriving at Raub in not very good condition, I threw myself on the well-known hospitality of Mr. Bibby, and after two days there I was sufficiently recovered to continue the journey on a horse he kindly lent me, and passing through Tras, Kuala Kubu and Serendah, arrived finally at Kuala Lumpur, where I spent three or four very pleasant days at the Residency, and was duly introduced to the Victoria Institution, the Lake, the Batu Caves, and the other local lions.—X.

THE STORY OF SI IDRIS.*

(A MALAY ROMANCE).

TO commence with: In the time of the Malays there lived in the land of Rembau a youth named Idris. Now the countenance of Si Idris shone refulgent; his waist resembled the slender branch of the *Angsuka* tree;¹ his thigh, pointing lightly, resembled that of the locust;² his heel was of the most perfect oval,³ and the very calf of his leg resembled a rice-stalk* big with the ear. Moreover, he could write with more skill than any man of these days; he was skilled in the handling of weapons, whether the short sword⁴ or the dagger,⁵ and he had slain nineteen men by subtlety in fight, and chanted the Koran with a voice like the Prophet David;⁷ above all, he was famed for his skill at the game of chess.

Now a maiden of unequalled beauty, Siti Miriam by name, lived in the same village as Si Idris. Her brow was like the one-day-old moon;⁸ her eyebrows resembled clouds⁹ in a picture, and were arched like the artificial spur of the fighting-cock; the rondure of her cheeks resembled a side of the Amboyne mango;¹⁰ her nose was like an opening jasmine bud;¹¹ her hair like the sheathed blossom of the

* This tale is founded on a fiction known at Labu. I am responsible for the names.—W. S.

betel-palm; ¹² her neck was *svelt*, ¹³ with a triple row of dimples; ¹⁴ her bosom full and ripening; ¹⁵ her waist lissom as the stalk of a flower; ¹⁶ her fingers like the tapering spears of lemon-grass, ¹⁷ or the parti-coloured quills ¹⁸ of the porcupine; her eyes like the star of Venus, ¹⁹ and her lips like the bursting pomegranate. ²⁰

Now it came to pass on a certain day, by the ordering of Allah Most High and Mighty, that Si Idris glanced aside ²¹ at Siti Miriam, and loved her from that day forth. And when he had brought presents, they were betrothed according to the custom of that country.

Now when Si Idris was returning homewards, he chanced upon a tiger lying down in the underwood with a leaf between his paws. And Si Idris knew that the tiger was using divination. ²² For all tigers use divination to discover their prey. And Si Idris drew nearer, and saw that the leaf resembled the form of his betrothed, lacking only the head, and Si Idris was sorely troubled at this sight. Next morning at the point of dawn, the widower arose and went to the house of Siti Miriam, and when he arrived at the place, he called out in clear tones, "O Miriam, heart's fruit ²³ and light of my eyes, ²⁴ where art thou, *lila*?" ²⁵ But none replied save the voices of women wailing for the dead.

Then Si Idris ascended the ladder and beheld the corpse of his love, *lacking the head*. And Si Idris made enquiry, and the people who were in the house said that indeed that night a tiger had sprung into the house and killed the girl, and they had driven him away with staves, but he had carried off the head in his jaws. Now all men know that the tiger cannot avoid returning to fetch the corpse he hath slain. Therefore Si Idris devised a plan, and bade all the people depart from the house at nightfall. And when the dew had fallen, Si Idris was left alone with his bride. Then Si Idris took two kris of the right dimensions, ²⁶ in his right hand and in his left, and lay down embracing the dead body of his love.

And at the appointed hour the tiger returned and sprang upon the body to bear it off, but Si Idris stabbed him above the corpse with the kris in his right hand and his left, until the points of the kris blades clave the pin of his heart, so that he leaped seven feet and fell dead on the spot. Then Si Idris rejoiced, and washed off the blood, and called the people of the house. And when the heat brake they prepared a great feast and wake for Siti Miriam and the tiger, such as had never yet been seen in that country. And they buried Siti Miriam with great lamentation, laying her on the right side turned towards Mecca, following the custom of the Malays; for it is accursed in Islam to bury the corpse on its back. ²⁷ And Si Idris danced at the wake with wonderful skill, brandishing the two kris, and insulted the tiger's corpse in every conceivable wise, and when he had finished dancing all men had their will of the remains.

Now this deed of the tiger-slayer is remembered unto this day.—W.S.

- (1) *Laksana tarok anguko.*
- (2) *Paha belalang.*
- (3) *Telor burong.*
- (4) *Bunting padi.*

- (5,6) *Sundang, kris (panjang or pendek), to exhibit skill in weapons=main silat pencha.*
- (7) *Suara bayi Nabi Daud.*

(8) *Sahari bulan*—i.e., 1st day of the Malay month.

(9) *Laksana awan di-tulis*—bentuk taji.

(10) *Saperti pauh di-layang*.

(11) *Saperti kutum melor belum kembang*.

(12) *Sarupa ikal mayang*.

(13, 14) *Jinjang ; getak (ketak) tiga*.

(15) *Bidang*.

(16) *Ramping saperti tangkai bunga*.

(17) *Laksana ombak seruni*.

(18) *Laksana duri landak*.

(19) *Saperti chahia bintang Zaharat*.

(20) *Saperti delima merkah*.

(21) *Kerling*: to glance sideways.

(22) *Tenong*: the tiger takes a leaf between his paws and gazes fixedly at it; when the leaf has assumed the shape of his victim without the head, he knows that his victim's "last day has arrived."

(23) *Buah hati*.

(24) *Chahia mata*.

(25) *Lila*—darling: an idiomatic expression of tenderness.

(26) Only weapons of certain dimensions will take effect on the tiger: a thin strip of inner bark or other substitute for string is stretched from hilt to point of the kris, it is then doubled and each divided half stretched to measure across the waves of the blade at a fixed distance from each end; if the number of times this cross-measurement is taken (for each half of the string) be an odd number, the kris is good; if even, the weapon is no use. A charm, which runs *Gunong runtoch madu segara (segara=segra)*, must also be repeated, while the counting goes on.

(27) *Talantang*: supine.

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PAHANG.

MR. CLIFFORD, in his Annual Report, referring to the evidences of extensive mining in Pahang at some forgotten period, says: "The surfaces of these hills [Selensing] are honeycombed with perpendicular shafts, circular in shape, which in some instances penetrate to the water level below the surface of the valley, a depth of considerably over 100 feet. Many of these pits are placed so close together that a wall of rock not more than two feet thick separates them one from another. The antiquity of these workings is attested by the apparently virgin forest which clothes the hills in which they are situated, large slow-growing trees being in some instances found with their roots centred in the sides of the shafts. Though more or less choked with *débris*, the pits are, for the most part, in a wonderful state of preservation. The operations of these ancient miners were not, however, wholly confined to the sinking of circular shafts, for levels and stopes, very similar in character to those used by the European miner of to-day, also formed part of their scheme of excavation. The department of mining in which the chief weakness of these people would appear to have lain was evidently that of their pumping appliances, since none of these excavations are found to extend far below the level of the valley where the miners would first have had to contend with any considerable influx of water.

"No clue has yet been obtained which might serve to indicate the race to which these miners belonged. The mode of mining employed differs radically from that in use among the Chinese, and the Malays possess no tradition on the subject, though they commonly speak of the miners as being of Siamese origin. It must be remembered, however, that the Malays of the Peninsula are wont to attribute to Siam anything which is clearly neither the work of themselves nor of the Chinese. Whatever the race may have been, it is evident that it must have attained to a considerable degree of mechanical skill, and presumably to a fairly high state of civilisation, and yet from an examination of the excavations one is led to believe that the race which mined them must have been of a somewhat more diminutive stature than either the modern Malay or Siamese.

"From the appearance of many portions of these workings it would seem probable that the work of mining was suspended suddenly and

never resumed, possibly on account of war, an epidemic, or some other public calamity. In many places rich stone has been broken down, stacked ready for transport, and then suddenly abandoned, and in some of the levels and stopes chutes of ore have been partially worked and left in a manner which can be only explained by the hypothesis of a sudden interruption."

Speaking of the site of the future capital of Pahang Mr. Clifford says: "In 1889, shortly after the introduction of the Residential system, and at a time when the knowledge possessed of the resources of Pahang was less intimate than it has since become, Temerloh was selected as the site of the future capital of the State, and as the point to be regarded as the terminal station of any railroad which might be carried into Pahang from any of the States on the western seaboard. It would appear that Temerloh was thus selected more on account of its geographical position, lying as it does midway between Pekan and Kuala Lipis, than for any intrinsic advantages which might be presented by the district which immediately surrounds it; yet experience in Perak and Selangor tends to shew that no town is likely to become a flourishing centre unless great mineral wealth is possessed by the district in which it is situated. Now that a fuller knowledge of Pahang has been gained there would appear to be weighty reasons for reconsidering the question of the best site of the railway terminus, in view of the new lights since thrown upon the question. These lead me to believe that Kuala Lipis, and not Temerloh, is the point which should be selected.

"The district in which Temerloh is situated is populated by Malays who live in the villages on the river banks and earn their living by the cultivation of their fields. Except on the banks of the rivers no population is found, the remainder of the district being composed of forest and swamp. So far as can at present be ascertained the Temerloh District contains no mineral wealth of any importance, the nearest mines of any known value being situated in the upper portion of the Semantan District, and are thus equi-distant from Tras and Temerloh. A road brought from Jelebu or Selangor, therefore, would fail to tap or develop any of the proven mining country in Pahang, and as the greater portion of its length would pass through uninhabited forest and swamp, it would be of little service to the natives of the State, and would only be used by people entering Pahang as a means of reaching Temerloh. At Temerloh itself, and in the district which surrounds it, however, there is nothing to attract immigration, and people arriving at Temerloh would have to proceed to Ulu Pahang in order to find employment or any scope for private enterprise. In order to reach Kuala Lipis a journey of 100 miles by river, always a tedious, and sometimes a very difficult and expensive undertaking, would have to be made, and nothing would therefore be gained by following the Temerloh route in preference to the more direct track *via* Ulu Selangor.

"For the transport of goods to and from the mines a railway or road to Temerloh would be equally useless. At the present time goods are conveyed by sea from Singapore to Kuala Pahang, and are

thence transported to the mines by means of river boats. If a road or a railway were constructed to Temerloh from any one of the ports on the western seaboard in order that use should be made of it, goods would have to be transported from Singapore by sea to the port in question, thence by road or rail to Temerloh, and from Temerloh to the mines by means of river boats. The disadvantages of this route are obvious. Two trans-shipments instead of one would be necessary, only the easier half of the difficult river journey would be avoided, and the expense would certainly be greater, while the saving of time effected would be trifling. It cannot therefore be supposed that this route would be used for the transport of their goods by miners in Ulu Pahang, and such mineral wealth as the Temerloh District may possess is not known to be sufficiently great to warrant the construction of such extensive public works solely with a view to its development. Nor must it be imagined that a road or railway to Temerloh would serve to tap Kuantan, Trengganu, or Kelantan—a supposition which, I understand, has more than once been used as an argument in favour of the adoption of this line of road. Temerloh is separated from Kuantan by a range of mountains nearly as formidable as that which divides Pahang from Selangor, and even if this natural barrier did not exist it is improbable that the Temerloh route would be used for the export of such merchandise as Kuantan, Trengganu and Kelantan can produce, since the waterways on the eastern seaboard to the north of the Pahang River are at present sufficient means of transport to meet all requirements.

“The advantages which Kuala Lipis possesses over Temerloh as the objective of a road or railway from the west coast of the Peninsula into Pahang are briefly these. Kuala Lipis is the natural centre of the Ulu Pahang District, which covers a somewhat larger area than the whole of the neighbouring State of Selangor, and comprises the principal mining districts of known value in Pahang proper. A road from the western seaboard to Kuala Lipis would run through many of these auriferous and stanniferous districts, and would also pass along a line of country which, for Pahang, is already thickly populated. The existence of such a road or railway would enable miners in Ulu Pahang to avoid the whole of the long river journey from the mouth of the Pahang River to the mines, which usually occupies from 15 to 20 days, and goods carried by this route would, in many instances, be landed almost at the scene of mining operations, and would save much of the heavy expenses of transport at present incurred by miners in Pahang.”

Writing at the beginning of the year, Mr. Clifford shews the change that has been wrought in the condition of the ryot:—

“Pahang as it is to-day presents a picture which differs widely from that which confronted a stranger entering the country seven or eight years ago. The change which has been effected by the introduction of the Residential system is to be looked for, however, not in a vastly improved system of communication, nor yet in a very marked advance in the material prosperity of the State, but rather in the great improvement noticeable in the condition of the bulk of the

native population. The Government of an Independent Native State, when it has not been moulded by European influence, is conducted on lines which are closely analogous to the feudal system of Europe in the Middle Ages. The principal chiefs hold their rank, their titles, and their lands under a warrant from the Sultan in return for military and other service, and in each district the petty headmen occupy a similar position under the local chief. The peasant practically possesses no rights of any kind, and is subject to all manner of oppression. He is liable to be called away at any moment from tilling his fields or reaping his crop, to perform gratuitous labour for the Raja, for the great chiefs, or for his petty headman, such duty often entailing an absence of months from his home, during which time he lives at his own charges, while his wives and children subsist as best they can on the charity of their neighbours. Such property as the peasant possesses, in an Independent Native State, continues to be his only so long as it is not coveted by any man more powerful than himself, and even the women of his household are no more free from abduction than are his other possessions from the depredations of the nearest chief. Taxes many and heavy are levied at frequent but irregular intervals, the amount and number of these impositions being regulated purely by the full or depleted condition of the headmen's purses. Heavy import duties are collected on all foreign produce brought into the State, and the prices of such commodities are accordingly very high. Opium, salt, and tobacco are Royal monopolies, and planting the latter within the State is a criminal offence. A reputation for wealth is in itself sufficient to render its unfortunate possessor liable to be heavily fined for the wholly imaginary misdeeds of himself or his relations. The peasants, and even those of the chiefs who are not assured of the Royal favour, submit without a murmur to almost any act of oppression, fearing to protest lest some worse thing should befall them. Much more to a like purport might be written to complete this sketch of a Native State under Malay rule, but enough has been said to indicate the position which the Pahang peasants occupied prior to the introduction of the Residential system. At the present time the rights of the peasant are fully recognised. His wives and children, his land, and the fruits of his labour are at length really his own, and the knowledge that this is so has bred a spirit of independence in him which quells the dread of his superiors which formerly caused him to suffer in silence and prompts him to complain to the nearest District Officer should he consider himself to have been ill-used by his chief, or should his rights have been encroached upon by his neighbours. Such taxes as he is now called upon to pay are light and are in proportion to the area and value of his land, and the import duties on foreign produce having been removed or diminished, many necessaries of life are now cheaper than formerly. The lot of every peasant in the State has thus been greatly ameliorated, and in effecting this the Government of Pahang, even if it has hitherto failed to adequately develop the resources of the country, has performed a sufficiently good work to justify its existence."

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE Resident left Kuala Lumpur on the 28th ultimo, on a visit of inspection of the Kuala Langat District, and returned on the evening of the 1st instant.

THERE will be a "Cinderella Dance" at the Selangor Club to-morrow night, after the Races.

THE Victoria Institution opened for the first time on Monday, the 30th ultimo. It was a wet morning, and there was it appears a doubt about the date, some of the scholars thinking Wednesday, the 1st instant, was the opening day. Ninety boys, however, appeared, and on the following morning 107 were present. The number on the School Register now is 126. Mr. W. M. Phillips, late of the Raffles Institution, has been engaged as Second Assistant Master, and will take charge of the Science and Chemistry Classes.

THE holiday on the 2nd in Kuala Lumpur passed off very quietly. A cricket match had been arranged for the afternoon, but a smart shower of rain, followed by a drizzle, prevented play. At Klang, however, some capital sports were held, and we give an account of them in another column—this account, for obvious reasons, omits all mention of one of the chief factors in the day's enjoyment, the energetic enthusiasm which Mr. Robson instilled into all. Kuala Kubu, too, we hear, was the scene of some merrymaking. In fact, if all we hear is true, Kuala Kubu is becoming a very lively place.

THERE is but one opinion expressed regarding the Smoking Concert at the Selangor Club on Saturday, the 28th—that it was a most enjoyable evening and in every way a success. The Secretary, Mr. Bligh, and the Entertainment Committee are to be congratulated; and we all ought to be, as of course we all are, very grateful to Mr. Alexander, both for the help he gave in organizing the concert and for his assistance at the piano. Mr. Spooner made an excellent chairman, and kept the ball rolling from start to finish: there was a

large, not to say crowded, company and "God Save the Queen" was played at midnight. A new feature of this "Smoker" was the instrumental portion, Mr. Cormac giving a solo on the violin and Mr. Meikle another on the cornet, both items were much appreciated. Mr. Bourne delighted the company with two songs, and Dr. Hertz, Dr. Scott, Messrs. Ridges, Norman, Baxendale, J. Brown, H. A. Scott, H. O. and F. E. Maynard, J. P. Kemp and others also sang, not forgetting the Irish songs of the Chairman. Mr. S. Harper, the only representative present of the humorous trio, gave a laughable monologue.

WE are sorry to hear that Mr. H. F. Bellamy's health is not so good as his friends could wish; on those grounds his leave has been



extended until December next. A Belgian paper, *Le Petit Bleu*, of 14th June, 1894, gives a portrait of him as he appeared to the Belgians at their International Fire Brigade Fête at Brussels. We reproduce a fac-simile for the benefit of our readers, and have been favoured with a cutting from the paper, together with the following translation:—"Eufin, admirez la physionomie de celui des pompiers étrangers qui ait parcouru la plus grande distance pour venir assister au Congrès d'Anvers et aux fêtes de Bruxelles. C'est le capitaine Bellamy, commandant la *fire brigade* de Kuala Lumpur, des les *Straits Settlements*. Il nous arrive tout droit d'Asie.—[Lastly, admire the physiognomy of that particular foreign fireman who has come the greatest distance of all, that he might assist at the Antwerp Congress and the Brussels Fête, Captain Bellamy, Commander of the Kuala Lumpur Fire Brigade in the Straits Settlements, who has come to us all the way from distant Asia.]"

particular foreign fireman who has come the greatest distance of all, that he might assist at the Antwerp Congress and the Brussels Fête, Captain Bellamy, Commander of the Kuala Lumpur Fire Brigade in the Straits Settlements, who has come to us all the way from distant Asia.]"

THE Annual General Meeting of the Lake Club was held in the Reading Room of the Club on 28th July, at 6.30 p.m. There was an attendance of about 40 resident members. In the absence of the President, Mr. A. R. Venning, the chair was taken by Mr. Berrington. The balance sheet was then presented. The net profit for the year ended 30th June, 1894, amounted to \$1,550.97, which after transfer to profit and loss account brought the total assets of the Club to \$8,112.35. After some discussion, Mr. Hüttenbach proposed and Mr. Day seconded

that the debentures, which amount to \$3,100, be paid off during the ensuing year, or as much of them as possible. This would save the Club a yearly expenditure of \$310. The motion was carried. The accounts were then passed. A President for the coming year was balloted for and Mr. E. M. Alexander elected. The following Committee were also elected by ballot: Messrs. Berrington, Cumming, French, Holmes, Lyons, Spooner and Watkins. This Committee is practically the same as last year's. Notice was then given of proposed alterations and additions to rules referring to Visiting Members, Committee Meetings, and subscriptions to be paid by members resident in the Colony or in another State. These will be brought forward for confirmation at the September General Meeting. During the past year the Club has spent nearly \$3,000—on a new billiard table, tennis-courts, Reading Room, and repairs to the original building. Improvements to the dressing-rooms, and the addition of a plank ceiling to the whole building, at a cost of \$750, are now in hand.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Committee of the Selangor Club was held on Wednesday night; Mr. Berrington was in the chair, and Mr. Bligh, Secretary, and Messrs. Ebdon, Paxon and Russell were present. The following gentlemen were elected members, Messrs. T. Gibson, J. R. Hall and F. G. Scott.

THE Museum Committee held a meeting on Friday, 27th July, 1894. Present—Dr. Welch, *Chairman*, Mr. L. P. Ebdon, Mr. J. Russell and Mr. L. B. Von Donop, *Hon. Secretary*. (1) The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. (2) With reference to the collection of ethnographical specimens, the Secretary informs the meeting that replies had not as yet been received from all the out-stations in answer to H.E. the Governor's Minute. (3) The chairman informed the meeting that Mr. G. Bellamy had presented to the Museum a very valuable and interesting collection of padi, bamboo, rattans, etc. Resolved that a cordial vote of thanks be conveyed to Mr. Bellamy for these valuable additions. (4) The estimate of expenditure for 1895 was gone carefully through and submitted for the British Resident's approval. (5) The Committee acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following additions to the Museum:—From Mrs. Welch, one butterfly; Mr. G. Bellamy, bamboo (63 varieties), rattan (38 varieties), padi (71 varieties), rifle, pistol, and lelah bullets, native cast shot and fragments of grenade found at Fort Altenburg [the native shot contains fragments of china and glass in order to penetrate those who are looked upon as invulnerable to ordinary bullets], an old tin coin, and a spur for a fighting cock; Mr. E. V. Carey, a land pergam

pigeon and two broad-billed birds; Mr. Lindsay, two butterflies; Mr. R. Charter, four butterflies; Siemon (Constable No. 648), a flying squirrel. Visitors during June, 880; previously 4,154; total this year, 5,034.

THE Import and Export Returns, Klang, for the first six months of 1894, give the total exports as amounting to \$6,045,190.34, being an increase of \$1,391,307.15 over the first half of 1893. The value of the imports, \$4,998,095.29, shews an increase of \$881,376.35 for the similar period in the previous year. The tonnage of vessels entering the port was 89,331 as against 76,673. The immigration was—Chinese, 26,042; Malay, 5,042; Tamil, 3,182—a decrease of 1,536, 1,370 and 348, respectively.

PAHANG DISTURBANCES.

ON the 28th July Mr. Clifford's and Colonel Walker's parties joined at Kuala Alor on the Pertang River.

The Kelantan and Trenggannu authorities are displaying a very friendly attitude towards the Pahang Government, and have issued instructions forbidding assistance to the raiders.

On the date mentioned, Si Rasu, with a following of 100, including many women and children, was supposed to be further up the Pertang, ahead of his pursuers.

Mr. Clifford's scouts had an encounter with Haji Mat Meh, Si Rasu's son-in-law, in which he was wounded, separated from Si Rasu, and driven into Trenggannu. His supplies fell into the hands of the scouts.

Bahman's whereabouts had not been accurately ascertained.

From the *Free Press* of the 7th August it would appear that subsequently to the 28th a considerable number of the raiders had been captured and handed over to the Trenggannu authorities for safe keeping.

Captain Lyons and Mr. Holmes, by latest advices, were still at Kuala Tembeling, in enforced inactivity, with 25 of our Sikhs. Thirty-two of our men are at Kuala Lipis with Inspector Spinks, and five at Selensing.

On the 8th instant, Inspector McKeon, with 24 Perak men and two guns, embarked on board the Perak *a.s. Mena*, at Klang, for Port Weld.

Inspector Conlay and 23 Perak men are expected to reach Kuala Kubu, from Raub and Tras, to-morrow, and will probably proceed back to Perak.

LOCAL SPORT.

KLANG SPORTS, AUGUST 2ND, 1894.

SPLENDID weather, a large concourse of spectators, the liberality of the public, the presence of the Raja Muda, and the Band from Kuala Lumpur all helped to make the day the success that it was. Thanks to the energy and forethought of the members of the "Sports" Committee, everything went off without a hitch; in fact, I think they were the best Native Sports that have been seen in Selangor for a long time.

The donations were made up as follows (H. H. Tunku Dia Udin heading the list with \$20):—Europeans, \$64.00; Eurasians, \$7.00; Chinese, \$121.50; Malays, \$52.00; Tamils, \$22.50; total, \$267.00.

Mr. H. Huttenbach, who is always to the fore, not only came down from Kuala Lumpur, but also gave us a subscription, as did also two Kuala Lumpur Towkays as soon as they arrived on the ground. (Messrs. Loo Shong Chye and Loh Cheng Koon).

In deference to the wishes of the Chinese, a sum of \$30 was set aside for a Chinese luncheon on the ground, whilst nearly another \$60 was expended in refreshments and cigars for the other spectators. The Band cost about \$30, the balance sheet now shewing about \$20 in hand.

A start was made about 8 a.m. with the Boat Races. Down the river, round a buoy and back against the stream was the course. Four boats competed, including one from the s.s. *Pegu*. Going with the tide the *Esmeralda's* boat looked like winning, but when it came to the real hard pull back again the superior training of the Jugra men told so that they easily obtained first place. The Dinghey Race was a repetition of this. Mr. Turney was at once apprised of the result by wire to which he quickly replied, saying that he had informed the Sultan who was delighted, ascribing success to the Raja Muda's presence. Certainly the Raja Muda, as well as Raja Bot, took the keenest interest in the aquatic events. I must not forget to mention also the presence of that good all-round sportsman Mr. W. Scott, who accompanied Mr. King from Kuala Lumpur to see the sports.

The land sports were started at 2 p.m. on the cricket field, the Band having previously played round the town to give people due notice of the time.

It is unnecessary to give an account of every single event in the programme, but the fact that nearly every entry had to be run off in heats speaks as to the popularity of the occasion. It is noticeable, however, that nearly all the winners are in the Government service as boatmen, policemen, peons, clerks, etc. H.H. Tunku Dia Udin was present all the afternoon and followed each event with great interest. The Raja Muda amused himself by alternately playing billiards and watching events between the strokes. The winner of the sack race at the last Kuala Lumpur Sports (a Malay) again came in first here. Our Postmaster and Mr. Musdin achieved what was evidently a popular win in the three-legged race.

The "pig fight" almost generated into a real fight amongst the excited Celestial competitors, the man who first caught the pig only being saved from "death by overcrowding" by the united efforts of the judges, starters and police. In the police race the competitors had to run once round the course in full uniform carrying the rifle with bayonet in belt. It was a good race, but a little bird whispered that it was previously arranged for the winner, whoever he might be, to give 10 cents to each of the other competitors! In the Bandsmen's Race, the leading man fell within a yard or two of the tape and so lost his chance. In the Boatmen's Race each man ran with an oar. The Obstacle Race—especially the crawling through drain pipes, up slanting planks and hanging ropes—was a very popular event. At 5.30 p.m. the spectators collected in front of the Club, where the Raja Muda gave a short, appropriate, though somewhat inaudible address, after which Mrs. Spearing kindly presented the prizes, the big drum thumping in concert with the cheers of the crowd. Cheers were given for the Jugra boat, Mr. Turney, the Raja Muda and Mrs. Spearing. "God Save the Queen" followed by the "Selangor March" brought to a conclusion, a day the success of which was largely due to Mr. Edwards, who had made all the arrangements and acted as Starter; Messrs. Thomas, Musdin, Kassim and Ramasamy, who had prepared the ground; and Messrs. Stephenson, Stafford and Spearing, who acted as Starter and Judges, respectively.—J. H. M. R.

THE GYMKHANA MEETING.

At the request of several of my friends, who inform me that they are quite stoney broke, I have consented once again to blossom forth into print, and to do my best to put them on to one or two real good things which can't possibly be beat. The task which has been set me is a hard one, especially as I am writing before the handicaps, or even the entries, are out; but I will do my best to give all those who care to wade through these notes the real straight tip.

To commence with, we have the Griffin Race, for which we shall probably see a field of ten to trouble the starter. From these I could perhaps give you three or four certain losers, but under which particular thimble the wily pea is hidden, I must say, beats me. In the first place, I have only seen the ponies ridden by light-weights, and as most of them are very young it is quite a toss up whether the one or two I fancy as having a good chance of winning will be able to struggle even half a mile with anything like 11 st. up. The top weight is *Ploughboy*, who has to carry 11 st.; he is one of the few ponies who is anything approaching what a weight-carrier should be; he is also blest with a good temper and will run straight, which many of the smaller ponies will not, and should he get through the inevitable scrimmage at the home bend, I shall expect to see him beat more than beat him. The next in order of height are *Java's Pride* and *Daisy Belle*, with 10.11 each. The former is a nice pony, but the weight will stop him. *Daisy Belle* is more or less a dark he

having only been sent down from Kuala Kubu within the last week or so; she is an ugly mare to look at, but can gallop a bit and won't be far out of it. *Matchbox*, *Scallywag* and *Tiddlywinks*, I am afraid, have no chance. *Hobson's Choice* and *Wooloomooloo*, with 9.13 and 9.1, respectively, are well in, and should one of the light-weights win, it will be one of these two—the former for choice. *Fuzzywuzzy*, I fear, is too slow, and *Marionette*, who was certainly one of the most promising of the batch, has been laid up with a housemaid's knee and is practically untrained, so that, in spite of her light weight, I am afraid she won't make much of a show.

As I suppose I must take one against the field, I shall select *Ploughboy* to win, with *Daisy Belle* and *Hobson's Choice* as runners up.

The Handicap for Australian Griffins will bring out a field of three. *Starlight*, I presume, owing to previous performances, will have top weight, and I shall expect to see a real good race, as both *Kathleen* and *Atalanta* have come on a lot since they were last on the course. Should *Atalanta* get in with a light-weight and choose to gallop, she would about win; but she is not a good plucked 'un, and I fancy that *Starlight* will just about do the trick.

Chumpie, *Britomarte*, *Dorothy* and *Moonlight* will be entered for the Roadsters' Handicap, and the race will be a very open one. I fancy, however, that it lies between *Dorothy* and *Moonlight*, but I shall stand or fall by the mare, as *Moonlight* has been getting a bit too much of it lately and is looking very tucked up, whereas *Dorothy* has never been better in her life. *Chumpie* I do not think can stay a mile, and *Britomarte*, who might have had a chance with a very light-weight up if really fit, is as fat as a pig, and will be done with before the half-mile post is reached.

I hear that the Distance Handicap will probably fall through, in which case a Consolation Race for Horses will be substituted. This will bring out a field of five and should make a good race. I have heard of no likely entries from Sungei Ujong, so I am afraid that we shall have to rely entirely on local horses, which is a pity, as an outsider or two would considerably increase the interest.

THE MAN IN THE LALANG.

CRICKET.

A revival in cricket was instituted on Saturday, the 28th July, when the Selangor Government Railway played the "Other Officials." The match was conspicuous for the good all-round cricket of E. W. Neubronner, who made 89 by a dashing display of batting. He made 72 before giving a difficult chance at the wicket, and was caught out, unluckily, before making a century. He also took 6 s. Dr. Scott took three wickets for eight runs hitting in his 19.

SELANGOR GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.		OTHER OFFICIALS.		
Tisbury c W. D. Scott b Paxon	6	Paxon c and b Tisbury	0	
Day b Neubronner	9	E. W. Neubronner c Hardinge b Perera	89	
Hardinge do.	7	Dr. Scott b Hardinge	19	
Perera do.	15	W. D. Scott b Perera	6	
Hight c Yzelman b Dr. Scott	13	Askey c Hight b Roy	18	
H. A. Scott b Neubronner	0	Norman b Perera	7	
Walsh do.	0	Koch c Scott b Perera	5	
Manchanayake do.	8	Irvine c and b Hardinge	2	
Bartholomeusz c Irvine b Dr. Scott	0	Yzelman b Hardinge	6	
Andree c Neubronner b Dr. Scott	5	Buxton not out	10	
Roy not out	2	Extras b 28, 1 b 2, w 1, n b 2	35	
Extras b 2, 1 b 5	7			
Total	69	Shaw did not bat	Total	193

FOOTBALL.

W. D. S. writes:—As regards Kuala Lumpur football the play has improved greatly of late. The passing, amongst the forwards, is much smarter, but there is still room for more improvement. The half-backs are settling down a little and playing with more judgment, they should bear in mind that their duty is—not to kick the ball as hard as ever they can whenever it comes near them, but to stop the rushes of the opposing forwards and feed their own forwards on every opportunity. I should like to see one Saturday in every month set aside for football, on which day a good match should be arranged. I also think that the Football sub-Committee might consider the question of entering a team for the Warren Challenge Shield, as we have now a far better team than when Singapore played us at the commencement of the year. Dr. Scott is a great acquisition, and plays a grand game at full back. Phillips and H. A. Scott should turn out useful men at half back and E. J. Roe is a rattling good forward.

I have been asked to get up a football eleven to play the Klang Club on their own ground on Saturday week. The following is the team I propose playing: F. F. King, goal; Baxendale and Buchanan, full backs; R. A. J. Bidwell, B. E. Shaw, and F. M. Porcher, half backs; Roe (Captain), centre forward; Askey and H. A. Scott, left wing, J. Brown and F. H. Lott, right wing.

If we are going to play Penang this year at cricket, a football match might also be arranged.

SELANGOR GOLF CLUB.

In the July Handicap the last tie resulted in a win for Glassford again, though Berrington was two up on the first round.

The August Competition, for Mr. Spooner's prize, is a match-play handicap of two rounds against Colonel Bogey. The handicap has been posted in the Clubs. The two rounds are to be played any time this month before 6.30 p.m. on August the 31st (the later the better, as two of the greens are being altered); some other member, of course, keeping the score for each competitor and looking after the Colonel's interests.

The "Colonel," it should be explained for the benefit of the uninitiated, is a fictitious member of the Club, not quite up to first-class play at home, but very steady and perfectly indifferent to wind and rain, hardly ever off the line, so that he gets fair lies all through, and above all, keeps his temper; so, as may be imagined, he gives us all strokes, except the Champion. Bogey's score is 42 for the single round, thus—5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 4, 4, 5 = 42.

An important "local rule" was passed by the Committee at their last meeting: it reads—

"LOCAL RULE FOR PETALING LINKS.

"Graves, with their mounds and trenches, roads, paths, and any parts of the course from which the turf has been removed, must be treated strictly as 'hazards' under Rule 14: long grass is not a 'hazard.'"

Which, being interpreted, means that you may not ground your club in addressing the ball, or touch or move anything, however "loose" or "dead" it may be, when you find yourself either in a grave or on one of the bare patches of earth which are so common on the links just now consequent on Yap Hon Chin's building operations—and the gravediggers. The course will, it is hoped, soon be improved in respect of these matters; but meanwhile, it is necessary to have a rule one way or the other.

The September Competition is to be a handicap of the ordinary medal-play description, entrance fee \$2. Entries close at 6.30 p.m. on 31st August.

CYCLING.

THE mile bicycle race to which J. P. Kemp challenged H. E. Askey, came off on the 28th ultimo, and resulted in an easy victory for the former. The course was twice round the Parade Ground, and when half way round the second lap the loser had a sharp attack of cramp, and in addition was riding a much heavier machine than he is accustomed to. This was very unfortunate for him; but, apart from these disadvantages, we fancy that Kemp, who had plenty in hand, is at present too strong for his opponent.

TIGERS ON A COFFEE ESTATE.

O H, gallant Captain and noble Doctor! what has become of all Selangor's Nimrods since you went on leave?

On Sunday last it was my good fortune to lunch at Hawthornden Bungalow. I was earnestly engaged with a particularly savoury curry and was just summoning up courage to ask for a second helping when a Tamil coolie entered in such a precipitate manner, and with such an excited and ferocious mien, that at first it seemed as though he was going to reprimand the company for sitting down to tiffin before his arrival. When he had recovered enough breath to speak

he said something which I did not understand (probably because I do not know the language), but apparently of so startling a nature as to extend the eyes of the host and to draw a gruff nautical exclamation from the salty lips of the "Marine." "Tigers in the nursery, eating up the bullocks," somebody said, and then we scampered down to the lines.

Two poor beasts had just been fastened up to a tree, both had been torn, one so severely that he was not a pleasant sight to look upon.

The "Marine" had forgotten his marlin-spike and cutlass, but we had a snider, a carbine and a revolver amongst us, and, making shift with these, started in pursuit. We did not find any tiger in the old nursery, but one or more had certainly been there, and from various signs we judged that the cattle must have been attacked almost within a stone's throw of the cooly lines.

The "Master" came over in the afternoon and we bathed the wounds with Jeye's fluid, blew in calomel and iodoform through paper tubes, and finished up with tight bandages.

The "Master" comforted himself with the reflection that it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good. He estimated his possible loss at \$80, while he supposed the incident to be worth at least \$15 to "Our Own."*

The gentleman referred to could only bow in reply, his mouth being full of calomel, iodoform and bitterness which had been acquired through the paper tube.

SELANGOR PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Selangor Planters' Association was held on Saturday, the 21st of July, 1894, at 10.45 a.m. There were present Messrs. E. V. Carey, *Chairman*, Stephenson and Lake (Members of Committee), H. Hüttenbach (Hon. Secretary), Hill, Hurth, J. Glassford, Skinner, Porcher, Tamboosamy Pillai, R. Meikle, H. O. Maynard, W. Nicholas and T. Gibson. Mr. Baxendale, was present as correspondent of the *Straits Times*.

Messrs. Kow Soon Kiat, W. Nicholas, W. McD. Mitchell, H. O. Maynard and G. D. Gordon were elected Members.

Mr. F. M. Porcher was elected a Member of Committee in place of Mr. C. M. Cumming.

The Chairman proposed that Mr. Baxendale be allowed to be present to take notes for the *Straits Times*; Mr. Lake seconded the the motion.

Mr. Hüttenbach proposed as an amendment that Mr. Baxendale be invited to attend the meeting as a visitor, but not as a correspondent, the meetings of the Association not being public meetings; the amendment was seconded by Mr. Porcher, but on being put to the vote was lost.

* I trust that the Master's prognostications may prove correct, Mr. Editor.

The present system of engaging and discharging coolies and the advisability of asking Government to pass a Regulation enforcing the issue of certificates was discussed at length, and it was proposed by Mr. Carey, seconded by Mr. Lake: "That for the better protection of employers a pass system dealing with Tamil and other labour on lines somewhat similiar to those in vogue amongst the Chinese was desirable and that the Government be addressed on the subject." Carried.

The present system of granting passes to natives leaving the State and the advisability of asking Government to appoint a Commission to enquire into the matter was next fully discussed. Mr. Carey proposed, seconded by Mr. Tamboosamy Pillai: "That the Association is of opinion that the pass system is being abused and that the Government be asked to appoint a Commission to enquire into this matter." Several members spoke against the motion, and Mr. Carey, with the consent of his seconder, withdrew his resolution. Mr. Hüttenbach moved: "That the Government be asked to abolish the pass system and to give the coolies perfect freedom to come and to go as they liked." The motion fell to the ground owing to the want of a seconder.

The correspondence with Government about the Land Regulations was read. The members present were unanimously of opinion that their claims for the prior right to mine their own land and for a fairer arbitration to settle the amount of compensation in the event of Government resuming their land for public purposes are fair and reasonable, and they agreed to lay the matter before His Excellency the Governor of the Straits Settlements.

A letter from Government about the system of collecting the export duty on coffee was read, and it was moved by Mr. T. H. Hill, seconded by Mr. A. B. Lake: "That the different values of the various grades of coffee, including parchment, be pointed out to Government."

The policy of the Government of raising the quit-rent on applications for land in the District of Klang from 25 cents to 50 cents an acre and sales of leases by auction was discussed. The drawbacks to sales by public auction were pointed out, and it was felt that before blocks were put up the public should have a distinct guarantee as to the extent of roads and drains to be constructed by the Government in connection with the blocks on offer. Mr. Hüttenbach pointed out the hardship of an enhanced quit-rent in the case of those whose application for land were forwarded prior to the alteration being made. Finally, it was decided that, for the present, it would suffice to adopt the following resolution, proposed by Mr. T. H. Hill and seconded by Mr. Carey: "That the Government be asked to state what steps they will take to ensure the *bona fides* of bidders for land for agricultural purposes at sales by auction."

Proposed by Mr. A. B. Lake, seconded by Mr. T. H. Hill: "(1) That in the event of the Government undertaking extensive public works their attention be called to the desirability of their taking adequate steps to supply the labour required—and that this matter be laid before them by the Selangor Planters' Association.

(2) The small but growing planting interests of the State might be seriously injured if this were not done, for if the labour of the estates were attracted away by the payment of abnormal rates, the planting interests would suffer, whilst there is reason to believe, if adequate steps were taken to advertise in India any rates of over 25 cents per day, the influx of labour would be large. (3) That the amount spent by the State for introduction of labour during 1893 on the Public Works, Railway Department and Municipalities be furnished to the Planters' Association. (4) That the number of Tamil coolies employed on any works by Government be also furnished for the year 1893." Carried unanimously.

The Chairman gave notice that at the next meeting the nuisance of petition writers would be discussed and that a resolution regarding the introduction of respectable legal practitioners would be brought forward.

Mr. Hill addressed the meeting and recommended that the Committee should invite all planters and labour employers in the Colony and Native States to attend a meeting at Kuala Lumpur, as being a convenient centre, for the purpose of forming a comprehensive and powerful Association, to deal primarily with the labour question, and effect if possible a strong combination amongst all employers.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting terminated at 1.15 p.m.

THE BRITISH MIDSHIPMAN.

IMMORTALISED by Marryat, the hero of song and story, the pet of the ball-room, the dread of old gentlemen, the curse of trusting tradesmen and the idol of his men, the B.M. is still very much the same as he was a century ago. A trifle less dirty, a trifle more scientific, and a trifle more gentlemanly: these make up the whole that marks the change wrought by the hand of Time. He is invariably a zealous, though altogether useless, article when first he makes his appearance; the zeal rarely remains in its original strength as he grows older—watch and watch, leave stopping, gun-room beatings and commanding officer's rebuffs invariably rid him of his overflowing zeal, leaving but a cup of astonished disappointment and bitterness in its place.

But he *does* become more useful—for how would a C.O. get on without a safety valve for his wrath, an intelligent conveyor of rude messages, a highly educated machine to call him, to perform the duties of major domo at the gangway, of cabby in the boats and of head housemaid on deck? When the B.M. is done away with we shall see what the C.O. will do; at present he is satisfied, for does not the B.M. most satisfactorily meet these requirements?

The domestic life (as we may term it) of the B.M. is peculiar. His food is never of the best—"cheap and nasty" describes it; at an early age he cultivates a taste for spirits and strong liquors from gin upwards and becomes a devotee at the shrine of Goddess Nicotine; he

shines at a G.R. sing-song, and will spend those hours of his night watch that are not employed in "sleeping on his post of duty," in copying music hall comic songs, which he will bawl in a key peculiarly his own, to the accompaniment of a couple of banjos, a violin, trays, the breaking of glasses, and perhaps a piano, at the next convenient opportunity.

These inspiriting sounds will be kept going until the C.O. puts a stop to them, when, after more whisky and tobacco, he will undress at his chest, tumble into his hammock and sleep the sleep of the just. And the B.M. can sleep. He will sleep through scrubbing decks, which to those who have not his advantages seems miraculous. When the tar scrubs decks, he carefully selects that portion directly above your head, and there he will scrub, scrub, scrub, bang the handle of his scrubber on the deck and scrub again; now he will send a bucket sliding across your face; then he will upset that bucket and slide it again and scrub once more; get another bucket, slide and bang that, dash the water out of it with a swish and a bang that makes you expect a shower of cold water through the deck—and it goes on for hours, never stopping, never varying, and always just above your head.

The B.M. will sleep through that; he will sleep through a 21-gun salute; a heavy squall that invariably smashes the G.R. crockery—in fact, he will sleep through everything and on anything. But he will awake easily if you go the right way about it: all you have to do is to place a lantern to his nose, tug his arm and shout in his ear; then he will turn out and relieve you. But he won't let you alone. Oh! dear no! When you are just off to sleep he will awake you and ask what sail is set? what speed the ship's going? and whether the corporal of the watch has put the water on to boil? Then *you* go to sleep, and *he* drinks your cocoa, smashes the cup and loses your spoon.

The instructors don't like him; and yet he is good natured, if a trifle noisy. In a flat calm, when the table rolls over, a most annoying circumstance, he will pick up the table, collect his books and mop up the ink stains, and, with a beaming smile, inform you that it passes the time. You think him ignorant and incapable, but he will pass his yearly exam. all right. Of course he does not crib. Oh! dear no! That book in his pocket is his watch bill, and if you ask to inspect it he will say such nasty things about cads suspecting gentlemen that you retire abashed and don't look at him again for a long time. Afterwards he will come up to you and ask how every question ought to be done, and display an apparent ignorance on every subject. I say apparent, because when you come to read over his answers you see that they are word for word by the book; but the watch bill haunts you, and so you deduct a little and he gets 75 per cent. Of course he will be indignant, but that won't last long as he has saved his leave.

The B.M. shines in society, and will either be engaged or close to it before he leaves the station. He always dresses as well as he can when he goes on shore, a clean shirt being indispensable. At sea he usually indulges in a "baltic." He wears high collars and feels uncomfortable, smokes strong cigars or a multitude of cigarettes until he cannot eat any dinner, and prefers whiskey-and-soda to tea; and,

if he goes to a dance, returns singing at 5 a.m. having had leave until midnight.

Still, the B.M. has his good points: he turns out a good officer; danger is his familiar friend and much sought after; he delights in spending the greater part of a dirty night on the tops'l-yard, but he won't tell you so. No; he will tell you that he hates it, and after abusing the service from the Admiralty downwards he will drink a stiff glass of grog (if his wine bill is not up) and turn in, leaving you under the impression that he is a miserable wretch. But he isn't; really he likes it. He has great ambition and great hope, which are only too often dashed to the ground; he is a good fellow, large and tender-hearted, and at eighteen can knock down anyone his own size; he is older than his years with a capacity for looking after No. 1 that his contemporary ashore lacks. With his many faults he is beloved by all, and that long may he exist is the hope of his service, which he so well adorns.

FROM QUEENSLAND TO ELSEWHERE.

(A CHAPTER IN THE LIFE OF SOME AUSTRALIAN CATTLE TAKEN FROM THE LOG OF A "TRANSPORT.")

THE bullocks are bred on various stations, mostly in Queensland, our last lot but one coming from Victoria 'Station' in northern territory. Driven in a mob by mounted cowboys, they arrive at Fountain Head—*i.e.*, the terminus of the railway from Port Darwin. Here an immense 'race' has been erected, in the shape of a huge funnel, leading into cattle-trucks which are built for the purpose, and which when loaded, are run down on to the pier alongside the steamer. Here the trucks are met by a two-ton iron cage (the exact size of the railway truck), which is elevated upon a platform of the same height as the floor of the truck; the truck-door is opened, and, after a lot of trouble, we get the bullocks driven into this cage, five at a time, so that the whole load weighs about six tons. We then hoist the cage on board, lower it on to the deck, climb on to the top of it, and with some difficulty succeed in getting the head-ropes on to each bullock, so as to be able to make them fast again when they have been let out. We then open the door of the cage, and, prodding the unwilling cattle with a spear, drive them into another cage which is built on board. I must describe this: On the deck, and also down in the 'tween-decks, fore and aft, there is a series of strong iron cages built into the ship, with a division-gate between every five bullocks; so that when we get the first batch on board, we open all the gates and drive them into the furthest cage of all, and shut the gate. We then proceed to tie them up, a process which is much more easily described than done, as they are often quivering with fury, and make such desperate charges as occasionally to stun themselves. However, with a long iron crook, which is passed between the bars, we catch hold of the head-rope, and 'take a turn' with it round a strong bar of the cage, and as the bullocks rush at us we 'take in the slack' until they are made sufficiently fast, leaving

them rope enough to put their heads in the feeding-trough. We start about 5 p.m., and generally finish loading about 7 a.m., so that we are working all night. We choose the night, however, because the cattle work better than in the heat of the day; and, moreover, we are fitted with powerful electric light throughout the ship, even to the side and mast-head lights. We then take passengers and mails on board and proceed to sea, where, for the first two days our work is extremely hard; for although bullocks are so very strong, what with the long march, the railway journey, and the being prodded from one cage into another, they work themselves up into such a state of excitement that several of them collapse. When this happens, we have to take out the bottom bar in front of the cage, get a tackle made fast to their horns, and drag them out into the gangway between the two sets of cages. Here we keep a stream of fresh water playing on them until they revive, and as soon as revival take place, the performance requires all hands. Then when one has been thus recovered, perhaps two or three more fall down and the same performance has to be repeated. However, after the second or third day, they get settled down, and we lose in all perhaps about five per cent. The dead bullocks we drag along to the square of the hatch, pass a large hook through the sinew of the hind leg, and hoist them up till they are hanging over the ship's side; stop the engines, so as to prevent injury to the propeller, cut the sinew, and let them drop overboard, a grand feed for the sharks! If you saw the arrangements on board you would think they were for tigers and not for bullocks, but they are nearly as strong and quite as vicious. On arriving in port we lie out in the harbour until a big flat-bottomed iron lighter, with a railing all round it, comes alongside. We then drive the bullocks in turn to a cage open at the top and, by means of crooks, get a rope slung round each bullock, with a taggle attached to a line; hoist them, let them down into the lighter, pull out the taggle and let them go. Then, by means of the crooks and with more prodding, we again get hold of the head ropes and make them fast side by side, forty in a lighter, when they are towed away by a steam launch till they arrive at the ranch, where they are allowed to run wild again until they are fit for killing."—Bos.

NOTES OF THE RESIDENT'S VISITS TO DISTRICTS IN SELANGOR, 1894.

(Continued from page 362.)

LEAVING Kuala Lumpur by the 7 a.m. train on the 17th May, the Resident reached the Klang Railway Station (21 miles) at 8 a.m., where he was met by the Acting District Officer (Mr. J. H. M. Robson) and the District Engineer (Mr. H. Spearing). The Resident walked through the town and inspected the Police Station, with its commodious "lock-up," and the gaol, in which only 16 prisoners were in confinement. Orders were given for all the prisoners to be removed to the Kuala Lumpur Gaol, with the exception of eight, who will be retained at Klang until the end of the year to work the hospital pump and perform other duties for which free labour will, if necessary, be

provided in 1895, when, on the completion of the Pudo Central Gaol, all prisoners sentenced to detention for any longer period than seven days will undergo their sentences at that gaol; extra-mural labour will be forbidden and strict discipline enforced, with the object, amongst others, of reducing the number of second convictions by rendering a sojourn in the institution as undesirable as possible, consistently with the preservation or improvement of the health of the prisoners. On the removal of the prisoners from Klang, the State Engineer will set about the conversion of Klang Gaol into suitable P.W.D. offices and stores, for which provision has been made in the Estimates of the present year. The space occupied by the P.W.D. in the general Government Offices will then be placed at the disposal of the District Officer.

The Resident then visited the Anglo-Chinese School, an institution started last year by the zealous efforts of Mr. W. W. Skeat, when Assistant District Officer of the District, and endowed and supported by the donations and subscriptions of Chinese and others. The capital of the institution amounts to \$1,830, which appears to be invested on somewhat precarious security, but at good interest. The number of scholars on the register is 15 (10 Chinese, 3 Malays and 2 Tamils), and the teacher is a Chinese woman from Hongkong, who can give but very elementary instruction in English.

It would be a charitable act on the part of the Inspector of Schools to visit this school and advise the Trustees, and to explain to them the system to be adopted to gain a Government grant-in-aid under the Rules. For the salary, \$30 a month, now paid a more competent teacher should be obtainable. The Acting District Officer was particularly requested by the Resident to make enquiries as to the financial condition of the school and to afford to the institution such encouragement and support as may be in his power.

Other buildings visited and inspected were the Post and Telegraph Office, the Police Barracks in the town, the Malay Vernacular School, the Fort and the Barracks for the married police, the Government Offices, Court Room and Treasury, and the Hospital, which latter received a thorough inspection.

The Resident was pleased with the result of his inspection of the Malay Vernacular School. The school building is a new one, well adapted to its purpose. The number of scholars on the register is 43, and of these 37 were present during the inspection. All the boys are being instructed in Romanised Malay.

"Education" is receiving especial attention throughout the State at the present time and the schools are frequently visited by the Acting Inspector and by the Visiting Teacher, which would appear to be the only satisfactory way of keeping them up to the mark and rendering them thoroughly effective and ensuring that the expenditure sanctioned by the Government is utilised to its fullest extent. The Resident has also impressed upon the District Officers the importance of their taking frequent opportunities of visiting the schools in their Districts and evincing an interest in the spread of education, encouraging both teachers and pupils.

It is to be hoped that results will soon be seen in a supply of *native* subordinate officers to take up appointments which now, not without difficulty, are filled by youths educated in India and Ceylon. It may be put forward that as the vernacular schools afford no education in the English language their scholars are not eligible for the majority of Government appointments. This would be a strange argument to use in a Malay "Native State," the Government of which should require all its European Officers to have a fair knowledge of Malay and to be at least able to read the language when written or printed in Roman characters. In the Dutch Colonies, the use of the Dutch language by the natives is discouraged. The Victoria Institution affords facilities to all lads for acquiring a knowledge of English at a slight cost. Nevertheless, a point which the District Officers and the Inspector of Schools should lose no opportunity of impressing upon the scholars and their parents is that the vernacular education brought to their doors by a liberal Government has not for its main object the manufacture of clerks, but that a lad who has gone through the school training is likely to be a better padi planter, trader, miner or sailor than one whose early years have been passed in idleness in the village lanes.

After breakfast the Resident and the Acting District Officer drove three miles down the Telok Gadong Road, inspected the old Leper Hospital, now kept for quarantine purposes, and walked round the Telok Pulai natural road and so, by way of the Jalan Raja, home—six miles in all.

A considerable amount of Liberian coffee has been planted on the small holdings in this part of the District, but, with the exception of the plots held by Chinese, the appearance presented by the trees is much less satisfactory than that of those growing along the Telok Menaghan Road. The planters are chiefly Javanese settlers, holding their land under customary tenure and who insist upon taking the utmost out of the soil by planting amongst the coffee such products as Indian corn, kladi, klidi, sweet potatoes, padi, plantain and tapioca.

A feature of the country round about the town of Klang is the extensive cultivation of kladi and klidi by Chinese. These crops mature, the former in eight months the latter in four months, so that two crops a year at least are obtained from the latter. An acre yields about 14 and 20 pikuls, respectively, and the price obtained varies, according to the kind planted, from 85 cents to \$1.50 a pikul. The principal market for this produce is Kuala Lumpur.

In the evening a visit was paid to the Reading Room and the Recreation Ground, where the healthy game of football is at present popular with Europeans, Eurasians and Malays alike.

Near by, Mr. H. Hüttenbach has nearly completed his coffee works, his intention being to buy up native coffee and prepare it for the market. This should prove a boon to the rapidly growing number of native coffee producers and be a factor in the progress of the District.

On the morning of the 18th the Resident was driven by Mr. Hemmy, Surveyor, along the Telok Menaghan Road (3 miles), followed by the

Acting District Officer, the District Engineer, and Penghulu Mohit. It was along this road that H.E. the Governor drove on his visit to Klang on the 21st April, when he was so favourably impressed by the flourishing appearance of the native coffee gardens along each side of the road. About 450 acres of land are under coffee in this part of the District and 200 acres are being opened by natives and Chinese, 50 or more acres by Mr. T. H. Hill, and 40 acres by Mr. Forsyth. under the direction of Mr. P. Stephenson. Several applications for coffee land, by Europeans, have recently been sanctioned.

The history of the coffee industry in the District may briefly be given as follows :—In 1887 Haji Mahomed Tahir, a Javanese, known in pre-Residential times as the Penghulu Dagang or headman of the foreign settlers, obtained an advance of \$4,000 from the Government, he being the owner of 95 acres of land, now held on customary tenure, and 700 acres under lease or agreement, and commenced planting up with arecanut palms, duriens, mangostins and coconuts. The demand for, and consequently the price of, arecanuts has of recent years been much depressed, and the cultivation is no longer a paying one in Selangor. In several places many acres of fine areca palms have now been cut down to make room for Liberian coffee, but the way was shewn by Haji Mat Tahir, who, with extraordinary energy for a native, has drained his land, and planted up a portion with coffee, which has proved so successful that he has been able to cut up most of his land into blocks, averaging from three to five acres, which he sub-lets at 50 cents an acre for coffee gardens, to Chinese and foreign Malays. The land is low and wet, and for a long time it was considered by Europeans that so soon as the roots of the coffee reached water the trees would die out. This theory has been disposed of by the results of the Haji's enterprise, his oldest trees having been planted for seven years and presenting now the most flourishing appearance. The result has been that applications for coffee land are coming in rapidly from Europeans, Chinese and natives, and the quit-rent for the District has been raised from 25 to 50 cents an acre for coffee estates.

The history of the European coffee enterprise in the District remains to be written, it would be premature and perhaps dangerous to forecast it. There are already premonitory symptoms of demands by the European would-be planters for roads and drains and "facilities" never put forward by native and Chinese planters, and it would be lamentable if, in the long run, the European planter, who prides himself on his pluck and sturdy independence, is beaten by the native and Chinese holders of what may be termed garden coffee lots.

There can, however, be no reason to doubt that the Selangor planters will shew the same pluck and go-aheadedness as their confrères in India, who contribute to a public cess which is utilised in the construction of accommodation roads, drains and ditches, and by the planters in Sumatra, who combine to make their own roads for common use, and good ones, too.

(To be continued.)

NOTES AND NEWS.

MR. TREACHER held an "At Home" at the Residency on Thursday, the 17th instant.

MR. SPENCER PRATT, United States Consul-General, Singapore, was recently a visitor at the Residency. He was present at the Gymkhana Meeting on the 11th, and at the dance at the Selangor Club on the same evening.

MR. E. W. BIRCH did not get a chance of batting in the cricket match, Foreign Office *v.* Staff College, played at Camberley last month, owing to the F. O. declaring its innings closed at 258, five wickets. We hear, however, that in the field against the Staff College Mr. Birch was shewing his usual good form. He took two wickets and made a catch. The finish of the match was rather exciting, the Staff College making 246 before they were disposed of.

MR. A. SNELL, the Traffic Superintendent, S.G.R., leaves Kuala Lumpur to-day *en route* for home. He came out here in 1889 on a five years' agreement, at a time when the Bukit Kuda-Kuala Lumpur line had only been opened three years and affairs had hardly settled down into a proper working system. To those who have watched the growth of the railway and its traffic during the past five years, the magnitude of the work and the anxiety it must have entailed can easily be understood, more especially when it is remembered that the duties discharged did not only relate to traffic, but were those of General Manager. Mr. Snell, we are sorry to say, was recently very ill in hospital, with fever and dysentery, but is now all right again. We wish him a pleasant journey home, and prosperity for the future.

A PARAGRAPH in the *Pinang Gazette* says: "The area under coffee at Batu Caves Estate, Selangor, the property of the Hon. Martin Lister, is to be considerably increased. It is proposed to build a store, to be the largest in the State, for the joint use of the Batu Caves and Kent Estates. The latter, the property of Messrs. Lake and Paget, has now 150 acres under coffee and is rapidly increasing."

THE Selangor Club on the morning of the races, the 11th instant, had a very animated aspect, owing to the lotteries that were being drawn and sold; but although there was a fairly large attendance, it cannot be said that prices ruled high; just in the same way that, in the afternoon, nothing phenomenal was paid from the totalisator on any single event. The weather in the afternoon was brilliant, a little cloudiness would have been a boon. Still, the bright sunshine lent an additional lustre to the ladies' dresses, if any were needed, and added an additional zest to the gentlemen's cold drinks—also, if any were needed. All possible means were taken to provide for the comfort of the visitors, with the result that a very pleasant afternoon was spent. A Race Meeting is always a time of hard work and anxiety for the Secretary, because everyone regards him as responsible for everything. Mr. A. K. E. Hampshire, who on this occasion made his first appearance at a meeting in this capacity, is to be congratulated on the general arrangements and the way in which they were carried out. It was soon after three o'clock when Mr. Treacher took up his station in the Judge's Box for the first race; Mr. Spooner should have wielded the starter's flag, but he was prevented by illness from being present, and that duty devolved upon some of the stewards. Mr. Hüttenbach had charge of the totalisator and Mr. Richardson looked after the scales. The handicapping was done by Mr. George Cumming, the duties of stewards being discharged by Messrs. French, Watkins, Browne, Alexander, A. W. and A. C. Harper and Walsh. "The Man in the Lalang" in our last notice plumped with true prophetic foresight for *Ploughboy* in the first race and for *Dorothy* in the Roadsters' Handicap. The race for Australian Griffins resulted in a win for *Kathleen*, the Handicap for Java Griffins was won by *Wooloomooloo* and *Atalanta* secured the first place in the Handicap for Horses, Galloways and Ponies. Messrs. G. Cumming, Watkins, Carey, A. C. Harper and Fisher, were the winning owners of the five races, respectively. Mr. P. Ker had three winning mounts (and ran second twice), and Mr. W. Mitchell and Mr. A. C. Harper one each. *Atalanta* and *Dorothy* were put up to auction, Mr. Yap Hon Chin bought the latter for \$310 the former being bought in by the owner, Mr. Fisher, for \$250. The results are appended—

Race for Java Griffins—

Mr. G. Cumming's ...	Ploughboy ...	Mr. P. Ker	1
The Staff's ...	Fuzzywuzzy ...	Mr. Hodges	2
Mr. Maxwell's ...	Daisy Bell ...	Mr. Coen	3
Totalisator paid \$13.			

Race for Australian Griffins—

Mr. Watkins' ...	Kathleen ...	Mr. Mitchell	1
Mr. Fisher's ...	Atalanta ...	Mr. P. Ker	2
Mr. Wellford's ...	Starlight ...	Mr. Harper	3
Totalisator paid \$8.			

Handicap for Roadsters—

Mr. Carey's ...	Dorothy ...	Mr. Harper	1
Mr. Treacher's ...	Britomarte ...	Mr. P. Ker	2
Mr. A. C. Harper's ..	Chumpie ...	Mr. Dunman	3

Totalisator paid \$13.

Handicap for Java Griffins—

Mr. A. C. Harper's ...	Wooloomooloo	Mr. P. Ker	1
Mr. Maxwell's ...	Daisy Bell ...	Mr. Coen	2
Mr. G. Cumming's ...	Ploughboy ...	Mr. Harper	3

Totalisator paid \$13.

Handicap for Horses, Galloways and Ponies—

Mr. Fisher's ...	Atalanta ...	Mr. Ker	1
Mr. Treacher's ...	Britomarte ...	Mr. Braddon	2
Mr. Kemp's ...	Moonlight ...	Mr. Hodges	3

Totalisator paid \$8.

At the Taiping Races, on the 18th inst., Second Day, Messrs. Loke Yew, Dunman and Cumming's *Alagappa* won the Captain Ah Kwi's Cup, with Mr. P. Ker up. Value \$300; distance, 1½ mile.

In the evening, after the Races, the Selangor Club gave a Cinderella Dance. The room was not nearly so crowded as the verandahs, much to the comfort of the dancers; in fact, the word "crowded" cannot be used with regard to either. The arrangements made by Mr. Bligh, the Secretary of the Club, were satisfactory, and the floral decoration of the room was very tasteful. If Cinderella had been present and remained until the finish her splendid equipage would have had to resume its vegetable character some hours before she wanted it.

FOLLOWING close on the excitement of the races and the dance, came a real live comic performer of the first order, not the garden sort, to entertain us at the Selangor Club. Looking at the trouble and expense of getting here—\$15 single fare from Singapore, to say nothing of railway charges and the clothes destroyed by sparks from the engine—it is small wonder that we seldom get a visit from a popular entertainer who can draw elsewhere. At times, however, as in the present case, it happens that some one really worth seeing and hearing combines a little business with pleasure and, taking pity on our entertainmentless condition, affords us some real amusement. On Tuesday and Wednesday, the 14th and 15th instant, Mr. Sidney Colville, assisted by Mrs. Colville, gave selections from what he entitles "My Album of Oddities," and although on the first evening he did not have the solid satisfaction of seeing the room so crowded as it was on the second, yet on each occasion, if laughter that it was impossible to restrain and hearty applause go for anything, he had the gratification of seeing how distinctly he had scored and how his

performance was appreciated. A strong point in Mr. Colville's entertainment is the change he is able to make in his appearance by the aid of a wig, an alteration that seems to pervade the whole man. Some of his impersonations were in full character. Among others he gave illustrations of the "Dude," two varieties of the species, two specimens of a Frenchman, a henpecked, stuttering husband, a speaker at an agricultural dinner, a waggoner, a snappy old city man, "Mrs. Brown," and her daughter, a "Tomboy." In all he was excellent, and each one was thought the best, until the next was given—a sure proof of the actor's ability. Mr. Colville's forte is, undoubtedly, humour; but in a recitation, "Kissing Cup," and subsequently, on the 20th, in a sketch entitled "Fagin," he gave proofs of strong dramatic powers. Naturally, the latter suffered from the absence of the usual playhouse appurtenances and scenic effects. Mrs. Colville sang on each occasion some charming ballads, and played the incidental music to her husband's songs, one can hardly say accompaniments, because, like other performers in his line, Mr. Colville is continually hovering, with a dash to one side and then to the other, on the border of song and recitation: that the audience do not find this objectionable, but the contrary, proves the power of the entertainer. We must not forget to mention his ventriloquial act, which caused the greatest amusement and was very cleverly done.

At Monday's entertainment some "local amateurs" (*vide* hand-bill) assisted. Mrs. Colville and Mr. Bourne sang and Mr. Cormac gave a selection on the violin before the sketch "Fagin" came on, and the second part was devoted to a smoking concert, at which Mr. French took the chair and Mr. Alexander worked hard at the piano. Mrs. Colville sang one song, with piano and violin accompaniment, and then left—the concert being kept going by our many well-known vocalists, by Mr. Meikle with his cornet, and the assistance of Mr. Colville, the latter bringing the evening's entertainment to a close by reciting a simple little idyl. It would be ungrateful not to acknowledge the services of "Our Own," in the capacities of acting, stage, and general manager.

With regard to the recently formed Selangor branch of the Sasanabhi Wurdhi Wardhana Society, a correspondent writes:— "There is no gainsaying that Kuala Lumpur is developing by leaps and bounds, and that its people strive their utmost to keep pace with the march of events. Only recently the foundation stones of the Victoria Institution, Saint Mary's Church and the Masonic Hall were laid, and the Singhalese of the place, who follow the precepts of the Lord of

Magadha (Buddha), with the assistance of their co-religionists resident in Malaya, have decided to erect a place of worship for themselves. A society has been formed with this object in view and subscriptions collected, and on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 4 p.m., Mrs. C. E. Spooner will, at the request of the Singhalese Buddhists, perform the interesting ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the first Buddhist Temple in the Peninsula—the Government having very generously reserved Lot 19, Section 55, Brickfields Road, for the purpose."

WITH the exception of one or two houses at the river end of Clarke Street, the site is clear for the new Government Offices. A mortar mixer and a pump for supply of water from the river, both to be worked by steam, are being set up, and vast quantities of bricks, sand, etc., have been deposited on the ground, and soon we shall see the "masons"—the term by which bricklayers are dignified out here—at work. The houses being erected for Loke Yew, at the corner of Market Street, opposite the Railway Offices, bid fair to be a fine block of buildings, and will help to throw into unpleasant prominence the stables that will be sandwiched between them and the new Government Offices.

COMMENTING on an extract from the report of the Director of the P.W.D., Ceylon, the *Straits Times* writes: "That officer made much of the fact that the cost of his establishment, relative to his expenditure, only amounted to 7.83 per cent. It is of considerable interest to learn that the P.W.D., Singapore, is maintained on a much cheaper scale, and much lower, in fact, than either of those of Penang or Malacca. The following shews the cost of each establishment relative to expenditure: Singapore, 6.95 per cent.; Malacca, 7.31 per cent.; Penang, 7.48 per cent." It may also prove "of considerable interest to learn" that the P.W.D., Selangor, is managed, relative to expenditure, at a lower rate than any of them—that is, at 5.78 per cent.

EVERYONE in Kuala Lumpur will be glad to hear that the Sanitary Board are calling for tenders for raising the Parade Ground. This is an improvement that all will benefit by, for although the Public Gardens are situated in a lovely spot, yet they cannot be regarded as the recreation ground for the town of Kuala Lumpur in the same way as is the plain in front of the Selangor Club. By the way, referring to a letter that appeared on page 31 of this volume, couldn't a track for sports be laid round the outer edge?

THE Klang Recreation Club's financial statement for seven months of 1894 shews receipts amounting to \$528, including \$135 brought forward from 1893, whilst disbursements amount to \$508. Unpaid accounts amount to \$106, and liabilities to be discharged \$119. During the last month the billiard table has been entirely renovated, being now "as good as new," and new balls and cues have been purchased, at a total cost of \$263.

THE returns have been published shewing the number of dogs destroyed in the Kuala Lumpur District during part of June and July. Owing to a case of rabies an order was issued that for six weeks all dogs were to be confined, and that those found at large were to be destroyed. The returns are issued from the several police stations of the District as follows:—Central, 118; High Street, 118; Pudo, 53; Batu, 78; Pahang Road, 35; Ampang, 41; Sungei Besi, 77—total, 520. It will be seen that in the town itself 236 were killed: they could well be spared.

IN the first number of the *Journal* attention was drawn to the rapid growth of the town of Pudo; that this has in no way fallen off is shewn by the Notification that 51 town lots were recently sold there, a building, value \$300, to be erected on each within a year.

IN the notes on a visit to Kuala Langat, the Resident says: "The Sultan has recently made Bandar the grazing ground for a large herd of half or wholly wild buffaloes, which are a terror to the peasants, who talk of leaving the locality. The Senior District Officer has suggested to His Highness that sportsmen from Kuala Lumpur should be invited to thin out the herd." Those of our sportsmen who are simply spoiling, should petition H.H.; the area over which they graze is sufficiently large to give some sport, to say nothing of the satisfaction of knowing that it will be well nigh impossible to return without getting a shot for the journey—as so often seems to be the case.

A COMMITTEE MEETING of the Selangor Rifle Association was called on Friday, the 17th inst., to consider an offer by Kway Guan Hin to provide a cup, value \$100, to be shot for by members of the Association in a monthly handicap, until won three times in succession. Needless to say, the offer was accepted. At the same meeting a letter was read from the President, Captain Lyons, congratulating the winners of the prizes in the late competition, and offering to contribute \$25 towards a handicap to follow the Maxwell Cup competition. The Vice-President, Mr. H. C. Ridges, kindly supplemented this by a gift of

\$23, and a handicap will accordingly be arranged to take place on Saturdays, September 22nd and 29th and October 6th and 13th, at 3 o'clock. The following is the handicap to be decided on the Maxwell Cup shooting:—Out of a possible 105 points, McGregor (whose average is taken at 80) is scratch, Carpmael gets 5, Cormac 7, J. Brown 14, W. D. Scott 17, Charter 18, Capt. Lyons 18, Allen 19, Bidwell 19, Maccreath 19, J. P. Kemp 29, Ridges 41, and Yzelman 51 points. The Hon. Secretary will be glad to communicate with anyone wishing to become a member of the Association.

WITH regard to a letter, signed "Z," upon the subject of lepers selling vegetables in the town, we understand that the question of confining lepers is a difficult one to deal with, the Government only having control over them as vagrants. It may be within the power of the authorities to forbid the sale of the produce raised in the compound round the ward: if that is where it is grown.

WHAT *can* have given rise to the following conversation, overheard at the Courts? Not an unnecessary series of "postponements," surely; nor even a passion for litigation:

CAREWORN NATIVE—Tabek, Tuan. You here again?

GROWLING PLANTER—Yes; I'm *always* here.

C. N.—So am I. I've been here every day for a month. What *are* we to do?

G. P.—I'm going to build a bungalow near Tuan Steve's.

C. N.—That's good. May I sleep in the verandah, Tuan? Save me going home every night.

PAHANG DISTURBANCES.

A SECOND batch of Perak Sikhs, 28 men, returned to Perak on the 12th August, being conveyed to Port Weld in the Selangor *G.Y. Esmeralda*.

Orders were received on the 15th instant for all the Perak and Selangor men, with the exception of Assistant Superintendent Holmes and 30 Selangor Sikhs, to withdraw from Pahang.

Captain Lyons left Kuala Lipis for Singapore, *viâ* Pekan, on the 18th instant.

The *Free Press* of the 21st instant has the following paragraph:—Mr. Clifford, by last advices, had returned from the Ulu Tembeling and Kelantan frontier and had reached Kuala Lipis, whence he wired to Singapore. He was to come down the Pahang River, and would be at Pekan last night. He will probably arrive in Singapore some time tomorrow. The Sultan of Pahang was to have returned to Pekan by this time, but H.H. is now waiting Mr. Clifford's arrival.

A telegram just received says:—"Colonel Walker was at Tembeling on the 21st, about to proceed to Singapore, *viâ* Pekan. Assistant Superintendent Holmes was to accompany him."

IN TIME OF TROUBLE.

"Give us War! Bloody War! North, South, East, and West!"

Private Otheis.

There's a whisper thro' the town as the trade goes up and down,
 And the roofs stand white to the sun,
 Crying "Gird your loins and shout, men, the Malays are turning out,
 men,
 And here's some fighting to be done!"
 You have heard the crash of the grounded arms,
 And the creak of the loaded wain,
 You have heard the song—"How long? how long?
 Put out on the Trail again!"

Ha' done with the tents of Shem, dear boys,
 With office stool and pew,
 For its time to turn to the Lone Trail, our own trail—the War Trail.
 Dig out! Dig out! on the Old Trail—the trail which is always
 new!

Oh, its north you may gang to fair Penang,
 Or south to the tip of Johor,
 Or west all the way to the Dindings Bay,
 Or east to the monsoon's roar!
 Where the Laws of God are not, dear boys,
 And no law of man holds true,
 And they *kris* and rape on the Lone Trail, our own trail—the War Trail,
 They burn and rive on the Old Trail—the trail which is always
 new!

The days are hot and damp, and my legs all stiff with cramp,
 And the office punkahs creak,
 And I'd give my tired soul for the life which makes men whole,
 And a whiff of the jungle reek!
 Can't you wind the fire of the camp, dear boys?
 And the scent of the fragrant *ruh*?
 As you snuff the air on the Lone Trail, our own trail—the War Trail,
 Thro' the jungle depths on the Old Trail—the trail which is
 always new!

"There be triple ways to take of the eagle and the snake,
 And the ways of a man with a maid;"
 But the sweetest way I know is the path the wild kine go
 Thro' Malayan forests' shade!
 Can't you hear the grunt of the swine, dear boys?
 And the monkeys' scared hulloo?
 As you push along on the Lone Trail, our own trail—the War Trail,
 As you climb and fight on the Old Trail—the trail which is
 always new!

Hark! the bugle sounds "Fall in," and the camp is 'live with din,
 And the cross-belts strain and squeak,
 And the coolies clack and whine, and the weapons glint and shine,
 And the Beasts in the jungle speak!

It's "Now look slick and sharp, my men!"
 And it's "Fall in! two by two!"
 As we form to march on the Lone Trail, our own trail—the War Trail,
 And it's out, step out, on the Old Trail—the trail which is
 always new!

Ah! the sniders squib and crack as we come to the attack,
 And the natives hoop and yell;
 And yard by yard we gain 'mid the bullets' leaden rain,
 As we try to give 'em Hell!
 It's "Foes behind each tree, dear boys!"
 And it's "Charge and put 'em thro'!"
 As we shout and plunge on the Lone Trail, our own trail—the War Trail,
 As we tear and hack on the Old Trail—the trail which is
 always new!

Oh, the night in wooded glade, 'neath the walls of the stockade,
 Where we sit and "buck" like mules,
 And the dew comes dropping down and the moonlight makes a crown
 For woods where the tiger rules!
 We make our beds on the earth, dear boys,
 And our pillow of God knows who,
 As we rest our limbs from the Lone Trail, our own trail—the War
 Trail,
 And snore like swine on the Old Trail—the trail which is
 always new!

Then dream, let us dream, as the shrill tree-beetles scream,
 And the night-fowl hoots on high,
 And we dream for little spaces, we are back in homely places,
 'Neath a friendly English sky;
 That all our woes are o'er, dear boys,
 And all our work is thro'—
 They're God's own gifts on the Lone Trail, our own trail—the War Trail,
 These dreams we dream on the Old Trail—the trail which is
 always new!

Fly Homeward, oh, my heart, for at dawn we make a start,
 And are off against the foe;
 For the bullet flyeth fast, and it finds its man at last,
 And its billet none can know!
 We have heard the yell of the jungle fiends,
 The swish of the jungle rain;
 We have heard the song—"How long, how long,
 Ere we turn from the trail again?"
 The Lord knows how we may fare, dear boys,
 The Deuce knows how we may do;
 But we're back once more on the Lone Trail, our own trail—the War
 Trail,
 We're digging out on the Old Trail—the trail which is always
 new!

[Apologies are due to Mr. Rudyard Kipling.—H. C., June, '94.]

SELANGOR PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

AT a committee meeting held on Saturday, 11th August, Mr. A. Walker, of Lowlands Estate, Klang, was elected a member.

It was agreed to apply to the members for crop returns, to be published annually with the yearly report.

A general meeting was fixed for Saturday, 15th September, for the transaction of the following business:—

1. Proposed by Mr. Carey, seconded by Mr. Porcher, "That Government be asked to insert in Regulation XIV. of 1892 a Clause similar in purport to Section 42 of the Indian Immigration Ordinance, which provides for a continuation of work on the part of the labourer until advances from his employer have been paid."

2. A proposal to address Government about the nuisance of petition writers, and to ask Government to admit and recognise legal advisers in the State.

3. Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by the Hon. Secretary (on behalf of the Committee), "That Mr. Hill's recommendation with regard to inviting labour employers to attend a meeting in Kuala Lumpur for the purpose of forming an Association of Employers be adopted by the Selangor Planters' Association."

4. To read and, if approved, sign a letter to H.E. the Governor, Straits Settlements.

5. To transact any other business of which due notice shall have been given to the Committee before Saturday, 8th September.

After the meeting it is proposed to have tiffin at the Rest House.

A GALA DAY AT KLANG.

THE first inter-district football match played in Selangor took place at Klang on Saturday, August 19th, between an eleven of Kuala Lumpur and the Klang Club. At 5 p.m., punctually, the Klang eleven left the pavilion in their neat colours—white, with a red cross-belt. They were soon followed by the Kuala Lumpur men, who looked none the worse for their long railway journey from the metropolis. Kuala Lumpur won the toss and play commenced at 5.5 p.m.

For the first few minutes the Klang men were hard pushed and had to defend their goal frequently. Some good play on the right wing and a smart centre from the Selangor Club tambi enabled H. A. Scott to score the initial point from a scrimmage in front of goal. This made the Klang men play with far more dash than they had hitherto displayed, and some spirited play was shewn by Hemmy, Moosden and Ramasamy. The Kuala Lumpur backs, however, played a very safe game, and their opponents were unable to score, although they had a very easy chance just before half-time was

called. The original arrangement was to play 30 minutes each way, but by mutual consent the second half was prolonged to 45 minutes.

E. J. Roe now played centre forward and C. R. Cormac took his place at back. The play was principally confined to the Klang territory and some good passing was shewn on the wings by Brown, Lott and Askey. E. J. Roe soon scored a second goal for Kuala Lumpur, the ball passing between Penghulu Kasim's legs, who was keeping goal, and who unfortunately was not clad in his native sarong. Ramasamy and Hemmy now played with great spirit and repeatedly carried the ball dangerously near the Kuala Lumpur goal, and the opposing backs had their work cut out to keep them from scoring. At one time Hemmy should undoubtedly have kicked a goal after a capital middle from Stafford, but waited just a moment too long. The Klang Captain played a grand waiting game and displayed throughout a masterly inactivity. Give and take was now the order of the day and when the whistle sounded no further point had been scored, Kuala Lumpur being left winners by 2 goals to nil.

The game was fairly even from start to finish and the Klang Captain deserves credit for the way in which he coached his team. For Klang, Hemmy, Spearing, Stafford, Moosden, Ramasamy and Labrooy all played well. The Kuala Lumpur men worked hard and were superior to their opponents in combination. The following are the teams who played—*Klang*: Kasim, goal; Spearing and Thomasz, full backs; Moosden, Labrooy and Edwards (Captain) half-backs; Hemmy, Stafford, Ramasamy, Ponampalam, and Rahman forwards. *Kuala Lumpur*: Bidwell, goal; Cormac and Buchanan, full backs; Phillips, H. A. Scott, and Baxendale half-backs; Roe (Captain), Brown, Lott, Askey and Tambi, forwards. Mr. W. D. Scott was referee and Messrs. Stephenson and Day linesmen.

After an hour or so an adjournment was made by all hands to Mr. Kennelly's famous hostel, which had been tastefully decorated for the occasion with flowers and Chinese lanterns. Dinner was laid for 30 guests and at 8 p.m. the weary and hungry players commenced on the following menu, enlivened the while by the cheerful strains of the Klang amateur band, ably conducted by Mr. Chin Chow.

MENU.

Soup à la Sultan. Fish—Poisson à la Klang.
Entrées—Salmi of Duck à la Selangor. Macaroni à la Kennelly.
Sa'ade à la Sabatier.
Poultry—Geese à la Turney. Joint—Mouton à la Resident. Pie à la Selangor Journal.
Cheese, Dessert, etc.

Due justice having been done to Mr. Kenelly's *recherché* repast, Mr. Robson, Chairman of the Klang Recreation Club, proposed the health of Her Majesty, which was drunk with acclamation. Mr. Edwards then proposed the Kuala Lumpur team, remarking that he was fully prepared to tempt Fortune once more and hoped that a return match might be arranged at an early date. Messrs. E. J. Roe and W. D. Scott replied on behalf of the visitors, thanking their hosts for the great hospitality they had shewn.

The health of the Chairman, Mr. Robson, was then drunk and preparations made for what proved to be an excellent Smoking Concert. Mr. Colville, the talented entertainer, who had accompanied the team from Kuala Lumpur, was present and very kindly favoured the company with several songs. He also gave his recitation, "Kissing Cup's Race," which was received with great applause. Mr. Kennelly's mellifluous tones announced each performer in rapid succession. When asked to favour the company himself he pleaded a bad cold, but produced a Chinese "ketchil" whom he put through an acrobatic performance which was concluded by the youth singing the Marseillaise standing on his head. The Kuala Lumpur Nigger Minstrel Troupe, a talented and versatile trio of artists, performed at frequent intervals during the evening. A mine of talent hitherto undiscovered was brought to light in the person of Mr. Labrooy, who sang "The Tickling Man" amidst roars of laughter from all present.

The programme was a lengthy one and with the limited space at our disposal it would be impossible to notice each performance in detail. With the advent of the Sabbath the entertainment was brought to a close. The visitors from Kuala Lumpur returned next day, having greatly enjoyed their outing.

It is hoped that this, the first inter-district football match, will not prove to be the last.—TWO WHO WERE THERE.



NOTES OF THE RESIDENT'S VISITS TO DISTRICTS IN SELANGOR, 1894.

(Continued from page 400.)

Piloted by Mr. Hemmy, the Resident and his party, after discussing the question of the continuation of the Telok Menaghan Road, walked to the boundary of Mr. Hill's land, had a look at Mr. Forsyth's new clearing and flourishing coffee nurseries, and then proceeded across country to Tremelbyr Coffee and Pepper Estate, the property of Captain Treweeke and Mr. Melbye. This estate comprises 515 acres, of which 35 acres have been planted with pepper, some of which is seven years old, and 75 acres with Liberian coffee, ranging from four years and a half to one year in age.

White pepper only is exported, and is prepared from the ordinary pepper by soaking it for about a fortnight in water, with the object of removing the outer skin. In the case of black pepper the berry is plunged into hot water and then dried and smoked, the outside skin being retained. With black pepper at \$9 a pikul, white pepper would fetch about \$15.

Pepper is a pretty cultivation, but it has been passing through hard times of late, owing to over-production and the consequent fall in price. There are not, however, wanting signs that stocks are decreasing and production falling off, and that those who have "held on" may yet reap the reward of pertinacity.

Great care has to be exercised in the culture of the vine and in the operations of "turning down" and tying up to the posts, and it has

been said that 25 acres of pepper require as much supervision and labour as 100 acres of coffee.

A well-looking-after vine, in favourable conditions, is said to bear for 20 years. The vines are not allowed bear until they have fully covered the posts and are of a uniform diameter from top to bottom.

The selection of the posts on which the vine is borne requires considerable care. In the Klang District there is a wood known as *brumbong*, which, while useless for other purposes, is apparently unaffected by either burial in the soil or exposure to weather, and it is consequently admirably adapted for pepper posts. It appears to be known in Province Wellesley and Penang under the name of *sarong katula*.

Much of Tremelbyr Estate was in lalang when first acquired by its present owners, and the consequence, as regards some of the coffee, is not entirely satisfactory. The land is hilly and includes some large and beautiful forest trees. It is hoped that the proprietors will be public spirited enough to preserve some of their fine timber on the ridges and along the Kuala Langat Road. After partaking of the kind hospitality of Mr. Nisson, the Manager, the Resident walked and drove along the Kuala Langat Road to the point where it crosses the Sungei Auh, a tributary of the Klang and one of the chief drainers of the Klang Mukim. The road from this point, right on for seven miles, passes through very low-lying country, with the rich black soil which is proving to be so well suited for Liberian coffee. Instructions were given for the deepening of the drains on each side of this portion of the road and for clearing the Auh and Sie Jinkong Rivers. The Kuala Langat Road is a section of the "Coast Road," to which reference has been made in previous "Notes." It forms one of the boundaries of a large freehold property, comprising 3,000 acres, belonging to Lim Swee Keng & Co., and acquired by them from Government at auction for \$5,800, formerly the property of the Sago Company, Limited, who failed to pay their premium and so the land was sold. Recently 600 acres of this holding have been sold to Mr. W. Bailey, of Johor, at \$6 an acre, and 500 acres are now being sold to Mr. Tambusami Pillay, of Kuala Lumpur. Both are opening in coffee. Of the rest of the property, some 30 acres are under sago, 100 acres are let out to Chinese and Malays in small lots, planted up with kladi, klidi, coffee, and fruit-trees, and the remainder is uncultivated.

On the way, on the left-hand side of the road, some 60 healthy-looking nutmeg-trees, in bearing, were passed, the property of a Malay.

After breakfast the Resident and Mr. Robson took their horses across the Klang River, by the Government ferry, and rode out two and a half miles on the Kapar Road, another section of the "Coast Road."

The natives are planting coffee on their roadside holdings, but in a somewhat desultory manner, calling for the "advice" of the District Officer. The soil, though sufficiently good, is not equal to that of the Klang Mukim.

Later on, accompanied by Raja Hassan, the District Officer and Mr. P. Stephenson, the Resident walked for about a mile and a half along

the remains of the old Klang-Batu Tiga Road, on the right bank of the Klang River, which, before the railway was constructed, was used as the route to Kuala Lumpur, joining the Damansara Road at Batu Tiga. On this road H.H. Tunku Dia Udin, the former vice-Sultan, holds 2,000 acres of leasehold land, which has hitherto remained uncultivated. The Tunku is now clearing some 150 acres, and has entered into arrangements with Javanese for opening in coffee.

Retracing their steps, the party visited Mr. Stephenson's pepper estate known as Beverlac. This is one of the oldest estates in the country, having been opened in 1882. It contains 250 acres, of which 28 acres are planted with pepper, in bearing. The land is held under lease subject to quit-rent at the rate of 10 cents an acre, and is specially exempted from paying an export duty on the pepper produced. The estate was opened with assistance from the Government. Black pepper only is prepared. The owners are now planting up with Liberian coffee. The labour employed for the pepper is Chinese, on daily wages at the rate of \$10 a month, the headman receiving \$18 monthly. Taskwork is not adopted.

Not far from here Messrs. Hill and Rathborne, some seven years ago, established a steam sawmill, which has had a somewhat melancholy history. After passing through several hands, it has recently been acquired by Towkay Lok Yew and removed to Kuala Lumpur.

Raja Hassan told a dismal tale of the destruction of his flourishing coconut plantation by the ravages of the beetles bred in the refuse stuff at the sawmill. He received no compensation for his heavy loss.

The experience of many sawmills in the East, inaugurated with estimates conclusively shewing an assured margin of clear profit, has proved that the European machinery cannot compete with the patient labour of the Chinese sawyer, who, in place of making the log to be operated upon come to him at great cost, himself goes to the log, and camping alongside, in a modest hut erected at the cost of a few dollars, works away doggedly, spends little on food, luxuries, and amusements, and in due time receives the recompense of his labour. An unlovely life, but it pays.

At 9.30 p.m. the Resident, Mr. Robson, Mr. Spearing and Mr. Hemmy dropped down to Kuala Klang in the *Enid*, and at daybreak on the 19th steamed to the island of Pulau Ketam, rowed up the muddy creek that forms the High Street of the fishing village, and, landing, walked along the rickety staging that serves as the street pavement. The village contains some 500 Chinese and 20 Malay fishermen. The chief fishery is that by means of the sungkor, gombang, and pukat; the former, which is the most popular, being used to catch small prawns for blachan, which at this particular time was the only saleable commodity on view.

The Chinese reported that they were having a good season and that several of the fishermen who had removed to the Karimon Islands had returned or were returning to Ketam.

The revenue from the fisheries in the Klang District, in 1893, amounted to \$2,188.75.

The *Enid* then steamed on to the Klang Straits Light-house. This

light (a 5th order fixed light) is exhibited on an iron cylinder 30 feet in height, and is situated over a sandy point, which is rapidly being encroached upon by the sea, the standards being only preserved by heavy piling, and it will probably be necessary shortly to remove and reconstruct the light-house in a less exposed situation.

After ascending and inspecting the light the party returned to the *Enid* and steamed to the mouth of the Kapar River, which was ascended by boat as far as Ulu Kapar, when a short walk brought the visitors to the Government Station, composed of one of the State Engineer's magnificent "Halting Bungalows" with stables, the Penghulu's (Zein-el-abidin) house and a good school-room, all adjoining the Coast Road. On visiting the school there was found to be going on the first Koran class that has been held here under the new rules. These Koran classes are very popular with the Mahomedan community, and will doubtless, as in Perak, have the effect of increasing the schools' enrolments throughout the State.

On returning to the boat some Malays were met, engaged in filling waterpots with water for sale at Pulau Ketam, a long way to take it.

It had been proposed to land at Kuala Klang, the site for the new wharves and railway station, but the tide was high and the landing uninviting, so the journey was continued back to Klang, which was reached at 6.30 p.m.

On Sunday, the 20th, the Resident, Mr. Robson and Mr. Stephenson left by the 9 a.m. train for Batu Tiga, nine miles, where they were met by Mr. Hurth, the Manager of the Enterprise and Glenmarie Estates.

The Resident and Mr. Robson drove along the old Damansara Road to the Jeang Heng Hin Tapioca Estate, about two miles. The road is only upkept for one mile from Batu Tiga on this side.

The tapioca estate comprises 2,998 acres and stands in the names of Neo Swee Gam and Neo Sun Hong. It is held under lease with a quit-rent of 20 cents an acre, and with no conditions as to the mode in which the cultivation of tapioca is to be carried out or the number of crops to be taken off the land. About half of the area has been used up by this destructive crop and the remainder will probably be exhausted in another six or seven years, when there will remain a plentiful crop of lalang, which will supply seed to the neighbouring estates. In returning, a visit was paid to Mr. Stephenson's pepper estate, Ebor, consisting of 100 acres, of which 25 are under pepper in full bearing. Near this land, Mr. Stephenson owns 350 acres, not yet opened, which it is proposed to plant up with Liberian coffee. After inspecting Ebor and breakfasting with Mr. Stephenson, the party drove to the Glenmarie Estate, two miles. This estate of 563 acres, of which 35 acres are planted with pepper, has recently been acquired by the Messrs. Hüttenbach, who are also the proprietors of the adjoining Enterprise Estate, on easy terms. The estate seems to have suffered seriously from bad management in the past. It is now proposed to plant up gradually with Liberian coffee. Statute immigrants are employed by the proprietors, and the estate appears to be free from serious sickness and the coolies to be contented. An estate hospital is to be supplied. The Enterprise Estate of 123 acres, of which 40 acres

are in pepper and 25 in coffee, presents a more flourishing appearance. These two estates lie on either side of the old Damansara Road, which was formerly the only route from Klang to Kuala Lumpur. Before the completion of the railway visitors to the State took launch at Klang and ascended the river as far as Damansara, whence to Kuala Lumpur, by a road which avoided no hills, the distance was 15 miles. The road is now only upkept for two miles from Batu Tiga, where there is a Police Station.

After enjoying the hearty hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Hurth, the Resident left by the 2.55 p.m. train for Kuala Lumpur.

There is or was a notion that Klang is moribund, but such is far from being the case. As the chief port of the State—the most commodious port on the west coast of the Peninsula—and possessing the best coffee land in Selangor, with several estates opened and more in prospect, and with a considerable native agricultural population, this District has a very favourable outlook. Houses are scarce and in demand in the town, and it is strange that more buildings are not erected. The extension of the railway to Kuala Klang—five miles—will do no harm to the town, but the contrary. Fort Dickson has not taken the place of Seremban, nor Port Weld of Taiping.

(To be continued.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.]

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LEPERS.

To the Editor of the Selangor Journal.

SIR,—The Sanitary Board has “resolved to draw the attention of Government to the fact that the lepers at the hospital are in the habit of growing vegetables, which they offer for sale in the town,” and I am very glad to see that they suggest that steps be taken to prevent this. The Resident, in his “Annual Report for 1893,” writes: “The lepers are encouraged to cultivate gardens and contribute to their own support.” Just in the same way, I suppose, as they would be encouraged to make their own clothes and to do their own washing; but the public would hardly care to take advantage of either, however great the reduction, or even with the incentive derived from the knowledge that they would be assisting the State in the support of these poor creatures. That it was never intended that the lepers should cater for the public is shewn by what is written in the “Annual Report for 1892”: “They [the lepers] will be employed in growing vegetables and fruit for their own consumption, and a sufficient acreage will be enclosed in a ring-fence to keep them separated from the outside world and to supply them with recreation and occupation.” Again, the item in the 1893 estimates of \$2,730 for an unclimbable fence doesn’t look as though the authorities meant that lepers should be allowed to peddle wares around the town.—*I am, etc., Z.*

NOTES AND NEWS.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, K.C.M.G., is expected to arrive at Klang in the early morning of the 11th inst., and to proceed on to Kuala Kubu in the afternoon of the same day. He will be accompanied by Major McCallum, Colonial Engineer, Captain Herbert, A.D.C., and Mr. Burra, Private Secretary.

CAPTAIN LYONS returned to Kuala Lumpur on Sunday, the 26th ult., after two months' sojourn in Pahang. Several friends were on the station to welcome him back and congratulate him on the pocket-book incident. He was looking the picture of health, although he warned those who were afraid of fever to give him a wide berth.

MR. H. C. HOLMES [this seems very formal, when speaking of our genial Asst. Supt. of Police] reached Kuala Lumpur on the 31st inst., looking every bit as bright as his chief. Waiting in the jungle for rebels who never appear, and, in the meantime, existing on a chicken diet, may be monotonous, but, judging by results, is not unhealthy.

ON the 30th a detachment of Selangor men, back from Pahang, accompanied by Inspector Spinks, marched up to the Fort, headed by the band. They all looked, as warriors should look, bronzed and hard as nails. There are now 30 Selangor men in Pahang: one N.C.O. and four privates are stationed at Selinsing and two N. C. O.'s and 23 privates at Kuala Lipis.

MR. HUGH CLIFFORD, the Acting Resident of Pahang, passed through Kuala Lumpur, staying two nights at the Residency, at the beginning of the week on his way back to the land of the wild peacock. We understand that Mr. Clifford has yet some hard jungle work in front of him, and he looks perfectly fit for it. By the way, Pahang must be a veritable Sanatorium.

MR. GEORGE BELLAMY, his many friends will be sorry to hear, has gone home on sick leave, leaving Klang for Singapore by the *Malacca* on the 2nd instant. While he is away Mr. E. M. L. Edwards will act as District Officer, Kuala Selangor; Mr. Stonor, the Assistant Auditor, doing duty as Assistant District Officer, Klang.

WE have had in Kuala Lumpur for the last week or so, in the person of Mr. Innes, a real link with the past. In a new State, or rather newly protected State, a decade under British guidance means a great advance, and to no one could this be more apparent than to Mr. Innes, who had left this part of the world before the seat of Government had been transferred from Klang to Kuala Lumpur. We are very glad to say that Mr. Innes has promised to give the readers of the *Journal* his impressions of Selangor, as it was and is. The Kuala Lumpur of Mr. Innes' time consisted of a few rows of atap-roofed huts, inhabited mostly by Chinese miners and tapioca planters under the rule of Captain Yap Ah Loy: and now! why we have a railway station with a roof which, as some one remarked the other day, taking all things into consideration, rivals that at York. On Saturday last Mr. Innes proceeded in the *Esmeralda*, which had been placed at his disposal by the Government, to pay his respects to H.H. the Sultan, and to revisit the district where he had formerly been Collector and Magistrate. Mr. Innes will have heard of a very popular work entitled "The Chersonese with the Gilt Off," but we think that he will be ready to acknowledge that there is now some very solid gilt, not pinchbeck, to be seen in that part of the Chersonese cleft Selangor.

It is reported that at Rawang and Serendah a man-eating Tiger has given great trouble. Three Chinese and a Malay have been taken, and some three or four more Chinese and a Malay badly mauled.

THE Museum Committee desire to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following additions during July and August:—

Dr. J. L. Welch	...	A dragon, or flying lizard	
Mr. R. Charter	...	A bamboo rat and gigantic stick insect	
Mr. J. Russell	...	A rare bat	
Captain Lyons	...	A tigress, shot by Khatib Koyan, Penghulu of Setapak	
Mr. A. T. D. Berrington	...	A large black squirrel	
Mr. T. G. McGregor	...	Four birds	
Mr. C. H. C. Buchanan	...	A hawk	
Number of visitors, July and August	...	...	1,205
Previously	...	...	5,034
Total this year			6,239

THE foundation-stone of what is claimed to be the first Buddhist Temple in the Malay Peninsula was laid by Mrs. Spooner on Saturday, the 25th ultimo. A number of invitations had been issued by the

President, Mr. T. A. Gunsekera, on behalf of the Society; the approach to the site had been decorated by arches, greenery festooned the roadside, the Selangor Band engaged for the afternoon, and refreshments provided. The time for the ceremony on the invitation card was 4 p.m., and punctually at 5 the Resident and Mrs. Treacher arrived on the scene. Mr. Gunsekera who, in his capacity as President, had received the guests, then gave the following address: "Ladies and Gentlemen, Permit me on behalf of the Sasanahbi Wurdhi Wardhana Society to accord you a hearty welcome to this evening's 'tamasha' and to give you a brief account of its objects and aims. It is an obvious fact that the Singhalese community in the State is a growing one, its numbers are steadily increasing, and the day, I hope, will not be far distant when every branch of industry shall have its Singhalese representative. This being so, it has been noted with much regret that whilst other religious bodies have provided suitable places for public worship the Buddhists are lamentably deficient in this respect. To remove this reproach this Society has been founded and the fruit of its labours is now partially before you. It is altogether a religious movement, having for its aim the conservancy and propagation of the doctrine of our Great Lord the Gautama Buddha. Through the generosity of the Selangor Government this plot of land has been reserved for the use of the Buddhists, and in the near future a building will be completed, entirely by Singhalese labour, where monks from Ceylon shall be able to minister to the religious wants of their fellow-countrymen. It is a source of great pleasure for us to be able to have a lady in Mrs. C. E. Spooner, who has lived a good many years in Ceylon and who so well knows the Singhalese people, to perform the interesting ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the first Buddhist Temple in the Malay Peninsula. On behalf of myself and the members of the Society I beg to thank our worthy British Resident, Mrs. Treacher, and the ladies and gentlemen now here for having graced the occasion with their kind presence, and especially to thank Mrs. Spooner for having complied with our wishes in the matter, and to ask that the foundation-stone may now be laid." A very handsome silver trowel, engraved with the words: "Sasanahbi Wurdhi Wardhana Society, presented to Mrs. Spooner, for laying the Foundation Stone of the Buddhist Temple at Kuala Lumpur, on the 25th August, 1894," was then presented to Mrs. Spooner, who, attended by the Resident and Mr. Spooner, proceeded to well and truly lay the stone, which bore the following inscription: "Sasanahbi Wurdhi Wardhana Society Buddhist Temple. This stone was laid by Mrs. C. E. Spooner, on the 25th August, 1894." It is anticipated that the building will be finished in about six months. It is of a spacious

design, and ornamented with carvings and mouldings after the Singhalese style of architecture. A photograph of the company present was taken, and copies may be had of the Secretary.

A VERY sad case of disappearance has recently occurred in Kuala Lumpur. Mr. Teo Choon Hian arrived here from Singapore on the 10th ultimo to take up an appointment in the Government service; he was accompanied by his father, an old man of 83 years of age, but hale and hearty, capable of walking abroad and of looking after himself. On the 11th, however, the old gentleman went out and never returned, and up to the present nothing further has been heard of him. The son has offered \$100 reward for any information, and the Chinese Secretariat is doing its best, by circulars and photographs posted in the town, to assist in gaining some clue of the missing man.

ON Saturday morning Mr. A. J. Day died, in the Batu Road, and was buried in the Protestant Cemetery the same afternoon. Most of our local readers will remember "Farmer" Day, who, some three or four years back, started a kind of Fulham market garden at Batu Lima Blas, opposite the entrance to the Public Gardens. It was a joint stock affair, subscribers to which were entitled to a certain amount of vegetables *per diem* at a very low cost. Poor Day, who was one of the most sanguine of men, worked like a Trojan at his garden, and anticipated that he would be able to please all the shareholders. Vain hope! How could he supply each one each day with a huge basket of marrowfats, or how could he tell that the family for whom he had left a small portion of spinach were simply pining for scarlet runners, and that the household to which beans had been sent wanted nothing so much as summer cabbage. Then some of the shareholders were sarcastic, and would shew poor Day the two or three white and red turnip radishes he had sent them placed in water in a wineglass, and tell him they were too precious to eat, but were kept as table-ornaments. Day was a sanguine man and a good-tempered man, but the garden was too much for him, so he turned his attention to railway work, and then he worked for a contractor at the Waterworks, and after that we met him, almost dead, but quite cheerful, at the State Factory. Then he hit on the idea of a refreshment-room, but before his latest idea was matured the enemy he had been fighting so long and so cheerfully proved too much for him and he succumbed. Day had been a soldier in India with General Roberts, so a party of Sikhs escorted his coffin, over which the Union Jack was thrown, to its last resting place; and one or two of those who had often been amused and interested by his quaint ways and plucky struggle against adversity stood by while the sandy clay of the cemetery rattled on the coffin.

WE have been requested to publish the list of subscriptions in aid of the Selangor Fire Brigade Sports, held on Queen's Coronation day, the 28th June. The reason that the list is rather behind time in

being printed is the very excellent one that the collection has only just been completed. The list will be found among the advertisement pages.

THE next issue of the *Selangor Journal* will be No. 1 of Vol. III. In the event of not hearing to the contrary, it will be taken for granted that our present subscribers still wish to continue their subscription; on the other hand, we shall be much obliged if those who wish to discontinue will advise us to that effect as early as possible after the publication of this, the last number of Vol. II. Subscription, \$5, is payable in advance. We would point out to those of our subscribers who have not yet paid their subscription, that the delay is likely to cause us some inconvenience, and to ask them to forward the amount at once. It must be borne in mind that there are such things as compositors to pay for, paper to buy, and stationery, postage and clerical charges to be met.

PAHANG DISTURBANCES.

(*Straits Times*.)

MR. CLIFFORD, who arrived in Singapore on Saturday, the 25th instant, from Pahang, might have captured Si Rahman on the 7th August, but for the deliberate treachery of the Kelantan men, who had proffered their aid as allies and who were with Mr. Clifford's force. Mr. Clifford would have captured Si Rahman despite the Kelantan men, but for the fact that he feared to provoke international complications by a collision with the Kelantan men. It may be remembered that Mr. Clifford went from the Tembeling through unknown jungle country in the search for Si Rahman, and had with him 131 Malays and two Sakais. His plan was to co-operate with Colonel Walker, the latter following on a definitely arranged route with his disciplined force; while Mr. Clifford with his Malays made a circuit through the jungle to intercept Si Rahman's party on the road into Trenggannu. On the 28th July Mr. Clifford did interpose his Malays between the rebels and the road into Trenggannu. The rebels then diverged into the jungle, Mr. Clifford with his Malays following them closely and with frequent skirmishing, until on the 30th July, at Ulu Pertang, he came up with the rebels and attacked them. Si Rahman was not then with the rebels, but was believed to be lying sick some distance off. But Toh Gajah and his son were with the rebel party that were attacked. The rebels were completely dispersed, with a loss to Mr. Clifford's party of four killed and two wounded. All the rebels' provisions down to the last fragment of rice, and most of their arms, were captured. The rebel party were dispersed almost into units. The actual fighting only occupied a space of fifteen minutes; Toh Gajah escaping in one direction with only four men. But the success, unfortunately, could not be followed up, because Colonel Walker, with the main body, at that time joined Mr. Clifford's party; and Colonel Walker's party were absolutely without food. Mr. Clifford's party, who had been

carrying their own rice through the jungle, were thus forced to provide food also for Colonel Walker's force. In these circumstances an immediate forward movement became impossible.

After falling back for fresh supplies of food, Mr. Clifford and his party of Malays again started out through the jungle carrying their food. On the 2nd of August they encountered a body of Kelantan men, who said that they had been sent to assist in the hunt for Si Rahman, and who offered their aid to Mr. Clifford. Mr. Clifford accepted their aid and proceeded to arrange his operations on the basis that the Kelantan men were to assist the Pahang Malays under Mr. Clifford's command. On the 7th August, Mr. Clifford ascertained exactly where Si Rahman and his few remaining followers were, ascertaining also that they were in very distressed circumstances, having with them almost no arms, being encumbered with their women and children, and having no food except a few yams. It was then arranged that the Kelantan men should block up one road, by which Si Rahman and his men must necessarily retire from Mr. Clifford's advance to the front. So far as Mr. Clifford's party was concerned, the operation was carried out promptly to time and exactly as arranged, but the only result was that he followed up the tracks of Si Rahman, until he and his party came face to face with the Kelantan men who should have caught Si Rahman. It was then discovered, with such absolute certainty as circumstantial evidence and foot tracks could give, that the Kelantan men had furthered Si Rahman's escape, and had in fact ferried Si Rahman and his followers across a river. Mr. Clifford even then ascertained by the aid of his Malays exactly where Si Rahman was, and he believes he could have caught him, but only at the expense of a collision with the Kelantan men. That, having regard to the Siamese suzerainty over Kelantan and the many international questions at issue between Siam and France, Mr. Clifford very wisely did not care to risk. So with his prey actually within his grasp, Mr. Clifford felt compelled to withdraw his party and to return to Singapore to report the matter to the Governor in the Straits.

Immediately on Mr. Clifford's advices reaching him, H.E. Sir Charles Mitchell telegraphed to the Siamese Commissioner at Junk Ceylon, asking his presence. The Siamese Commissioner, H. E. Phya Dhip Kosa, is now in Singapore.

Mr. Clifford is confident that he, with the Malays at his command, can capture Si Rahman without the actual aid of the Kelantan people, if he be allowed authority to enter Kelantan territory in arms for that purpose. Mr. Clifford has received the utmost energetic support from the Malays under his command, which of course is to be credited in some degree to the Sultan of Pahang, who has no doubt given the Pahang Malays to understand that they are now to be thoroughly at the service of the European officers in search of Si Rahman. The whole question of the capture of Si Rahman, within at the most a couple of months, would now turn upon whether the Siamese and Kelantan authorities will give the European officers of the Pahang Government power to enter Kelantan in arms and to take Si Rahman when they find him.

A MATTER OF PRINCIPLE.

“ He added nothing to his neighbours' joys,
 Condemned their habits, tried to break their toys ;
 When jests passed round the board a scowl he wore,
 If men waxed merry only scowled the more ;
 Made life a burden very hard to bear,
 And Death a Vision men found passing fair ;
 Did e'en a thousand wrongs in Virtue's name,
 But nursed his own pet weakness all the same,
 And 'twixt a prayer and sermon turned aside
 To seek light Love—and for a Hussy died.”—*The Blemish.*

SOME months ago a Great Man died in Kelantan. He was shot one night through the flooring of a house by three men, all of whom were husbands, who thought it an unclean thing that they and the Great Man in question should continue to exist upon the surface of the same planet. With the single exception of the Seventh Commandment—a law which he had an irresistible tendency to violate—the Great Man adhered faithfully to the ordinances of God and his Prophet, and being himself a rigid puritan, he did much more to make life unpleasant to his neighbours than any Vizier who had preceded him, or even than it seems fair to suppose that Nature originally intended. This is a way which really great and good men sometimes have. He insisted on weekly attendance at the Friday prayers in the mosque, even to the breaking of the heads of recalcitrant churchgoers ; he observed and personally superintended the observance of Fasts ; he quashed in the most ruthless manner any such rudimentary attempts at artistic effects as the feeble Malay mind is capable of compassing ; he regarded photography as a snare of the Evil One ; and he prohibited the performance of the travelling players, whose art is much loved by the people of Kelantan, because these plays are held under the auspices of Unclean Spirits. He was fairly well read in Muhammadan law, and was always able to produce an *ayat* or text from the Kuran, in support of his most arbitrary measures. Obviously, such a man carried his life in his hand, for the country in which he dwelt had not yet been educated up to the standard of Exeter Hall. Setting aside his “ games of tennis with the Seventh Commandment,” and the fury of the aggrieved husbands, he had also to reckon with the aggrieved church-goer, the enraged artist, and the infuriated patron of legitimate drama—wherefore his days were not long in the land.

His grounds for abolishing the *Ma'iong*, or travelling theatre, are of some interest, since his contention, that these performances are under the patronage of Spirits from the Pit, has considerable shew of reason. When one of these companies arrives at a place where it intends to “ open,” it erects a small, square shed, open at all four sides, but carefully roofed in, and with a hand-rail running round it about two feet from the ground. This shed is called a *Bangsai*, and the space which its sides enclose is termed *Panggong*. Before the play begins the ceremony called *Buka Panggong*, which has for its object the invocation and propitiation of certain spirits, is gone through, and on this ceremony, the Great Man aforesaid, based his chief objection to these theatrical performances.

The ceremony, which is a curious one, is performed in the following manner. The company having entered the shed and taken their seats a brazier is placed in front of the *Piwang* or Medicine Man, who is also the head of the theatrical troop. In this brazier precious woods and spices are burned, and while the incense ascends, the *Piwang* intones the following incantation, the other members of the troop repeating each sentence in chorus as he concludes it—

بچان فوڤ هندق مېوڪا فوڤوڤ ماین ما یوڤ

السلام علیکم ایبو دربومي باف کلاشیة جاغن برتوله فاف
سکل فایوڤ ما یوڤ فران توا فران مودا جاغندله مڱودا سیتسا فد
سکلین قوام کارن ما یوڤ دغن کارن بوکن اکو ماری مڱادو بیچق
فندی فیتنه اینفون تیدق درتعلق سینی جکلو اکو ماری در سینی
اکو هندق درفد هارف ادیق کاکق توان فوڤولو دان جاغندله
سیاف انیای دغکی حیاته فد سکلین کارن فایوڤ ما یوڤ سموا
سکالی دغن قران توا مودا دغن فنچق فغنتین سکالی دغن سري
گموروه سري بردغوڤ جاغن بري روسق بناس برچاچمت چلا جاغن
دبري فایوڤ ما یوڤ برسومبیغ رونتییغ دان جاغن بري چاچه
چلا دان جاغن بري برفنیغ رلو دان برچوچق تیکم فانس هاغه
فون جاغن دان جاغن بري برمنق تاجم دان بري برهالون سومون
دان پیره چیریت دان سڱق سبق اینفون جاغن دان جاغن بري
برمونتله چره اینفون جاغن بربرامت فاته اینفون جاغن لغوه لومفوه
اینفون جاغن نق منتا سگر دیکر عادت زمان سدیکالا نق منتا
سچق دیغین سفرت اولر چنتا مانی.

السلام علیکم هي اواغ ایتم راج دربومي مو جاغن ترکچوت
ترکم دان مو جاغن برفوڤوه جواه کارن مو برجالن ایکوت اورده تانه
دان مو برادو دفتنو بومي دان بوکنن اکو ماری مڱادو بیچق ایه
دغن موکارن اکو نق تومفغ منجا دان برکیرم دیری سندیری مک
اکو نق منتا له کفد مو براندور برتیگ لغه امفه بوچو فربارون دان
مو جاغن کسان کسینی اکو نق کیرم فایوڤ ما یوڤ سکلین فران
توا مودا دغن فنچق فغنتین اکو تاهوکن بایک فد دیری مو دان
جاغندله انیای دغکی حیاته دان مو جاغن برتمفوه لغکر دغن
سکلین فایوڤ ما یوڤ دان فنچق فغنتین دان فران توا دان مودا
دان کسموا سکالی دغن اورغ یغ منیغو دان کسموا سکالی دغن
توان رومه توان کمشوڤ دان مو جاغن بري فنیغ رلو برچوچق تیکم
دان برکتیق گیگیتم دان برگاتل میغ دان فانس فدیس فون جاغن
نق منتا بیر سچق دیغین سفرة اولر چنتا مانی.

السلام عليكم كونق گونچغ درگلفگغ ميني امفة فندهف
 دان امفة فنجورو عالم مان ۲ يغ كرامة امفة فندهف امفة فنجورو عالم
 يغمسيني جاغمله تركجوة تركم دان جاغمله برفوغووه جواه دان
 جاغمله موربه ماره كارن بوكنن همب مغادو بيچق درتعلق ميني
 دالم كمفوغ ميني مك همب ماري نقي ملشس درفدهارف حاجت
 ادينق كاكقي توان فغوولو ميني مك نقي تومفغله درفد نينق يغ
 كرامة ميني مودة منجا دان بر ما دو هندق بر كيرم ديوي سنديري
 مودة هندقله بر كيرم ما يوغ فا يوغ كشد نينق يغ كرامة دميني
 كسموا مكالي دشن فنچق فغنتين فران توا دان فران مودا نقي
 منتا جاغمله دشكي انياي خيالة فون دان جاغمله بري رومق
 بنام دان منتا درفد نينق مكلين قوام بودق نينق جاغمله بري
 برتمفوه لغكر دان برتگور صاف دان برچووه گامية دان جاغمله بري
 بودق نينق برلق فاجن دان نقي منتا له درفد نينق جاغن بري
 رومق بنام برچالا چاچت مكلين فواق ما يوغ دان نقي منتا بير
 سچق ديغين سفرة اولر چنتا ماني.

السلام عليكم كونق گونچغ درفد نينق كو يغمران فترا گورو گورو
 اوال مولا منجادي دان جادي ايت دشن جسد جادي مك گورو
 برتاف ددالم بالوه بولن دان گورو برعمل ددالم كندوخ متهاري
 دان گورو كو بر باچوكن مانيق هيچور دان گورو كو برداره فوته برتولغ
 توغكل بروما سوغسغ بر اووه كچور برتغكو ايتم ليده فصيح اير ليور
 فون ماميين دشن كارن نينق كو اورغ بر مبيدي سغتي سبارغ فنتا
 سبارغ منجادي دان بارغ كهندق بارغ بوله مك نينق فون جاغن
 برتوله فاف كدافتن سيشسا فد مكلين فا يوغ ما يوغ مكلين فنچق
 فغنتين دان فران توا فران مودا دان منتا نينق هولر كاكقي
 كاكقي همب سچود دان هولر تاغن تاغن همب جابه همب هندق
 منتا فناور فوويه مدوخ برميل درفد نينق يغ سندي ۲ كرامة همب
 نقي منتا نينق نورنكن ليگ تيتيك مودة دشن كسغنتين موههمب
 نقي فرچيچق مكلين فا يوغ ما يوغ فران توا فران مودا كسموا مكالي
 دشن فنچق فغنتين دان نينق جاغمله بري برومق بنام دان
 نينق جاغمله برلق فاجن نقي منتا جاغمله بري رومق بنام
 چاچه چدرا مكلين فا يوغ ما يوغ.

مك سكارغ هندق غركن فا يوغ ما يوغ در انچوغ توجه
 استان توجه مهليگي توجه استان يغ اتس استان يغ اوالن اوال
 مولا منجادي دشن جسد جادي مك اكونق بوكاله فنتوانچوغ

استان يفتوجه فنتو يغ برصلق اكو نك بوكا درلوار لنتس كدالم
 انجوغ توجه استان توجه مك تروكاله دشن فنتو هاورنشسو دان تروكا
 مكالي دشن صرفنتو اعتقاد دان فنتو چنتا براهي دان تروچنتا
 صيغ منجادي مالم ماكن تاكپخ تيدور تا جندرا ايغه تا ايغه دشر
 تا دشر تيفو تا تيفو مك اكو كرق درلوار لنتس كدالم انجوغ
 توجه استان توجه جاغن دوراليب تيدور برادو جاگ مسورغ
 جاگ كسموا مندغر خبر توتركو جاگ مندغر فتوترانكو كارن توتور
 كو تباد خايب دان برامس كو تباد لث چچرانكو تباد لوفوة مك
 چگاله فايوغ منجمباكن فايوغ جاگ مايوغ منجمبا مايوغ جاگ
 فران برسما فران جاگ جروگندغ برسما جروگندغ جاگ جروگوغ
 برسما جروگوغ جاگ فغننتين برسما فغننتين جاگ فنيق برسما
 فنيق جاغن برلق فاجن جاغن برومق بنام دان جاغن بري
 سومسيغ رونتيغ برچاچه چلا مكلين فايوغ مايوغ مكل كاوان مايوغ
 مان يغدالم فربارون

Knowing, as I do, the notoriously profound knowledge of the vernacular possessed by the inhabitants of the Native States, it is with the very greatest diffidence that I append a translation to the above incantation, and this feeling is only conquered by the fact that the circulation of the interesting journal, to which I am now contributing, is so widespread that many copies will wander far afield and may even conceivably fall into the hands of a person who is unacquainted with the dialect with which we are so, I had almost said indecently, familiar.

TRANSLATION.

"Peace be unto Thee, whose mother is from the earth, and whose father has ascended to the Heavens! Smite not the male and female actors, and the old and young buffoons with thy cruelty, nor yet with the curse of poverty! Oh, do not threaten with punishment the members of this company, for I come not hither to vie with Thee in wisdom or skill or talent: not such is my desire in coming hither. If I come unto this place I do so placing my faith in all the people,* my masters who own this village. Therefore suffer not anyone to oppress or envy or do a mischief unto all the body of male and female actors together with the young and old buffoons, and the minstrels and bridegroom,† together with Sri Gēmūroh, Sri Bēr-dēngong.‡ Oh, suffer

* Literally, "Brothers and Sisters and Chiefs"—this refers to the Spirits who inhabit the villages, and not to the Humans.

† The term used is *Penjak pengantin*, which means musicians and bridegroom. The former term includes all people belonging to the *Ma'iong* who make a noise. The latter term means a man whose wedding is being celebrated, but in this connection it is applied to the *Pa'iong* or *jeune premier*.

‡ These names are given by the *Ma'iong* people to the two big gongs used by the 三 (*Tetawak* or *Tāwak-tāwak*). *Gēmūroh* is formed from *guroh*=thunder, in exactly the same way as *Kēmūning*, the yellow wood used for the cross-pieces of *kris* scabbards, is formed from *Kūning*=yellow. *Wēngong* is the word used to describe the noise made by a gong, by the wind, or any other sonorous sound.

them not to be hurt or destroyed, injured or maimed; let not the male or female actors be contused or battered, and let them not be injured or maimed, let them not be afflicted with headache, nor with undue physical heat, nor yet with throbbing pains or with shooting aches. Oh, let them not be injured by collisions like unto ships the bows of which are telescoped,* nor afflicted with excessive voiding. Suffer them not to vomit freely, nor to be overcome by heavy weariness or fatigue or weakness. I ask that Thou wilt suffer them to be as they have been accustomed to be in former times, and to feel cool and fresh like unto the snake the *chinta-mani*.†

“Peace be unto Thee, O Black Âwang, ‡ who art King of the Earth! Be not startled nor deranged, and be not offended, for Thou art wont to wander in the veins of the ground, and to take thy rest at the portals of the Earth! § I come not hither to vie with Thee in wisdom for I only place my trust in Thee, and would surrender myself wholly into thy hands; and I beg Thee to retire but three paces from the four corners of our shed, and that Thou shalt refrain from wandering hither and thither, for under thy care I place the male and female actors and all the buffoons, both young and old, together with all the musicians and the bridegrooms. I place them under thy care, and do not oppress or envy them, neither suffer evil to befall them, do not strike against them as Thou passeth by. I place them under thy charge together with the actors and actresses, the musicians and bridegrooms, the buffoons both young and old, also the spectators and the owners of this house and compound; suffer them not to be afflicted with headaches, throbbing pains, nor yet with shooting pains, nor yet with toothache, nor with itchings and skin irritations, nor with burning sensations; for I pray that they may be suffered to get cool and refreshed like unto the snake the *chinta-mâni*.”

The *Pâwang* here scatters parched rice stained with saffron in every direction, and chants the following incantation the while: “Peace be unto thee! I am about to move from within this enclosure four paces in each direction of the four corners of the universe. O ye Holy Ones who are present in this place, within the space of these four paces towards the four extremities of the universe, be not startled nor deranged, do not remove to a distance, and be not angry or wrathful for thy servant cometh not hither to vie with ye in wisdom within this thy territory and village. Your servant cometh to satisfy the desires of all the people who own this place, and your

* The phrase in the original is *Haluan sâsun*. The former word means the bows of a boat, the latter is applied to things fitted together as *sirih* leaves are fitted when one leaf is laid on the top of another. The use of this phrase is very curious, and I believe is to convey the sense which I have rendered. I have never heard the phrase in any other connection nor have I met with it except in this incantation.

† *Chinta-mâni*, the name of a very short snake of a golden yellow colour, the presence of which is regarded as a lucky omen.

‡ *Awang* is a very common male proper name among the natives of Kelantan, and in addressing any man whose name is not known it is always used, much as *Kâlop* is employed among the natives of Perak.

§ Malays believe Spirits to be extremely sensitive as regards their origin and their habits, and any knowledge possessed by a human being on these subjects renders the Spirit harmless.

servant desires to abandon himself unto ye, his guardians, the Holy Ones of this place, and thus presuming he asks pardon of ye, and would commend to your care himself, and the actors and actresses, O Grandsires, ye Holy Ones of this place; and in like manner would he commend unto ye the musicians and the bridegrooms, the buffoons both old and young; and he prays ye not to shew envy towards them, nor yet to oppress them, nor do them any injury; suffer them not to be destroyed or injured; and he entreats thee, his Grandsires, and all your many imps, to refrain from striking against them as ye pass by them, neither to address them, nor to pinch or nip them, and let not your youths, O Grandsires, remove our means of livelihood; and your servant prays ye to refrain from destroying or damaging, injuring or hurting the whole company of the *ma'iong*, and suffer them to be cool and refreshed like unto the snake the *chinta-môni*.

"Peace be unto thee! I am about to remove from thee my Grandsire who art styled Pëtëra Gûru, the original teacher, who art from the beginning, and who art incarnate from thy birth. Teacher who dwelleth as a hermit in the recesses of the Moon, and who practiseth thy magic arts in the womb of the Sun; teacher of mine whose coat is wrought of green beads, whose blood is white, who hath stumps for bones, the hairs of whose body are turned the wrong way, and the veins of whose body are adamant; whose neck is black, whose tongue is fluent, whose spittle is brine!* Oh, because thou, my Grandsire, art a man of magic, whose prayers are answered, whose desires come to pass, do not, O Grandsire, shew cruelty or afflict with poverty, or with punishment any of the actors or actresses, the musicians and bridegrooms, and the buffoons both young and old! And I pray thee, O Grandsire, to stretch forth thy feet—the feet at which I prostrate myself; and thy hands—the hands which I take in salutation; and I beg from thee, oh Grandsire, the white charm (antidote), the *mëdong bër-sîla*: cause to descend upon me three drops thereof together with thy magic, O Grandsire; I wish to sprinkle therewith all the actors and actresses, the buffoons both young and old, together with all the musicians and bridegrooms, and suffer them not to be destroyed or injured, and let them not be laid open or exposed to any evil influence; I pray thee not to suffer them to be injured, maimed or battered. And now I will arouse all the actors and actresses from within the seven Chambers of the seven Palaces, the seven Pavilions—the Palaces which are on high, the Palaces which are from the beginning, which in the beginning came into being in their entirety.† I am about to open the portals of the seven Chambers, of the seven Palaces; I am about to open the closed doors from the exterior even unto the inner portals of the seven Chambers of the seven Palaces. Let them be opened together with the Gates of Lusts and Passion, together with the Gates of Desire and Faith, together with the Gates of Longing and Supreme

* The least sensitive spirit in the world might not unreasonably dislike so many personal remarks of such a frankly unflattering nature.

† This is hardly an accurate description of the temporary shed in which *ma'iong* people perform. Seven among the Malays, as with other Orientals, is the mystic number.

Desire. The Longing which lasts from Dawn unto Dawn, which causes food to cease to satisfy, and renders sleep uneasy, which remembering causes to remember unceasingly, hearing to hear, seeing to see! I will awake all from the exterior even unto the inner Chambers of the seven Apartments of the seven Palaces! Remain not plunged in slumber, but awake! One and all awake and hear my tidings and my words! Awake and hearken unto my words for they vanish not, neither are my senses slumbering, nor is my memory a blank! Awake, O, actors and actresses, and await one upon another! Awake, O, buffoons, together awake! Awake, ye drummers, together awake! Awake, ye gong-smiters, together awake! Awake, ye bridegrooms, together awake! Be not removed far from your means of livelihood, nor destroyed or injured! Oh, suffer them not to be hurt or damaged—all this company of actors and actresses, all this company of players who sit within this shed!"

When this incantation is finished the player, whose turn it is to begin the performance, prostrates himself before the *Hërbab*, or large Malay fiddle, washes his face in some imaginary essence which the gong is supposed to contain, and then arises and begins to act his part.

All this is obviously tampering with the Unclean Thing, and bowing down to stocks and stones. The identity of the Black *Âwang* referred to in the incantation can hardly admit of a doubt, and the other spirits mentioned are certainly not numbered among the angels of light. On the whole, I am inclined to think that the objections raised by the Great Man to the *Ma'iong* were sound objections, and that the performance would stand but a slender chance of obtaining a licence from the Lord Chamberlain and would be certain of condemnation by Exeter Hall.

As a curious piece of folk-lore, however, this incantation may perhaps be considered worth preserving, and how can this be effected more successfully than by allowing it to figure in the columns of the *Selangor Journal*, the pages of which are a monument more enduring than brass.—H. C.

NOTES OF THE RESIDENT'S VISITS TO DISTRICTS IN SELANGOR, 1894.

(Continued from page 416.)

THE RESIDENT arrived at Jugra about 9 p.m. on the 28th July in the *G.S.Y. Esmeralda*, with the launch *Enid* in company.

At daylight the following morning Mr. C. H. A. Turney, the Senior District Officer, went on board, and later on, after breakfast, proceeded with the Resident in the *Enid*, past Bandar, into the true Langat River, the Resident landing in a durien orchard at Telok Panglima Garang.

The story goes that formerly there was no connection between the Langat River and the river or inlet of the sea at Jugra; that some enterprising Americans, who were working tin in the neighbourhood

of Reko, were wont to drag their boats across the intervening neck of land, until one day it struck them that it would save time if they cut it through and made a waterway for their boats. This was done, and at present there exists a broad and deep stream through which runs a strong tideway.

A short track past a P.W.D. store, at present occupied temporarily by a Danish coffee planter, Mr. Borring, led to the main Coast Road, at a distance of about $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Klang on the one side and eight miles from Jugra on the other.

Not far from this point a village site has been reserved, to which a road is about to be made from Rantau Panjang, up the Langat River. This road will open up fair land, will be about one and a quarter miles in length and will save six miles of river journey. Hard by is one of the ornate "Halting Bungalows" of the P.W.D., with stabling.

Walking down the road, towards Klang, the Resident visited the 500 acres of coffee land recently taken up by Mr. Borring, and on which a bungalow is rapidly approaching completion, while the jungle has been felled over some ten acres and drainage and nurseries commenced. The land in this direction forms, apparently, a portion of the great Klang alluvial flat, and the soil is to all appearance exactly similar to the magnificent soil in the Klang Mukim, of which so much has of late been said and written. Towards Bandar the character of the soil changes and it is less rich. Returning along the road, towards Jugra, the P.W.D. Halting Bungalow, referred to above, was inspected, as also the Malay Vernacular School, where the "Visiting Teacher" happened to be on his rounds. There were 28 scholars present, out of an enrolment of 41. The comparatively small attendance was put down to the "durien season."

Here the Resident and the Senior District Officer mounted ponies and rode for about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the Langat River, along the Coast Road, and, re-embarking on board the *Enid*, steamed 12 miles up the Langat River to Tanjung Duablas.

Returning to Bandar, they remounted their ponies, which had crossed the river by the Government ferry, and shortly met the Raja Muda on ponyback. With him they inspected the Bandar Malay Vernacular School, which has been built and maintained entirely at the cost of His Highness, who possesses extensive coconut plantations and other landed possessions in this part of the district. There are still to be seen the remains of a sugar factory started by His Highness's father, but which did not prove a success. The Bandar School was opened in September, 1892, and has an enrolment of 55 boys.

The Sultan has recently made Bandar the grazing ground for a large herd of half or wholly wild buffaloes, which are a terror to the peasants, who talk of leaving the locality. The Senior District Officer has suggested to His Highness that sportsmen from Kuala Lumpur should be invited to thin out the herd.

Following the Coast Road, Jugra was reached early in the evening. The road, an unmetalled one, was found to be in excellent order.

Jugra is the seat of Sir Abdul Samad bin Raja Abdullah, K.C.M.S., who has here his Istana and a Balei, in which meetings of the State Council are held. His Highness's age is about 65 years, and he has been 37 years on the throne. He succeeded his uncle, Sultan Muhamed, father of Raja Laut. The Royal family of Selangor are of Bugis extraction.

The Raja Muda, Suleiman bin Raja Musa, also resides at Jugra, but it is hoped that he will shortly remove his head-quarters to Kuala Lumpur, the capital. He is grandson to the Sultan, and is married to a very beautiful Malay Princess, Tungku Moharrum, daughter of Tungku dia Udin, who was formerly Viceroy, or Wakil Mutalah, of Selangor.

On the morning of the 30th the Resident and the Senior District Officer mounted their ponies, and, being soon joined by the Raja Muda and Raja Usoff, the party rode along the Coast Road towards the south, passing by the kampongs of Jelutong, Katong, Raba, Tampoe, Arah and Klanang.

A considerable quantity of land has recently been taken up on each side of the road by Javanese and natives, for Liberian coffee, and in one place it was noticed that well-grown coconut palms were being cut down to make way for coffee. It was also remarked with regret that towards and past Klanang a number of planted-up holdings had been abandoned by Javanese settlers. It is said that this was caused partly by some pressure having been put upon the settlers, a few years ago, to pay up Government advances and rents, and partly by the depredations of herds of wild elephants. It is probable that their holdings will be taken up again in no long time, fenced in and planted with coffee.

The Coast Road extends for 15 miles from Jugra to Batu, and there is an intervening gap of about seven miles still to be made to connect it with the track to the township of Sepang and a large Chinese pepper and gambier plantation of 11,100 acres. It would appear advisable to complete this track, which would eventually form the continuation of the Coast Road to the boundary with the neighbouring State of Sungei Ujong, so that the Senior District Officer would be able to ride from one end of his District to the other. Tracks branch off from the Coast Road to the coast, including a narrow bridle-track, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, to the small fishing settlement of Morib, Penghulu Raja Mon. This path was taken by the Resident, and on reaching Morib the Resident and Senior District Officer embarked on the *Enid* for Sepang, the two Rajas returning by land to Jugra.

Sepang, situated some 14 miles up the Sepang Besar, not the Sepang Kechil as shewn on the map of the State, was reached about 4 p.m. The Resident was received on landing by Mr. W. W. Skeat, the Assistant District Officer in charge, by Towkay Loh Cheng Keng, the proprietor of the large gambier and pepper plantation above-mentioned, Raja Drahma, Penghulu of Labu, and Raja Manan, Penghulu of Sepang Mukim. Sepang was created a township towards the end

of 1892, and the land on which it stands was originally comprised in the towkay's concession, but has been resumed by the Government.

A Police Station and Barracks, Assistant District Officer's Quarters, Dispensary and other Government buildings have been erected, and a quantity of streets and lanes have been laid out, handing down to posterity the names of European Officers who have at various times been connected with the State—for instance, Maxwell, Birch, Innes, Bellamy, Turney, Syers, Keyser, Ridges, Campbell, Spearing, Cope streets or lanes. A Post and Telegraph Station has been established and Mr. Skeat has nearly completed a track from the township to the mouth of the river, a distance of some eight miles, as compared with 14 miles by water. Along this track land has been taken up by Chinese and Javanese for the cultivation of Liberian coffee. There is some idea of making a road from Sepang towards Reko, in the Ulu Langat District, and of connecting, if possible, with the Sungei Ujong road system.

The number of Chinese in the mukim is put at 1,500. The value of gambier and pepper exported from Sepang during 1893 was returned at \$124,930.

The towkay possesses another large gambier and pepper concession across the river at Tanah Merah, which formerly was within the Selangor boundary, but was in 1878 assigned to Sungei Ujong in exchange for Reko and a portion of Labu.

The Sepang River is navigable at high water by small steamers as far as the town, which is visited once a week by the *Bintang Timor* from Singapore. There is a light at the kuala.

The future of the little township is looked forward to with interest. Its trade is increasing, the imports and exports for the first six months of the present year were valued at \$72,616 and \$87,607, respectively, as compared with \$44,082 and \$62,197 in 1893. The customs dues collected for the same periods were \$2,466 and \$1,864.

The Resident walked through the principal streets and after paying a visit to the towkay at his fine house, situated in the centre of the town, proceeded to the quarters of the Assistant District Officer.

Shortly afterwards, accompanied by Mr. Skeat, Penghulu Raja Manan and Haji Doolah, a Javanese headman, he walked $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles down the new kuala track, as far as Telok Merbau, where he embarked on board the *Enid* and steamed out to the *Esmeralda*, by which vessel he returned to Jugra.

The following morning the Resident landed and inspected the new road to the Senior District Officer's Quarters, the Hospital, the only patients in which were from Sepang, the Rest House, the Police Barracks and the Reading and Recreation Room.

After breakfasting with Mr. and Mrs. Turney at their comfortable bungalow, the Resident received the Raja Muda and his wife, Tungku Moharrum, at the Government Balei, and soon afterwards embarked on board the *Esmeralda* for Klang, and reached Kuala Lumpur, by train, by 3.48 p.m., the same evening.

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